





HISTORY
OF
Franklin & Cerro Gordo Counties,
IOWA,

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF THEIR TOWNS, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL
CIVIL, MILITARY AND POLITICAL HISTORY; PORTRAITS OF PROM-
INENT PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

HISTORY OF IOWA,

EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, AND A BRIEF REVIEW
OF ITS CIVIL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED.

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TO THE PIONEERS
OF
FRANKLIN AND CERRO GORDO COUNTIES.

THIS VOLUME IS
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,
WITH THE HOPE THAT YOUR VIRTUES MAY BE EMULATED
AND YOUR TOILS AND SACRIFICES DULY APPRECIATED
BY COMING GENERATIONS.

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P R E F A C E .

"Of the making of books there is no end," said the wise man thousands of years ago. If true at that day, when every copy had to be written by hand, it is doubly true now when with the aid of the printing press, the Archimedian lever that moves the world, each copy that is written is multiplied more than a thousand fold. There should be a reasonable demand or a good reason for the appearance of every book. No apology should be made for giving it to the people. In presenting this volume to our patrons we are sure that no apology need be offered. There is a good reason why it should have been written, and there was a reasonable demand for its appearance. Franklin and Cerro Gordo comprise a portion of one of the best States in the Union—a State the commencement of its settlement only covering a period of a half century, but which gives evidence of a growth and development unparalleled in the history of the world. To produce the great change that has been brought about in so short a period of time, required toil and sacrifice on the part of men and women whose deeds of heroism deserve to be commemorated, if possible, in letters of gold. It is the province of the historian to record these heroic deeds, to tell of the sacrifices that have been made, to recount the struggles that have been undergone, that those now living, or who may come after them, may possess comforts which they were denied. Franklin and Cerro Gordo have been the home of some of these grand men and women. They are fast passing away, and it becomes necessary to record their good deeds ere it is too late; to show their children and their children's children, what has been done for their sake, and urge them to emulate the good examples set before them. From the experiences of the past the lessons of the future are learned. In this volume we give the personal experience of hundreds who have been citizens of one or the other of the two counties. We have endeavored to do our work well. We have tried to act honorably with all men. As preliminary to the

work, and in order to insure correctness, and a work in which every citizen might feel a just pride, we asked that a committee be appointed in each county to examine the general history, and a like committee in each township to examine the township histories. This was done, and, with but one or two exceptions, every man thus appointed served to the best of his ability, and the wisdom of the choice of the committees is shown in the work performed. We feel confident that we here present to our patrons a work that is as correct as human beings can make it. That errors will be discovered, we have no doubt. Man is a fallible being, but every statement herein published is honestly believed in by the persons furnishing the information, and by the members of the committee examining it. All desire the truth and nothing but the truth. They gave much time to the work, and deserve the thanks of all for the faithful manner in which they discharged the trust reposed in them. With the biographical sketches we took special pains. If any errors occur it is the fault of the person furnishing the information, and not ours. An opportunity was given to correct, or even to re-write the sketches, and if it was not done, let the blame rest upon those who failed to do their duty, and not upon us.

In no way is the truth better illustrated than in the compilation of county histories. Unless help is rendered by interested persons, a poor book will be the result. We are happy to say that almost all on whom our historians called rendered all the aid in their power. In Franklin county we would especially thank the following named for services rendered : James Thompson, R. S. Benson, S. M. Jones, D. W. Dow, D. W. Mott, T. C. McKenzie, Austin North, all the county officers and all the members of the press. In Cerro Gordo we were aided materially by H. G. Parker, A. C. Owen, Alonzo Willson, I. W. Card, M. P. Rosecrans, George E. Frost, T. G. Emsley, G. R. Miller, the county officers and the members of the press. They have our most heartfelt thanks, and we will ever kindly remember them. The historians of the Company deserve to be remembered. They tried to do their work well and to please our patrons.

In conclusion, we would say our work is done ; the History of Franklin and Cerro Gordo Counties is placed in your hands ; its handsome typographical appearance will commend itself to all, and we trust all will be pleased with the work.

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FRANKLIN AND CERRO GORDO COUNTY CERTIFICATES.

We, the undersigned, members of the general committee appointed to correct and revise the manuscript of the History of Franklin County, written and compiled by the Union Publishing Company, of Springfield, Illinois, do hereby certify that said manuscript was submitted to us, and we did, to the best of our recollection, correct and revise the same, and made all the changes and additions that we, in our judgement, deemed necessary, and as corrected we approve the same.

A. North.
D. W. Mott,
George Beed,
James Thompson,
S. M. Jones,

Committee.

Following is the certificate of the committee for the respective cities and townships:

We, the committee appointed to revise and correct the history of our respective townships for the History of Franklin County, written and compiled by the Union Publishing Company, of Springfield, Illinois, do hereby certify that the manuscript was submitted to us, and that we made all the changes, corrections and additions that we in our judgment, and to the best of our recollection, deemed necessary, and as corrected, we approve of the same:

D. W. Dow,	H. A. Clock,	Charles Westaby,	D. W. Mott.
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and		Henry Palmer,	Rev. William P. Avery,
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	Mrs. Susan Jane Sawyer.		
	— <i>Oscoda Township.</i>		

We, the undersigned, members of the general committee, appointed to correct and revise the History of Cerro Gordo County, written and compiled by the Union Publishing Company of Springfield, Illinois, do hereby certify that the manuscript was submitted to us and we did, to the best of our recollection, correct and revise the same, and made all the changes and additions that we, in our judgement, deemed necessary, and as corrected we approve the same:

C. W. Tenney,
M. P. Rosecrans,
Henry Martin,
H. G. Parker,
Alonzo Willson,

Committee.

Following is the certificate of the committees for the respective cities and townships:

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Thomas Ferrett,	R. Bugher,	M. P. Rosecrans,	Thomas Law.
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R. T. Lane,	Sid Sanford,	Patrick Broderick,	G. B. Rockwell,
Edwin Nichols,	C. A. Winter.	— <i>Dougherty Township.</i>	A. Rogers.
— <i>Mt. Vernon Township.</i>	— <i>Grimes Township.</i>	James Jenkinson,	— <i>Monroe Township.</i>
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A. R. Stilson,	Henry Brown,	Mason City and	Joseph Hill,
A. S. Felt,	J. W. Cook.	Township.	G. S. Armitage,
— <i>Portland Township.</i>	— <i>Grant Township.</i>		J. Quackenbush,
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Thomas Henry.	Oscar Stevens.	— <i>Lime Creek Township.</i>	G. O. Fuller,
— <i>Union Township.</i>	— <i>Clear Lake Township.</i>		T. M. Brown,
			William Henderson.
		B. G. Richardson.	— <i>Bath Township.</i>

HISTORY OF IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

THE traveler, in wending his way across the fair State of Iowa, with its evidences of civilization upon every hand; its magnificent churches with spires pointing heavenward; its school-houses almost upon every hill; palatial residences evincing wealth and refinement, cannot realize that, less than a half century ago, this "beautiful land" was the home only of the red man, who roamed at will over the fair and fertile prairies, hunting in the woods and fishing in its streams. The change would seem too great for him to realize. But it is indeed true. These churches, these school-houses, these palatial residences, these railroads, these telegraph and telephone wires, all have been erected or placed here within the space of a half century.

Before the advent of the Red Men, who were found in possession by the Europeans, who inhabited this country, is a subject yet unsolved, and is shrouded in mystery. That there were human beings of a distinct race from the red men of later days, is gen-

erally conceded, but scientists fail as yet to agree as to their nature and origin. That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned. Every investigation instituted under the auspices of modern civilization confirms this fact. It is thought by many that the first inhabitants came from Asia, by way of Behring's Strait, and in large numbers. Magnificent cities and monuments were raised at the bidding of tribal leaders, and populous settlements centered with thriving villages sprang up everywhere in manifestation of the progress of the people. For the last four hundred years the colonizing Caucasian has trodden on the ruins of a civilization whose greatness he could only surmise. Among these ruins are pyramids similar to those which have rendered Egypt famous. The pyramid of Chalula is square, each side of its base being 1,335 feet, and its height 172 feet. Another pyramid north of Vera Cruz is formed of large blocks of highly polished porphyry, and bears upon it front hiero-

glyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. It is 82 feet square, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet high. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the Gila, are spread over more than a square league. The principal feature of the Aztec civilization which has come down to us was its religion, which we are told was of a dark and gloomy character. Each new god created by their priesthood, instead of arousing new life in the people, brought death to thousands; and their grotesque idols exposed to drown the senses of the beholders in fear, wrought wretchedness rather than spiritual happiness. In fact, fear was the great animating principle, the motive power which sustained this terrible religion. Their altars were sprinkled with blood drawn from their own bodies in large quantities, and on them thousands of human victims were sacrificed in honor of the demons whom they worshipped. The head and heart of every captive taken in war were offered up as a sacrifice to the god of battles, while the victorious legions feasted on the remaining portions of the bodies. It is said that during the ceremonies attendant on the consecration of two of their temples, the number of prisoners offered up in sacrifice was 12,210, while they themselves contributed large numbers of voluntary victims to the terrible belief.

The race known as the Mound-Builders next attracts the attention of the ethnologists. Throughout the Mississippi Valley, including many portions of Iowa, are found mounds and walls of earth or stone, which

can only have a human origin. These mounds vary in size from a few feet to hundreds of feet in diameter. In them are often found stone axes, pestles, arrow-heads, spear-points, pieces of flint, and other articles. Pottery of various designs is very common in them, and from the material of which they are made geologists have attempted to assign their age.

Some have thought that the Mound-Builders were a race quite distinct from the modern Indians, and that they were in an advanced state of civilization. The best authorities now agree that while the comparatively civilized people called the Aztecs built the cities whose ruins are occasionally found, the Mound-Builders were the immediate ancestors of the Indians De Soto first saw, and little different from the Indians of to-day.

The origin of the Red Men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite topic with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. A review of two works lately published on the origin of the Indians, treats the matter in a peculiarly reasonable light. It says:

"Recently a German writer has put forward one theory on the subject, and an English writer has put forward another and directly opposite theory. The difference in opinion concerning our aborigines among authors who have made a profound study of races, is at once curious and interesting. Blumenbach treats them in his classifications as a distinct variety of the human family; but, in the three-fold division of Dr. Latham, they are ranked among the Mongolidæ. Other writers on races

regard them as a branch of the great Mongolian family, which at a distant period found its way from Asia to this continent, and remained here for centuries separate from the rest of mankind, passing, meanwhile, through divers phases of barbarism and civilization. Morton, our eminent ethnologist, and his followers, Nott and Gliddon, claim for our native Red Men an origin as distinct as the flora and fauna of this continent. Prichard, whose views are apt to differ from Morton's, finds reason to believe, on comparing the American tribes together, that they must have formed a separate department of nations from the earliest period of the world. The era of their existence as a distinct and isolated people must probably be dated back to the time which separated into nations the inhabitants of the Old World, and gave to each its individuality and primitive language. Dr. Robert Brown, the latest authority, attributes, in his 'Races of Mankind,' an Asiatic origin to our aborigines. He says that the Western Indians not only personally resemble their nearest neighbors—the Northeastern Asiatics—but they resemble them in language and tradition. The Esquimaux on the American and the Tchukteis on the Asiatic side understand one another perfectly. Modern anthropologists, indeed, are disposed to think that Japan, the Kuriles, and neighboring regions, may be regarded as the original home of the greater part of the native American race. It is also admitted by them that between the tribes scattered from the Arctic sea to Cape Horn there is more uniformity of physical feature than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. The weight of evidence and au-

thority is altogether in favor of the opinion that our so-called Indians are a branch of the Mongolian family, and all additional researches strengthen the opinion. The tribes of both North and South America are unquestionably homogeneous, and, in all likelihood, had their origin in Asia, though they have been altered and modified by thousands of years of total separation from the present stock."

If the conclusions arrived at by the reviewer is correct, how can one account for the vast difference in manner and form between the Red Man as he is now known, or even as he appeared to Columbus and his successors in the field of discovery, and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of Mexico, as seen in 1521 by Cortez, and of Peru, as witnessed by Pizarro in 1532? The subject is worthy of investigation.

In the year 1541, Ferdinand DeSoto, a Spaniard, discovered the Mississippi river, at the mouth of the Washita. He, however, penetrated no further north than the 35th parallel of latitude, his death terminating the expedition. It was thus left for a later discoverer to first view the "beautiful land."

In a grand council of Indians on the shores of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "great river" and the countries near it. Marquette, a Jesuit father, became inspired with the idea of discovering this noble river. He was delayed in this great undertaking, however, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel. In 1673 he completed his preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Joliet, an agent of

the French Government. The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, tried to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and blood-thirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men. But Marquette was not diverted from his purpose by these reports, and set out on his adventurous trip May 13; he reached, first, an Indian village where once had been a mission, and where he was treated hospitably; thence, with the aid of two Miami guides, he proceeded to the Wisconsin, down which he sailed to the great Mississippi, which had so long been anxiously looked for; floating down its unknown waters, the explorer discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank of the river, and landed a little above the river now known as the Des Moines. For the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Marquette remained here a short time, becoming acquainted with the Indians, and then proceeded on his explorations. He descended the Mississippi to the Illinois, by which and Lake Michigan he returned to French settlements.

Nine years later, in 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and, in the name of the king of France, took formal posession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," in honor of the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column

and a cross bearing the inscription, in French:

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9, 1682."

France then claimed by right of discovery and occupancy the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas. Spain at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the native Indians, especially the great Miami Confederacy, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and most powerful tribe.

Spain having failed to make any settlement in the newly-discovered country, it was left for France to occupy the land, and that government, soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle, in 1682, began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations, extending through the west from Canada to Louisiana.

In 1762, France, in a time of extreme weakness, ceded all the territory west of the Mississippi, including what is now Iowa, to Spain, which power retained possession until October 1, 1800, when it retroceded it to France. This latter power ceded it to the United States in 1803, for the sum of \$15,000,000.

On assuming control, the United States organized all that region west of the Mississippi and north of the Territory of Orleans as the District of Louisiana. In 1805 the District of Louisiana was organized into the Territory of Louisiana.

This Territory was subsequently divided, and now forms seven great States—Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska.

CHAPTER II.

INDIANS AND INDIAN WARS.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement had been made or attempted, nor even a trading post established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who often poured out their life blood in obstinate contest for supremacy. That this State, so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theatre of numerous fierce and bloody struggles between the rival nations for possession of the favored region long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from its ancient hunting grounds.

When Marquette visited this country in 1673, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the

Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illini were nearly destroyed, and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State, for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and in "The Beautiful Land" these natives met their equally warlike foes, the northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States, the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire State of Iowa, and the two former tribes, also, occupied most of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided. Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock river, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson river; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose; and the fourth was near the mouth of the upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages. One was on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock river; another was about twelve miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines; and the third was on Turkey river.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs of Rock river, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines river, in Van Buren county, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day-time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well-settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle-field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide

near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willow. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

"Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night, and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victims might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the foot of the mound above mentioned the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the

excitement of horse-racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired that is rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and, wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race-ground, leaving most of their arms in the village, and their old men, women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping-knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire-brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire-arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the

grass, and sprang, tiger-like, upon the unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect, if possible, their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms in the hands of their victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines river, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek hills."

Previous to the settlement of their village on Rock river, the Sacs and Foxes had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagos, subdued them and took possession of their lands. At one time this village contained upward of 60 lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. The number of Sacs and Foxes in 1825 was estimated by the Secretary of War to

be 4,600. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The extensive prairies dotted over with groves, the beautiful scenery, the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables with little labor, the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

The Sioux located their hunting grounds north of the Sacs and Foxes. They were a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possessions with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri river. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes, and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. Instead of settling the difficulties, this caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. So bitter and unrelenting became these contests, that, in 1830, the Government purchased of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles

wide on both sides of the line, thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating a "neutral ground," and commanded them to cease their hostilities. They were, however, allowed to fish and hunt on the ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new Territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one sergeant, two corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel boat, with four months' rations, August 9th, 1805. On the 20th of the same month the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs, fifteen Sacs and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows:

"Your great father, the President of the United States, wishes to be more intimately

acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of Red people in our newly acquired Territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required."

At the close of the council he presented the Red Men with some knives, tobacco and whisky. On the 23d of August he arrived at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as "being on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about 40 deg. 21 min. north. The channel of the river runs on that shore. The hill in front is about 60 feet perpendicular, and nearly level at the top. About 400 yards in the rear is a small prairie, fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi "Flint Hills." In company with one of his men, Pike went on

shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted, and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. After reaching the river he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pursuit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque. At the latter place Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. He had an old field piece, and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first American who had visited that part of the Territory. He was not, however, disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

Upon leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations does not properly belong to this volume. It is sufficient to say that, on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, he held a

council with the Sioux, Sept. 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. Jan. 8, 1806, he arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47°. This company at that time carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river, on both sides along the great lakes, to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the North, and west to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations what was subsequently the State of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission and performing a valuable service to the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there April 30, 1806.

Before the Territory of Iowa could be open to settlement by the whites, it was necessary that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The Territory had been purchased by the United States, but was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of possession. In order to accomplish this purpose, large sums of money were expended, besides the frontier being disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites, or some violation of treaty stipulation.

When the United States assumed control of the country, by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachment of the pale faces. Among the most noted

chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac Village, on Rock river, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors; but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 till his death.

In early manhood he attained distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages and other neighboring tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. His life was a marvel. He is said by some to have been the victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans.

Upon the cession of Spain to France, in 1801, it did not give up possession of the country, but retained it, and by the authority of France transferred it to the United States in 1804. At that time Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis, and were invited to be present and witness the transfer; but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came I took my band and went to take leave of my Spanish

father. . The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village on Rock river, not liking the change any better than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of \$2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of \$1,000 to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin river, embracing an area of over 51,000,000 of acres. To this treaty Black Hawk always objected, and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied, and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely: to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

In 1805 Lieutenant Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United

States. Lieut. Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with, and he seemed very much prepossessed in his favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island: "A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after we passed Salt river. Some of our young braves watched them every day to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock river, and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter, made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented him with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief; he gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

Fort Edwards was erected soon after Pike's expedition, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, also Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander, after which they returned home and were apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock river. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader, who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming

to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid it getting their lands away from them. It is claimed, by good authority, that the building of Fort Madison was a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the 11th article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin river, and by article 6 they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement" as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant.

Very soon after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of the attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the parade had not commenced. However, they kept up the attack several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows;

but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock river.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, but more probably because they were deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were forced into war by being deceived. He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the head men and chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done." Black Hawk seems to have accepted the proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies; but after waiting some time, they were told by the trader

that he would not trust them. In vain they pleaded the promise of their Great Father at Washington; the trader was inexorable. Disappointed and crest fallen, the Indians turned sadly to their own village. Says Black Hawk: "Few of us slept that night. All was gloom and discontent. In the morning a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats filled with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all our hopes of remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived." He joined the British, who flattered him, and styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousy against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

There was a portion of the Sacs and Foxes, whom Black Hawk, with all his skill and cunning, could not lead into hostilities to the United States. With Keokuk ("The Watchful Fox") at their head, they were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. So, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized with Keokuk for their chief. Thus, the nation was divided into

the "War and Peace party." Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and, having all the old men, women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British, on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-qu-a-me (The Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St Louis and place themselves under the American Chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri river.

On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief; and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village, and cross over to the other side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge when the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak to the council, which Wa-co-me obtained for him. He then addressed the chiefs. He remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes, and the

graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village.

The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the leading trail to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk. Like Black Hawk, he was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock river in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight when occasion required with cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

In person, Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing. In his public speeches he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures. He has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. He spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature, and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for his reputation as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame he was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter

broke down by dissipation and died. Keokuk was thus compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell far below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction.

Keokuk had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witnessed the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his council. He seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but disaster and defeat, and he used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council together to pre-

pare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance.

"I am your chief," said he, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if after fully considering the matter you are determined to go; but before you decide to take this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success."

He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, and thought their chances of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the warpath, I will agree to lead you on one condition—that before we go we kill our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi." This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor and cause them to abandon their rash undertaking. From this time there was no serious trouble with the Indians until the Black Hawk war.

The treaty of 1804, between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations was never acknowledged by Black Hawk, and, in 1831, he established himself with a chosen band of warriors upon the disputed territory, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. The settlers complaining, Governor Reynolds, of Illi-

nois, dispatched General Gaines with a company of regulars and 1,500 volunteers to the scene of action. Taking the Indians by surprise, the troops burnt their village, and forced them to conclude a treaty, by which they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain on the west side of the river.

Necessity forced the proud spirit of Black Hawk into submission, which made him more than ever determined to be avenged upon his enemies. Having rallied around him the warlike braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he recrossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. Upon hearing of the invasion, Governor Reynolds hastily collected a body of 1,800 volunteers, placing them under command of Brig.-Gen. Samuel Whiteside.

The army marched to the Mississippi, and, having reduced to ashes the Indian village known as "Prophet's Town," proceeded several miles up Rock river, to Dixon, to join the regular forces under Gen. Atkinson. They formed, at Dixon, two companies of volunteers, who, sighing for glory, were dispatched to reconnoiter the enemy. They advanced, under command of Major Stillman, to a creek afterwards called "Stillman's run," and, while encamping there, saw a party of mounted Indians at a distance of a mile. Several of Stillman's party mounted their horses and charged the Indians, killing three of them; but, attacked by the main body, under Black Hawk, they were routed, and, by their precipitate flight, spread such a panic through the camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon as fast as their legs could carry them. On their arrival it was found that there had been eleven killed. The

party came straggling into camp all night long, four or five at a time, each squad positive that all who were left behind were massacred.

It is said that a big, tall Kentuckian, with a loud voice, who was a Colonel of the militia, upon his arrival in camp gave to Gen. Whiteside and the wondering multitude the following glowing and bombastic account of the battle:

"Sirs," said he, "our detachment was encamped among some scattering timber on the north side of Old Man's creek, with the prairie from the north gently sloping down to our encampment. It was just after twilight, in the gloaming of the evening, when we discovered Black Hawk's army coming down upon us in solid column; they displayed in the form of a crescent upon the brow of the prairie, and such accuracy and precision of military movements were never witnessed by man; they were equal to the best troops of Wellington in Spain. I have said that the Indians came down in solid columns, and displayed in the form of a crescent; and, what was most wonderful, there were large squares of cavalry resting upon the points of the curve, which squares were supported again by other columns fifteen deep, extending back through the woods and over a swamp three-quarters of a mile, which again rested on the main body of Black Hawk's army, bivouacked upon the banks of the Kish-wakee. It was a terrible and a glorious sight to see the tawny warriors as they rode along our flanks attempting to outflank us, with the glittering moonbeams glistening from their polished blades and burning spears. It was a sight well calculated to strike consternation in the stoutest

and boldest heart; and, accordingly, our men soon began to break, in small squads, for tall timber.

"In a very little time the rout became general, the Indians were soon upon our flanks, and threatened the destruction of our entire detachment. About this time Maj. Stillman, Col. Stephenson, Maj. Perkins, Capt. Adams, Mr. Hackelton and myself, with some others, threw ourselves into the rear to rally the fugitives and protect the retreat. But in a short time all my companions fell bravely fighting hand-to-hand with the savage enemy, and I alone was left upon the field of battle. About this time I discovered not far to the left a corps of horsemen, which seemed to be in tolerable order. I immediately deployed to the left, when, leaning down and placing my body in a recumbent posture upon the mane of my horse, so as to bring the heads of the horsemen between my eye and the horizon, I discovered, by the light of the moon, that they were gentlemen who did not wear hats, by which token I knew they were no friends of mine. I therefore made a retrograde movement, and recovered my position, where I remained some time, in thinking what further I could do for my country, when a random ball came whistling by my ear, and plainly whispered to me, 'Stranger, you have no further business here.' Upon hearing this, I followed the example of my companions-in-arms, and broke for tall timber, and the way I ran was not a little."

For a long time afterward Maj. Stillman and his men were subjects of ridicule and merriment, which was as undeserving as their expedition was disastrous. Stillman's defeat spread consternation through-

out the State and nation. The number of Indians was greatly exaggerated, and the name of Black Hawk carried with it associations of great military talent, savage cunning and cruelty.

A regiment sent to spy out the country between Galena and Rock Island, was surprised by a party of seventy Indians, and was on the point of being thrown into disorder, when Gen. Whiteside, then serving as a private, shouted out that he would shoot the first man who turned his back on the enemy. Order being restored, the battle began. At its very outset Gen. Whiteside shot the leader of the Indians, who thereupon commenced a hasty retreat.

In June, 1832, Black Hawk, with a band of one hundred and fifty warriors, attacked the Apple River Fort, near Galena, defended by twenty-five men. This fort, a mere palisade of logs, was erected to afford protection to the miners. For fifteen consecutive hours the garrison had to sustain the assault of the savage enemy; but, knowing very well that no quarter would be given them, they fought with such fury and desperation that the Indians, after losing many of their warriors, were compelled to retreat.

Another party of eleven Indians murdered two men near Fort Hamilton. They were afterward overtaken by a company of twenty men, and every one of them killed.

A new regiment, under the command of Gen. Atkinson, assembled on the banks of the Illinois, in the latter part of June. Major Dement, with a small party, was sent out to reconnoiter the movements of a large body of Indians, whose endeavors to surround him made it advisable for him

to retire. Upon hearing of this engagement, Gen. Atkinson sent a detachment to intercept the Indians, while he with the main body of his army, moved north to meet the Indians under Black Hawk. They moved slowly and cautiously through the country, passed through Turtle Village, and marched up along Rock river. On their arrival news was brought of the discovery of the main trail of the Indians. Considerable search was made, but they were unable to discover any vestige of Indians, save two, who had shot two soldiers the day previous.

Hearing that Black Hawk was encamped on Rock River, at the Manitou village, they resolved at once to advance upon the enemy, but in the execution of their design they met with opposition from their officers and men. The officers of Gen. Henry handed to him a written protest; but he, a man equal to any emergency, ordered the officers to be arrested and escorted to Gen. Atkinson. Within a few minutes after the stern order was given, the officers all collected around the General's quarters, many of them with tears in their eyes, pledging themselves that if forgiven they would return to duty and never do the like again. The General rescinded the order, and they at once resumed duty.

THE BATTLE OF BAD-AXE.

Gen. Henry marched, on the 15th of July, in pursuit of the Indians, reaching Rock river after three days' journey, where he learned Black Hawk was encamped further up the river. On July 19 the troops were ordered to commence their march. After having made 50 miles, they

were overtaken by a terrible thunder storm, which lasted all night. Nothing cooled, however, in their courage and zeal, they marched again 50 miles the next day, encamping near the place where the Indians encamped the night before. Hurrying along as fast as they could, the infantry keeping up an equal pace with the mounted force, the troops, on the morning of the 21st, crossed the river connecting two of the four lakes, by which the Indians had been endeavoring to escape. They found, on their way, the ground strewn with kettles and articles of baggage, which, in the haste of retreat, the Indians were obliged to throw away. The troops, inspired with new ardor, advanced so rapidly that at noon they fell in with the rear guard of the Indians. Those who closely pursued them were saluted by a sudden fire of musketry from a body of Indians who had concealed themselves in the high grass of the prairie. A most desperate charge was made upon the Indians, who, unable to resist, retreated obliquely in order to outflank the volunteers on the right; but the latter charged the Indians in their ambush and expelled them from their thickets at the point of the bayonet, and dispersed them. Night set in and the battle ended, having cost the Indians sixty-eight of their bravest men, while the loss of the Illinois amounted to but one killed and eight wounded.

Soon after this battle, Gens. Atkinson and Henry joined their forces and pursued the Indians. Gen. Henry struck the main trail, left his horses behind, formed an advance guard of eight men, and marched forward upon their trail. When these eight men came within sight of the river,

they were suddenly fired upon, and five of them killed, the remaining three maintaining their ground till Gen. Henry came up. Then the Indians, charged upon with the bayonet, fell back upon their main force; the battle now became general; the Indians fought with desperate valor, but were furiously assailed by the volunteers with their bayonets, cutting many of the Indians to pieces and driving the rest into the river. Those who escaped from being drowned found refuge on an island. On hearing the frequent discharge of musketry, indicating a general engagement, Gen. Atkinson abandoned the pursuit of the twenty Indians under Black Hawk himself, and hurried to the scene of action, where he arrived too late to take part in the battle. He immediately forded the river with his troops, the water reaching up to their necks, and landed on the island where the Indians had secreted themselves. The soldiers rushed upon the Indians, killed several of them, took the others prisoners, and chased the rest into the river, where they were either drowned or shot before reaching the opposite shore. Thus ended the battle, the Indians losing three hundred, besides fifty prisoners; the whites, but seventeen killed and twelve wounded.

Black Hawk, with his twenty braves, retreated up the Wisconsin river. The Winnebagos, desirous of securing the friendship of the whites, went in pursuit and captured and delivered them to Gen. Street, the United States Indian Agent. Among the prisoners were the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These, with Black Hawk, were taken to

Washington, D. C., and soon consigned as prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

At the interview Black Hawk had with the President, he closed his speech delivered on the occasion in the following words: "We did not expect to conquer the whites. They have too many houses, too many men. I took up the hatchet, for my part, to revenge injuries which my people could no longer endure. Had I borne them longer without striking, my people would have said: 'Black Hawk is a woman; he is too old to be a chief; he is no Sac.' These reflections caused me to raise the war-whoop. I say no more. It is known to you. Keokuk once was here; you took him by the hand, and when he wished to return to his home, you were willing. Black Hawk expects, like Keokuk, he shall be permitted to return, too."

By order of the President, Black Hawk and his compauions, who were in confinement at Fortress Monroe, were set free on the 4th day of June, 1833.

After their release from prison they were conducted in charge of Major Garland, through some of the principal cities, that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their own inability to cope with them in war. Great multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken, and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession, instead of the transportation of prisoners by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty amid great and impressive ceremony. In 1838 Black Hawk built him

a dwelling near Des Moines, this State, and furnished it after the manner of the whites, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and hunting and fishing. Here, with his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he passed the few remaining days of his life. To his credit, it may be said that Black Hawk remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

At all times when Black Hawk visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee county, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received marked tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in a severe attack of bilious fever, and terminated his life Oct. 3. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. The body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting position upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side the cane given him by Henry Clay was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. His remains were afterwards stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa, and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN TREATIES.

As has already been stated, all Iowa was in actual possession of the Indians when purchased by the United States Government, and for purposes of settlement by the whites, could only be obtained by forcible ejectment or re-purchase from those inhabiting the country. This was effected in a series of treaties and purchases, of which a synopsis is given:

The territory known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," although not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration which flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty which provided for this cession was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on ground now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co., Sept. 21, 1832. This was just after the "Black Hawk War," and the defeated savages had retired from east of the Mississippi. At the council the Government was represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pashapaho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors were present. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa, fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of

Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, containing about 6,000,000 acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, \$20,000 in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for seventeen years, and amounted to \$50,000, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk War, 35 beef cattle, 12 bushels of salt, 30 barrels of pork, 50 barrels of flour, and 6,000 bushels of corn.

The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land, situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as Keokuk's reserve, and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by

a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was the leading spirit of the occasion, and their principal speaker.

By the terms of this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines river, where an agency was established at what is now the town of Agency City. The Government also gave out of the Black Hawk purchase to Antoine LeClare, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Gen. Joseph M. Street established an agency among the Sacs and Foxes very soon after the removal of the latter to their new reservation. He was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagos for this purpose. A farm was selected, upon which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected—one on Soap creek, and the other on Sugar creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years.

Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The

latter was interpreter for Hard Fishes' band. Three of the Indian chiefs—Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose—had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with their agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville. The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of delirium tremens after his removal with his tribe to Kansas. On May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines river, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States, Sept. 21, 1837, and Oct. 11, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the autumn of 1845, when most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in 1846.

Before any permanent settlement was made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and

excellent people among them, children of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated at Edinburg, Scotland, a Surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

August 4, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, by which that portion of Lee county was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as the "half-breed tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and the Des Moines rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi river at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle, as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi river, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison: "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the half-breed tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city

of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But January 30th, 1843, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This no sooner done than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides. Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claim, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed commissioners by the Wisconsin Legislature, clothed with power to settle their difficulties, and to decide upon the validity of claims, or sell them for the benefit of the real owners. The act provided that these commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties, and continued until the next session of the Legislature,

when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done, and depriving the commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the commissioners to commence action against the owners of the half-breed tract, to receive pay for their services in the District of Lee county. Two judgements were obtained, and on execution the whole tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties; but his own title was questioned, and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts; but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and judgement titles failed.

About nine years before the judgement titles were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and, in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, May 8, 1841, and certified to by the clerk on the 2d day of June of the same year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star-Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the documents in

which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into 101 shares, and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to the land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

We subjoin a synopsis of the different treaties made with the Indians of Iowa:

1. *Treaty with the Sioux.*—Made July 15, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa, and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treatise of peace and friendship on the part of these Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs.*—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock river, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes.*—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein

the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3d, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas.*—A treaty of peace and mutual good-will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River.*—Made at St. Louis, on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock river, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified Dec. 30, 1816. In this treaty that of 1804 was re-established and enforced by the chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock river, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose-quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824.*—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nations relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri, and that portion of the south-east corner of Iowa known as the "half-breed tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified Jan. 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825.*—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, be-

tween the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menominees, Winnebagos, and a portion of the Ottawas and Potawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa river to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar river in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet river, and down that fork to its junction with the Missouri river.

8. *Treaty of 1830.*—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clarke and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. This territory was then known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested until it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagos were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other tribes.*—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines river, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd rivers, to the bank of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet river to the Missouri river; thence down said Missouri river to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand river; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer river, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs \$3,000; to the Foxes, \$3,000; to the Sioux, \$3,000; to the Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux, \$3,000;

to the Omahas, \$1,500; and to the Ottees and Missouris, \$2,500—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of \$200, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart \$3,000 annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground in 1840-'41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagos.*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15th, 1832, by General Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagos ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagos, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Grounds. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Grounds, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagos, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, \$10,000 in specie, and establish a school among them with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost \$3,000 a year, and to con-

tinue the same twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen, and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States, for which the Government stipulated to pay \$30,000, and an annuity of \$10,000 for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837.*—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows:

"A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned

line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was about twenty-five miles in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back to the Black Hawk purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment.*—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs, Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, the United States paying for the same \$160,000. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842.*—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title. By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the rest the spring following.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement made by whites within the limits of Iowa, was by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. What was known as the Girard settlement, in Clayton county, was made by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century. It consisted of three cabins, in 1805. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Indian traders had established themselves at various points at an early date. Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians sometime before the United States purchased Louisiana. In 1820, LeMoliise, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee county. The same year, a cabin was built where the city of Keokuk now stands, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States Army. His marriage and subsequent life were very romantic. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave

unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river, and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was indeed prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after awhile the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband: "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always

presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin, as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people, on the Upper Missouri.

The gentleman who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession. His brothers in law, Ames and Valencourt Van Amsdal, came with him and settled near. Mr Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford), was born in 1831 at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puckashetuck. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead mining at Galena since 1824, resolved

to visit the Dubuque mines. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines, and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dungleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot known as the Jones Street Levee. Before him was spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills; but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks, and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maqu-keta and Turkey rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as the circumstances would permit. In the following year, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

Although these lands had been purchased from France, they were not in the actual posession of the United States. The Indian titles had not been ex-

tinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation in Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. C. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

"We, a committee, having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws), by which we, as miners, will be governed, and, having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi river, with the following exceptions, to-wit:

Article I. That each and every man shall hold two hundred yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six."

Article II. We further agree that there shall be chosen by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying."

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote in accordance with article second. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor. And the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed as any have been since.

After this, the miners, who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi river, continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian Territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was intrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove, within ten days, to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity.

In due time Colonel Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the

river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape unmolested. From this time a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. But the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interferred with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1st, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and, in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque, for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. This, too, was only out of respect for forms, for the purchase had been made, and the In-

dians had retired. After the lapse of fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labors to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieutenant Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque, by Colonel Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate, clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went formally into effect June, 1833; the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines, by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that

which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured, to the Government.

The rule in the United States mines, on Fever river, in Illinois, had been, until 1830, that the miners must pay a ten per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side, as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became very unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

About five hundred people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom one hundred and fifty were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants; the small school-house which he aided in con-

structing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained; churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness, which he first explored, with all the eastern world. He died suddenly, on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southern railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death, and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name "Dubuque" was given to the settlement by the miners, at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, Gen. John H Knapp and Col. Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and, in the summer of 1835, they laid out the town of "Fort Madison," and lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832, Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, 79 miles below Rock Island. During the war, parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the

river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothers made a claim on the prairie, about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. White's cabin was burned by the soldiers. He returned to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and, in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and re-built his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of sloping eminences and gentle declivities, enclosed within a natural amphitheater formed by the surrounding hills, which were covered with luxuriant forests, and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry goods stores, by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which, in less than four years, became the seat of government for the territory of Wisconsin, and, in three years more, contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sac and Foxes, in September, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi.

In 1833 Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of

the town of Buffalo, in Scott county, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major Wm. Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alex. W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Captain James May, and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton county in the spring of 1832, on Turkey river, by Robert Hatfield and Wm. W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836.

The first settlers of Muscatine county were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, Wm. St. John, N. Fullington, II. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whitney, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824 a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff."

In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guitar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-7, when they re-

linquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people, on their way westward, halted for the winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri river, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawatomie county. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion, numbering 500 men, for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper, called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville.

In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young, at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and, in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie county. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentes flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Capt. James Allen, with a small detachment of troops, on board the steamer "Ione," arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, DesMoines. This was the first steamer to ascend the DesMoines river to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court Avenue, DesMoines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford, to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the DesMoines, and named Fort DesMoines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders, named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

The immigration to Iowa after the Black Hawk purchase was so rapid and steady that some provision for civil government became necessary. Accordingly, in 1834, all the territory comprising the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota was made subject to the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two justices of the peace had been appointed, and a postoffice was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September of 1834, therefore, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi river—Dubuque and DesMoines—separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque county, and Isaac Lefler (of Burlington) of DesMoines county. Two associate justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

In October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jores, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4, of the same year. Iowa was then included in the Territory of Wisconsin, of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed

Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

Sept. 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered a census of the new Territory to be taken. This census showed a population of 10,531, of which DesMoines county contained 6,257, and Dubuque 4,274. Under the apportionment, the two above named counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the first Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

DUBUQUE—*Council*: John Fally, Thos. McKnight, Thos. McCraney. *House*: Loring Wheeler, Haldin Whelan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigly, Hosea F. Camp.

DESMOINES—*Council*: Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House*: Isaac Lefler, Thos. Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, October 25th, 1836, and organized by electing Henry Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle (of Dubuque) Speaker of the House.

At this session the county of DesMoines was divided into DesMoines, Lee, VanBuren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook. This last is now called Scott county. The first Legislature adjourned December 9th, 1836.

The second Legis'ature assembled at Burlington, November 9, 1837. It divided Dubuque into the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Clinton and Cedar, and adjourned January 20th, 1838.

A third session was held at Burlington, commencing June 1st, and ending June 12th, 1838. Most of the new counties were not organized until several years afterward.

The question of the organization of the Territory of Iowa now began to be agitated, and the desires of the people found expression in a convention held Nov. 1st, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Linsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly that the act was passed dividing the Territory of Wisconsin, and providing for the territorial government of Iowa. This was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838.

The new Territory embraced "all that part of the pr·sent Territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river, and west of a line drawn due north from the head-waters or sources of the Mississippi to the Territorial line." The organic act pro-

vided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years; and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the Pr. sident, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, of a House .of Representatives, consisting of 26 members, and a council, to consist of 13 members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

In accordance with this act, President Van Buren appointed ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governer of the new Territory. Wm. B. Conway, of Pittsburg, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thos. McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham soon after his appointment, and Col. Chas Weston was appointed to fill his vacaney. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Governor Lucas, immediately after his arrival, issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of Sep-

tember, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th of November for the meeting of the Legislature to be elected at Burlington. The members were elected in accordance with this proclamation, and assembled at the appointed time and place. The following are their names :

Council—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmunt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Although a large majority of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, Gen. Jesse B. Brown (Whig), of Lee county, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. Wm. H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry county, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time national politics were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the same time with this Legislature, a Congressional delegate was also elected.

Out of four candidates, William W. Chapman was elected.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the executive and legislative departments; Congress, however, by act approved March 3d, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint sheriffs and magistrates. Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government, and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Gov. Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of commissioners with a view to selecting a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi river, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase.

The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The Southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and, on January 21st, 1839, an act

was passed appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque county, John Ronalds, of Louisa county, and Robert Ralston, of DesMoines county, Commissioners to select a site for a permanent seat of government within the limits of Johnson county.

The first settlement within the limits of Johnson county was made in 1837. The county was created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved Dec. 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington, in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa river, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the temporary county seat.

All things considered, the location of the capital in Johnson county was a wise act. The Territory was bounded on the north by the British possessions; east, by the Mississippi river to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west by the Missouri and White Earth rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson county was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians established by the treaty of Oct. 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

After selecting the site, the Commissioners were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to pro-

ceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napoleon, Johnson county, May 1, 1839, selected for a site section 10, in township 79 north, of range 6 west of the fifth principal meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place Aug. 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the center of the section, where a square of 10 acres, on the elevated grounds overlooking the river, was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost, when complete, should not exceed \$51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure, they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ills., and July 4, 1840, the corner-stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was marshal of the day, and Governor Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

On July 13, 1840, Governor Lucas announced to the Legislature then assembled in special session, that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed,) estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and of completing rooms for the use of the Legislature at \$15,600.

During the following year the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and is thought to contain an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed that, on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new Capitol. At this session the Superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the Congressional appropriation of \$20,000, and the loan of \$5,500 obtained from the Miners' Bank of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for

such lots when they were sold. At one time the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the agent sold some lots for a draft payable at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for which he was compelled to pay 25 per cent. exchange. This draft amounted to \$507, which that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly \$24,000. With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that the estimate could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

In 1841, John Chambers succeeded Robert Lucas as Territorial Governor. The office was held by him until 1845, when it was filled by James Clarke.

The first Legislative Assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man, before the law, by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who marries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted in all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal rights with man, excepting only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties

against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court and justices of the peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus, under the Territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

The Territorial Legislature held its eighth and last session at Iowa City, commencing December 1, 1845. James Clark was the same year appointed the successor of Governor Chambers, and was the third and last Territorial Governor. In 1843 the Territorial Legislature compiled and published a code of general statutes, making a volume of 800 pages, that continued in force until July, 1851.

THE MISSOURI WAR.

In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line which has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of Des Moines river. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines river had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or the "rapids of the Des Moines river." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or

geography), insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines river, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren counties and confined in jail. Governor Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Governor Lucas called out the militia of Iowa. About 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren county, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, General Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark county, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of taxes, and that Governor Boggs had dispatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined; but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the

truth of history," and that she knew where the rapids of Des Moines river were located. Thus ended the Missouri war. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: 'If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did, we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to older and greater people.'" Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott, of Iowa, acted as commissioners, and surveyed and established the boundary. The expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle.

The population being sufficient to justify the formation of a State government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act, which was approved February 12th, 1844, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose. The people voted upon this at their township elections in the following April. The measure was carried by a large majority, and the delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City October 7th, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work, and adopted the first State constitution.

Hon Shepherd Leffler, the president of this convention, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this constitution to the delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the People of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution, as thus prepared, provided the following boundaries for the State: Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines river; thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the old Indian boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned, to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet river; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters river, where the Waukonwan river — according to Nicollett's map — enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of the said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were considerably more extended than other Western States, and Congress therefore amended the Constitution, by act approved March 3, 1845, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of

the Des Moines river, at the middle of the Mississippi; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude, passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth river; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line $17^{\circ} 30'$ west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines river; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

Had these boundaries been accepted, they would have placed the northern boundary of the State about 30 miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth county. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress, and rejected the Constitution, at the election held Aug. 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

May 4, 1846, a second Convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people, August 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new Constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, Dec. 28, 1846.

The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an

election for State officers October 26, which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also, 72 sections of land for the purpose of a university; also, five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also, the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding 12 in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave the State five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa commenced house-keeping on her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party of that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to \$100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

The government was started on an economical basis. The members of the General Assembly received, each, two dollars per day for the first fifty days of the session, and one dollar per day thereafter. The sessions were to be biennial. The salaries of the State officers were limited the first ten years as follows: Governor, \$1,000 per annum; Secretary of State, \$500; Treasurer of State, \$400; Auditor of State, \$600; and Judges of the Supreme Court, \$1,000 each. And it may be said here that

these prices did not discourage the best talent of the State from seeking these positions, and that during these ten years none of these officers were ever known to receive bribes, or to steal one dollar of the public money. At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, and the settlements were being rapidly pushed toward the Missouri river.

CHAPTER VI.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE.

The first General Assembly was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled in Iowa City, November 30th, 1846, about one month before Congress passed the act of admission. The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of \$50,000 for means to run the State government and pay the expenses of the Constitutional Convention. The election of United States Senators was called up at this session, and was the occasion of much excitement and no little hard feeling. The Whigs had a majority of two in the House and the Democrats a majority of one in

the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees, and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of an election, the attempt was abandoned. A public school law was passed at this session, for the organization of public schools in the State. In pursuance of its provisions, an election for superintendent of public instruction was held the following spring, and James Harlan received a majority of the votes cast. After the election the Democratic Secretary of State discovered that the law contained no provision for its publication in the newspapers, and he claimed it had

not gone into effect. He, therefore, and the Governor, refused Harlan a certificate of election. The Supreme Court sustained their action.

At this first session of the General Assembly, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session, also, arose the question of the relocation of the capitol. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the relocation of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion, and parliamentary maneuvering almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical centre of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress, to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a

report of their proceeding to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved Feb. 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of lands on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper county. Two of these sections are in what is now DesMoines township, and the others in Fairview township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & DesMoines railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. The number of 415 lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to \$1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to \$2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a

select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water, and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed, and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session \$3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the general Government and partly by the State, but principally by the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the Governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and Geo. Green and John F. Kinney Judges, of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place. Hall was one of the earliest and ablest lawyers of the State, and his memory will long be cherished by the early members of the profession. Some changes having occurred by death and removal, the Governor was induced to call an extra session of the General Assembly in January, 1848,

with the hope of an election of United States Senators. The attempt, however, was again unsuccessful. At this session, Charles Mason, William G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed Commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the State. Their work was finished in 1850, and was adopted by the General Assembly. This "code" contained, among other provisions, a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admissible for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first Representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Leffler, of Des Moines county.

The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate, Augustus Caesar Dodge and George W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administration till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass, in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of State during this period very nearly held the balance of power, and that up to 1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1848 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,043, and Martin Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,226 votes, being 176 less than a majority for Cass.

In 1852, Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale (Free-Soil) 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for its removal to Fort DesMoines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was again introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort DesMoines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and January 15th, 1855, a bill relocating the Capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the DesMoines, and, for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act; the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of DesMoines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of $36^{\circ} 30'$ was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent.

In the summer of 1854 there was a tacit coalition or union of the Whig and Free-Soil elements of the State. Alarmed at

the aggressive spirit manifested by the adherents of the peculiar institution, the Free-Soilers, who almost held the balance of power in the State, readily adopted as their candidate the Whig nominee for Governor. Many of the old-line Whigs abandoned their party because of this coalition, but many strong and able men among the Democrats co-operated with it. James W. Grimes was the nominee of the Whigs, and Curtis Bates, of Polk county, was the nominee of the Democratic party. Grimes was then in the vigor of his manhood, and all the energies of his being appeared to be aroused by what he denominated the aggressions of the slave power. He was thoroughly in earnest, and canvassed most of the organized counties of the State. The people flocked by the thousands to hear him, and were electrified by his eloquence. No one of the opposition attempted to meet him in debate. The result was his election by a majority of 1,404 in a vote of 21,794. A majority was also secured in the General Assembly on joint ballot of the two Houses in opposition to the Democratic party. The opposition party in 1854-'5 were known as anti-Nebraska Whigs. A caucus of this opposing element nominated James Harlan as their candidate for United States Senator, Geo. G. Wright for Chief Justice, and Norman W. Isbell and Wm. G. Woodward for Judges of the Supreme Court.

A portion of the opposition, however, refused to go into this caucus, or to abide by its decision as to the United States Senator. They were the personal friends of Ebenezer Cook, of Scott county.

A joint convention was secured, and the Judges of the Supreme Court were elected.

After frequent balloting and adjournments, it was at last understood that Cook's friends had yielded, and would support Mr. Harlan. When the hour arrived to which the joint convention had adjourned, messengers were sent to the Senate by the House, to inform that body that the House was ready to meet them in joint convention. Before this message could be delivered, the Senate had adjourned over until the next day. The anti-Nebraska Senators, however, entered the hall of the House and took their seats in joint convention. Much confusion prevailed, but finally a President *pro tem* of the convention was chosen, and Mr. Harlan was elected. His seat was contested, and his election declared invalid by the United States Senate.

At the next session of the General Assembly, held in 1857, Mr. Harlan was re-elected, and was permitted to take his seat.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Davenport. In the same year the corner-stone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies, at this point. St Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history St Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. January 1st, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite

Burlington and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State, from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15th, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on each side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of Iowa was now 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and establishing manufactories, or if it had been expended in improving the lands, and in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these mu-

nicipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts, by mandamus, compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and, accordingly, the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856 the Republican party of the State was duly organized, in full sympathy with that of the other free States, and at the ensuing presidential election the electoral vote of the State was cast for John C. Fremont. The popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, 36,170, and Fillmore, 9,180. This was 1,396 less than a majority for Fremont. The following year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of 1,406 for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

In June, 1854, a Board of State Commissioners contracted with the DesMoines Navigation Railroad Company, an organization composed principally of New York capitalists, to undertake the work, agreeing to convey to the company lands at \$1.25 an acre for all moneys advanced and expended. In the meantime difficulties arose in regard to the extent of the grant. The State claimed lands throughout the whole extent of the river to the

north line of the State. The Department of the Interior changed its rulings under the several administrations. The Commissioner of the General Land Office certified to the State about 320,000 acres of land below the Raccoon Fork of the river, and about 270,000 acres above it prior to 1857, when he refused to certify any more. This led to a settlement and compromise with the Navigation Company in 1858, whereby the company took all the land certified to the State at that date, and paid the State \$20,000 in addition to what they had already expended, cancelled their contract and abandoned the work.

The General Assembly granted to the DesMoines Valley Railroad Company the remainder of the grant to the State line, to aid in building a railroad up and along the DesMoines Valley; and Congress, in 1862, extended the grant, by express enactment, to the north line of the State.

The most injurious result to the State, arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of great bodies of Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation, and placed beyond the reach of actual settlers for many years.

From no other one cause has Iowa suffered so much as from the short-sighted policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificent public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to

profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of forty years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her \$1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new States was a greater enterprise than the retailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the State with every species of "wild-cat" currency. Our circulating medium was made up in part of the free-bank paper of Illinois and Indiana. In addition to this, we had paper issued by Iowa brokers, who had obtained bank charters from the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, and had their pretended headquarters at Omaha and Florence. Our currency was also well assorted with the bills from other States, generally such as had the best reputation

where they were least known. This paper was all at 2, and some of it from 10 to 15 per cent. discount. Every man who was not an expert in detecting counterfeit bills, and who was not posted in the history of all manner of banking institutions, did business at his peril. The new constitution made ample provisions for house banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of our State debt was enlarged to \$250,000, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities and counties were also limited to five per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property.

The Judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote.

The permanent seat of government was fixed at DesMoines, and the State University located at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute books a law providing that no negro, mulatto or Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856-'7 repealed this law, and the new constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

October 19, 1857, Gov. Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties, and it was not until December that the last of the effects,—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds," drawn by ten yokes of oxen,—was deposited in the new capitol. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there.

In 1856 and 1858 large appropriations were made for the erection of public buildings and the support of the unfortunate classes, and a loan of \$200,000 was authorized.

During the years 1858-60, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought, the Indians fleeing as soon as they ascertained systematical measures had been adopted for their punishment.

In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work of building a new cap-

itol. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies November 23, 1871.

The building is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa, was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and DesMoines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	Population.
1838.....	22,589
1840.....	43,115
1844.....	75,152
1846.....	97,588
1847.....	116,651
1849.....	152,988
1850.....	191,982
1851.....	204,774
1852.....	230,713
1854.....	326,013
1856.....	519,055
1859.....	638,775
1860.....	674,913
1863.....	701,732
1865.....	750,699
1867.....	902,040
1869.....	1,040,819
1870.....	1,191,727
1873.....	1,251,833
1875.....	1,366,000
1880.....	1,624,463

The most populous county is Dubuque, 42,997. Polk county has 41,395, and Scott 41,270. Not only in population, but in

everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty-five years its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1861. The completion of three others soon followed.

In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding twenty years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

The present value of buildings for State institutions, including the estimated cost of the capitol, is as follows:

State Capitol.....	\$2,500,000
State University.....	400,000
Agricultural College and Farm.	800,000
Institution for the Blind.....	150,000
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	225,000
Institutions for the Insane.....	1,149,000
Orphans' Home.....	62,000
Penitentiaries.....	408,000
Normal School.....	50,000
R·form School.....	90,000

The State has never levied more than two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit. The State has no debt.

No other influence has contributed so much to the progress and development of Iowa as the newspapers of the State. No class of men have labored more assiduously and disinterestedly for the development of the State and the advancement of her material interests, than her editors. There

are now published in Iowa 25 daily papers, 364 weekly papers, and 13 monthly publications. These are as a rule well supported by the people.

Such is briefly a summary of the history and resources of Iowa. There is perhaps no other country on earth where so few people are either rich or poor as in Iowa; where there is such an equality of condition, and where so many enjoy a competence. The law exempts from execution a homestead to every head of a family. Every sober, industrious man can in a short time acquire a home. Iowa is the home for the immigrant. The children of the laboring man have no prejudice of caste to overcome in the effort they may choose to make for the improvement of their condition in life. Here all men enjoy the alienable blessings of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," not only unfettered by legal disabilities, but also untrammelled by those fixed conditions of social and business life that elsewhere result from accumulated wealth in the possession of the few. As education is free, so also the avenues of success are open in every pursuit and calling. The highest incentives exist to exertion. Labor and effort, whether manual or mental, are held alike honorable; and idleness and crime are alone considered disreputable.

Thriving cities and towns dot the land; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; 10,000 school-houses, in which more than 500,000 children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities, are generously endowed by the State; manufactories are

busy on all her water-courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

We quote from Judge Nourse: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious, than her new States—young empires,

born of her own enterprise, and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the old world, who look for evidence of her regal grandeur and state: 'Behold, these are my jewels!' And may she never blush to add: 'This one in the center of the diadem is called Iowa!'"

The following is the census of Iowa by counties, as taken by the National Government at each decade:

CENSUS OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair.....			984	3,982	11,199
Adams.....			1,533	4,614	11,188
Allamakee.....		777	12,237	17,868	19,791
Appanoose.....		3,131	11,931	16,456	16,636
Audubon.....			451	1,212	7,448
Benton.....		672	8,496	22,44	24,888
Black Hawk.....		135	8,244	21,76	23,913
Boone.....		735	4,232	14,584	20,858
Bremer.....			4,915	12,588	14,01
Buchanan.....		517	7,906	17,034	18,547
Buena Vista.....			57	1,585	7,537
Butler.....			3,724	9,931	14,293
Calhoun.....			147	1,602	5,95
Carroll.....			281	2,451	12,351
Cass.....			1,612	5,464	16,943
Cedar.....	1,253	3,941	12,949	19,731	18,937
Cerro Gordo.....			940	4,722	11,461
Cerokee.....			58	1,967	8,240
Chickasaw.....			4,336	10,180	14,534
Clarke.....		709	5,427	8,735	11,512
Clay.....			52	1,523	4,248
Clayton.....	1,101	3,873	20,728	27,771	28,829
Clinton.....	821	2,222	18,938	35,357	36,764
Crawford.....			383	2,530	12,413
Dallas.....		834	5,244	12,019	18,746
Davis.....		7,264	13,764	15,565	16,468
Decatur.....		905	8,677	12,018	15,336
Delaware.....	168	1,759	11,024	17,432	17,92
Des Moines.....	5,577	12,948	19,611	27,256	33,099
Dickinson.....			180	1,389	1,901
Dubuque.....	8,059	10,841	31,164	38,969	42,997
Emmett.....			105	1,392	1,550
Fayette.....		825	12,073	16,973	22,258
Floyd.....			3,744	10,768	14,677
Franklin.....			1,309	4,738	10,248
Fremont.....			5,074	11,174	17,653
Greene.....			1,374	4,637	12,725
Grunley.....			193	6,399	12,633
Guthrie.....			3,058	7,061	14,263

HISTORY OF IOWA.

CENSUS OF IOWA—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850	1860.	1870.	1880.
Hamilton.....			1,699	6,055	11,252
Hancock.....			179	999	3,453
Hardin.....			5,440	13,684	17,808
Harrison.....			3,621	8,931	16,649
Henry.....	3,772	8,707	18,701	21,463	20,826
Howard.....			3,168	6,282	10,837
Humboldt.....			332	2,596	6,341
Ida.....			43	226	4,382
Iowa.....		832	8,029	16,664	19,221
Jackson.....	1,411	7,210	18,493	22,619	23,771
Jasper.....		1,280	9,883	24,116	25,962
Jefferson.....	2,773	9,904	15,048	17,839	17,478
Johnson.....	1,494	4,472	17,573	24,898	25,429
Jones.....	471	3,007	13,306	19,731	21,052
Keokuk.....		4,822	13,271	19,434	21,259
Kossuth.....			416	3,251	6,179
Lee.....	6,093	18,261	29,232	37,210	34,851
Linn.....	1,373	5,441	18,947	28,852	37,235
Louisa.....	1,927	4,939	10,370	12,577	13,146
Lucas.....			471	5,766	10,328
Lyon.....				221	1,968
Madison.....		1,179	7,339	13,884	17,225
Mahaska.....		5,939	14,816	25,58	25,201
Marion.....		5,482	16,813	24,436	25,111
Marshall.....		338	6,015	17,576	23,732
Mills.....			4,481	8,718	14,135
Mitchell.....			3,409	9,582	14,361
Monona.....			832	3,654	9,055
Morgan.....		2,884	8,612	12,724	13,719
Montgomery.....			1,256	5,934	15,895
Muscatine.....	1,942	5,731	16,444	21,683	23,168
O'Brien.....			8	715	4,155
Osceola.....					2,219
Page.....		551	4,419	9,975	19,661
Palo Alto.....			132	1,336	4,131
Plymouth.....			148	2,199	8,567
Pocahontas.....			103	1,446	3,713
Polk.....		4,513	11,625	27,857	42,895
Pottawattamie.....		7,828	4,464	16,893	39,816
Poweshiek.....		615	5,668	15,581	18,936
Ringgold.....			2,923	5,691	12,055
Sac.....			246	1,411	8,771
Scott.....	2,140	5,986	25,939	38,509	41,270
Shelby.....			818	2,549	12,696
Sioux.....			10	570	5,426
Story.....			4,051	11,651	16,905
Tama.....		8	5,285	16,131	21,5-5
Taylor.....		204	3,590	6,989	15,635
Union.....			2,012	5,986	14,980
Va. Buren.....	6,116	12,270	17,081	17,672	17,042
Wapello.....		8,471	14,518	22,316	25,282
Warren.....		961	10,241	17,980	19,378
Washington.....	1,594	4,947	14,235	18,952	20,375
Wayne.....		340	6,419	11,287	16,127
Webster.....			2,504	10,484	15,950
Winnebago.....			163	1,528	4,917
Winneshiek.....		446	13,942	23,570	23,937
Woodbury.....			1,119	6,172	14,997
Worth.....			75	2,892	7,953
Wright.....			653	2,392	5,062
Total.....	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,191,792	1,624,463

CHAPTER VII.

GEOLOGY—TOPOGRAPHY—WATER COURSES.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions—drift, bluff and alluvial. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least. All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In northern and northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the

State, and adjacent to the Missouri river. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil. The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palaeozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS IN FEET
Cretaceous.....	{ Post Tertiary.....	Drift.....	10 to 200
	{ Lower Cretaceous.....	Inoceramous Bed.....	50
		Woodbury Sandstone and Shales.....	130
	{ Coal Measures.....	Nishnabotany Sandstone.....	100
		Upper Coal Measures.....	200
		Middle Coal Measures.....	20
		Lower Coal Measures.....	20
Carboniferous.....	Subcarboniferous.....	St Louis Limestone.....	75
		Keokuk Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	196
		Kinderhook Beds.....	175
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....	20
Upper Silurian.....	Niagara.....	Niagara Limestone.....	350
	Cincinnat.....	Maquoketa Shales.....	80
Lower Silurian.....	Trenton.....	{ Galena Limestone.....	250
		Trenton Limestone.....	200
	Primordial.....	{ St Peter's Sandstone.....	50
		Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	20
		Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
Azoic.....	Huronian.....	Sioux Quartzite.....	50

AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux river, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation, that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Primordial Group.—The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesian Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes. The only fossils found in this formation in the State are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

The St. Peters sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness through-

out its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee county, immediately beneath the drift.

Trenton Group.—With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestone — nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee counties and a small part of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window-caps and sills. Fossils are so abundant in this formation that in some places the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of trilobites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long, and seldom exceeds 12 miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque county. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicious matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about 15 miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small

quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

Cincinnati Group.—The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek county, while the most southerly is in Jackson county, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati Group are found in the Maquoketa shales, but they contain a larger number than have been found anywhere else in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from others in the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Niagara Group.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is 40 and 50 miles in width, and nearly 160 miles long, from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places, in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

Hamilton Group.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and

shales is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from 40 to 50. A large part of the material of this is quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer county; the heavier piers and other material requiring strength and durability. All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch. The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopodes, corals and mullusks. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City marble" and "Bird's Eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz: the sub-carboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

Subcarboniferous Group.—This group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago county, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington county. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the real field. From the southern part of Pocahontas county it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point 3 or 4 miles north-

east of Eldora, in Hardin county, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper county, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk county, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson county, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren county. Its arc is about 250 miles long, and from 20 to 50 miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds — The most southerly exposure of these beds is in Des Moines county, near the mouth of Skunk river. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas county, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines county; along English river, in Washington county; along the Iowa river in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin counties, and along the Des Moines river in Humboldt county. This formation has considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall county all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama county the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crumbles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom Vertebrata; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order Selachians. Of Articulates, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus Phillipsia. The sub-kingdom Mollusca is also largely represented. The Radiata are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals. The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan. It overshadowed all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: Lamellibranches, in the more arenaceous portions; and Brachropods in the more calcareous portions. No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington limestone formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, separated by a series of siliceous beds; both divisions are crinoidal. The Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in the State in the valley of Skunk river, near the southern boundary of Des Moines county, which is the most northerly point that it has been found, but it probably exists as far north as Marshall county. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its fossils—crinoids—now known to be more than 300.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines. Bones of bony fish, on Buffington creek, Louisa county, is an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of Articulates are rare in this formation; so far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of trilobites of the genus *Phillipsia*. Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom Radiata are represented in the genera *Zaphrentis*, *Amplexus* and *Syringaposa*, while the highest class, Echinoderms, are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties—Lee, Van Buren, Henry and DesMoines. In some localities the upper siliceous portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about 80 miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and DesMoines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo. The only vertebrate fossils in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order Selachians,

some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of 25 or 30 feet. Of the Articulates, only two species of the genus *Phillipsia* have been found in this formation. Of the Mollusks no Cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in Iowa. Gasteropods are rare; Brachiopods and Polyzoans are quite abundant. Of Radiates, corals of genera *Zaphrentis*, *Amplexus* and *Aulopora* are found, but crinoids are most abundant. Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the sub-carboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, DesMoines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone river, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the DesMoines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of VanBuren county, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of

which are found on Lick creek, in Van Buren county, and on Long creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *Phillipsia*; and two ostracoid genera, *Cythere* and *Beyricia*. The Mollusks distinguished this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The Coal Measure Group is properly divided into three formations, viz: the Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures; each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

The Lower Coal Measures exists eastward and northward of the Des Moines river, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river; but their southerly dip passes below the Middle Coal Measure at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal, furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit for use; but in some places, as in Red Rock, in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the Lower Coal Measures, but such animal remains as have been

found are, without exception, of marine origin. All fossil plants found in these measures, probably belong to the class Acrogens. Specimens of *Calamites* and several species of ferns are found in all the Coal Measures, but the genus *Lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the Middle Coal Measures. The latter formation occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern-central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about 1,400 square miles. The counties underlaid by this formation are, Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

Few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants, three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appears to have been seaweed. Radiates are represented by corals. The Mollusks are most numerously represented. Trilobites and ostracoids are the only remains known of Articulates. Vertebrates are only known by the remains of Selachians, or sharks and ganoids.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the Middle Coal Measures. This formation contains a considerable portion of shales and sandstone, but the prominent lithological features are its limestones. Although it is known by the name of Upper Coal Measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about 20 inches in

maximum thickness. The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good building material, as in Madison and Fremont counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay, for potters' use, are found in the whole formation. The fossils are more numerous than in either the Middle or Lower Coal Measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes Cephalopoda, Gasteropoda, Lamellibranchiata, Brachiopoda and Polyzoa. Radiates are more numerous than in the Middle and Lower Coal Measures. Protozoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long Tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the Glacial epoch. The second period

was during the Glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas. All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri river, and, in reality, form their eastern boundary.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie county and the southern part of Montgomery county. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the Inoceramus, or chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes. The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angios permous leaves. The strata of Woodbury sandstones and shales rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury county; hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City. This rock has no value, except for purposes of common masonry. Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains of vegetation, leaves of *Salix Meekii* and *Sassfras cretaeum* have been occasionally found.

The Inoceramus beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux river in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess,

except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region. The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the Inoceramus beds are two species of squaloid Selachians, or ceratodonts, and three genera of teleosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo county, 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kossuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized, but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields, and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be fully realized.

GYPSUM.

The only sulphate of the alkaline earth of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster county. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the Des Moines river running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The

most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard creek, a tributary of the Des Moines river and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines river, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two-Mile creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—No trace of fossil remains has been found in the gypsum or associated clays; neither has any other indication of its geologic age been observed except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value. No Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa, to suggest that it might be of that age, nor are any of the Palaeozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other

as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age; perhaps older than the cretaceous.

The lithological origin of this deposit is as uncertain as its geological age. It seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one,—an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it, nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and by many are regarded as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. From these facts it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that this gypsum originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical character of this gypsum; but as it is so different in some respects from other deposits, there are still other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete analysis of Prof. Emery,

the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity, and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other. As plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that this is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts.

Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcimining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. The only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact it is found to be comparatively unaffected by frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which can, at most, reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years. Hon. John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, built a fine residence of it in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. Several other houses in Fort Dodge have been constructed of it, including the depot buildings of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. Many of the sidewalks in the

town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite and small amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the Coal Measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, usually occurring in shales and shaly clays. Associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron, gypsum has thus been detected in the Coal Measures, the St. Louis limestone, the Cretaceous strata, and also in the Dead Caves of Dubuque.

SULPHATE OF STRONITA.

This mineral is found at Fort Dodge, which is, perhaps, the only place in Iowa or in the valley of the Mississippi where it has as yet been discovered. There, it occurs in very small quantities in both the shales of the Lower Coal Measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which is regarded as of the same age with it. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer; it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum, before mentioned. Its color is of light blue, is transparent, and shows crystalline facets upon both the

upper and under surfaces of the layer, of the upper surface being smaller and more numerous. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction, and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it. The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry, in the valley of Soldiers' creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral in this clay is nearly colorless, and somewhat resembles masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all other cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no practical value, and is only interesting as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

In Iowa this mineral has been found only in minute quantities. It has been detected in the Coal Measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion counties, Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer counties, and, also, in the lead caves of Dubuque. It is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

Epsomite, or native Epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, all the sulphates of alkaline earths of natural origin have been recognized in Iowa; all except the sulphate of lime being in very small quantity. The Epsomite mentioned

was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone near Starr's Mill. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones, and in similar small fragile masses among the pine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath, amounts to near 20 feet at the point where Epsomite was found. The rock upon which it accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites, in a finely divided condition. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of Epsom salts was produced, but the quantity obtained there is very small, and would be of no practical value on account of the cheapness in the market.

CLIMATE.

The greatest objection to the climate of this State is the prevalence of wind, which is somewhat greater than in the States south and east, but not so great as it is west. The air is pure and generally bracing,—the northern part particularly so during the winter. The prevailing direction of the wind during the whole year is easterly. Correspondingly, thunder-storms are somewhat more violent in this State than east or south, but not near so much so as toward the mountains. As elsewhere in the Northwestern States, easterly winds bring rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs here in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the

mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. Indian summer is delightful and well prolonged. Untimely frosts sometimes occur, but seldom severely enough to do great injury. The wheat crop being a staple product of the State, and is not injured at all by frost, this great resource of the State continues intact.

TOPOGRAPHY.

All the knowledge we have at present of the topography of the State of Iowa is that derived from incidental observations of geological corps, from the surveys made by railroad engineers, and from barometrical observations made by authority of the Federal Government. No complete topographical survey has yet been made, but this will doubtless be attended to in a few years.

The State lies wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, and there is no mountainous or even hilly country within its borders; for the highest point is but 1,200 feet above the lowest point; these two points are nearly 300 miles apart, and the whole State is traversed by gently flowing rivers. A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it.

	Per Mile.
From N. E. corner to S. E. corner of State.....	1 ft. 1 in.
From N. E. corner to Spirit Lake, 5 ft.	5 in
From N. W. corner to Spirit Lake, 5 ft.	
From N. W. corner to S W. corner of the State.....	2 ft.

	Per Mile.
From S. W. corner to highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold county) . . .	4 ft. 1 in.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines river) . . .	4 ft.

We thus find that there is good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as belonging to a great plain, the lowest point of which within its border, the southeastern corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from 800 feet, although it is a thousand miles from the nearest ocean.

These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the State as a whole. On examining its surface in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the actions of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch. These river valleys are deepest in the northwestern part of the State, and consequently it is there that the country has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

The greater part of Iowa was formerly one vast prairie. It has, indeed, been estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. By prairie it must not be inferred that a level surface is meant, for they are found in hilly countries as well. Nor are they confined to any particular variety of soil, for they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azotic to those of the Creta-

ceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their origin, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, of the soil, or of any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State. The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is capable of a high state of cultivation.

LAKES AND STREAMS.

Lakes —The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvial* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium. By "alluvium" is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and

upon that deposit are some of the best productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which forms the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys. The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. They are consequently found in those regions which lie between the Cedar and DesMoines rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in Dickinson county, Clear Lake in Cerro Gordo county, and Storm Lake in Buena Vista county.

SPIRIT LAKE.—The width and length of this lake are about equal, and it contains about 12 square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great water-shed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

OKOBOJI LAKE.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and it then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places 100 feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant; fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water-fowl.

CLEAR LAKE.—This lake is situated upon the water-shed between the Iowa and Cedar rivers. It is about 5 miles long, 2 or 3 miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only 15 feet. Its shores and the country around are like that of Spirit Lake.

STORM LAKE.—This lake rests upon the great water-shed in Buena Vista county. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between 4 and 5 square miles. The outlets of all these drift lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

WALLED LAKES.—Along the water-sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright county, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from 2 to 10 feet in height, and from 5 to 30 feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided to some extent by the action of the waves.

These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything on the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore. This has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

Springs issue from all the geological formations, and form the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa river, owing to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream. No mineral springs, properly so-called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

Rivers.—The two great rivers, the Mississippi and Missouri, from the eastern and the western boundaries, respectively, of the State, receive the eastern and western drainage of it. The Mississippi with its tributaries in Eastern Iowa drain two-thirds of the State, and the Missouri with its tributaries drain the western third. The great water-shed which divides these two systems is a land running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State, near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson county, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair county. From the last named point this highest ridge of land between the two great rivers continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold county, into the State of Missouri; but it is no longer the great water-shed. From that point another ridge bears off southward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, which is now the water-shed.

All streams that rise in Iowa occupy, at first, only slight depressions of the land,

and are scarcely perceptible. These uniting into larger streams, though still flowing over drift and bluff deposits, reach considerable depth into these deposits, in some cases to a depth of nearly 200 feet from the general prairie level.

The greater part of the streams in Western Iowa run either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. The banks even of the small streams are often five to ten feet in height and quite perpendicular, so that they render the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

This deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except when darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; but not a stone or a pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the Government, and he attributes its origin to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, and the sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; but the term, "lacustrine" would have been more appropriate. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front 200 feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water-line. Yet, com-

pact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on it does not remain at the surface, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within it at any point, as it does upon and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The thickest deposit yet known in Iowa is in Fremont county, where it reaches 200 feet. It is found throughout a region more than 200 miles in length, and nearly 100 miles in width, and through which the Missouri runs almost centrally.

This fine sediment is the same which the Missouri once deposited in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. The extent of the deposit shows this lake to have been 100 miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

Chariton and Grand rivers rise and run for twenty-five miles of their course

upon the drift deposits alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the Upper Coal Measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State, (the former in Appanoose county, the latter in Ringgold county,) near the boundary of which they passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the Middle Coal Measures. Their valleys deepen gradually, and 15 or 20 miles from the river they are nearly 150 feet below the general level of the adjacent highland. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys, and make broad flood plains or "bottoms," the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings. These streams are prairie streams in their upper branches and tributaries, but flow through woodland farther down. The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all the wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes, and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

Platte river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold county. Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of 200 feet, apparently, through this deposit alone. The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub soil of the greater part

of the State, and in it alone many wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

One Hundred and Two river is represented in Taylor county, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway river is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair county, the latter in Cass county. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaway drains one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood-plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson county, the latter in Shelby county. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence, and also the main stream from there to the point where it enters the great flood-plain of the Missouri, run through a region, the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit.

The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill-sites. In the western part of Cass county, the East

Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill-sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable, exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps; one or two in Montgomery county. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer river, until it enters the flood-plain of the Missouri, runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison county. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood-plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac county.

Soldier river.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford county, and the west branch in Ida county. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux river.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier river that they need no separate description. The main stream has

its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee county. The two principal upper branches near their source in Dickinson and Osceola counties are small prairie creeks within distinct valleys. On entering Clay county the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of 200 feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee county it turns to the southward, and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd river.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien county, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the centre of Plymouth county. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill-site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock river.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux counties. It was, evidently, so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of the State boundary. Within the

State the main stream and its branches are drift streams and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasionally boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the streams meet with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about 60 feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first 25 miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood-plain, with gentle slopes, occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from 100 to nearly 200 feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about 15 miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill-sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon county, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the locations for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood-plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood-plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continues from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than 100 miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million of acres of land within the State, upward of 400,000 of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches, known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt county. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites.

The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster county the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion county, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower Coal Measure strata. Along this part of the course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the Coal Measure strata into its bed; they rise from it in the extreme northwestern part of Van Buren county, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river.

From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee county the strata of the Lower Coal Measures are present in the valley. Its flood-plain is frequently sandy from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the Coal Measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz: South, Middle and North rivers. The three latter have their sources in the region occupied by the Upper Coal Measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the Middle Coal Measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the Lower Coal Measures. These streams, especially South and Middle rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon

river has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out of those deposits and the Middle Coal Measure alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures, in consequence of the numerous mill-sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk river.—This has its source in Hamilton county, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the Lower Coal Measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the Coal Measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry county, up as far as Story county, the broad, flat flood-plain is covered with a rich, deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk river a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill-sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa river.—This river rises in Hancock county, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin county. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton county, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar

in Louisa county. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well-marked flood-plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill-sites.

Cedar river.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation. The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood-plain is more distinctly marked, and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill-sites.

Wapsipinnicon river.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn county it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is 100 miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from 12 to 20 miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill-sites are unusually secure

Turkey river.—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth to which they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have worked. Turkey river rises in Howard county, and in Winneshiek county, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than 200 feet, and in Fayette and Clayton counties its depth is increased to 300 and 400 feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between 200 and 300 feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood-plain. Water-power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa river.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard county before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone, and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are almost everywhere high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a

wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley the flood-plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, and consequently it furnishes immense water-power. In some places where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town of Decorah, in Winneshiek county, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi river.—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood-plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood-plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are con-

tinued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian and Subcarboniferous rocks which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the State, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date

back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or, perhaps, by palæogeic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

CHAPTER VIII.

IOWA AND THE REBELLION.

By her record in the war of the rebellion Iowa proved herself a truly loyal State. The Presidential campaign of 1860 was an exciting one, and the fact that civil war might be inaugurated in case Abraham Lincoln was elected, was well understood and duly considered. The people of Iowa indulged in no hatred or ill-will toward any section of the country, but were determined to hold such opinions upon questions of public interests, and vote for such men as to them seemed for the general good, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolution declared that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block

of marble for the Washington Monument at the national capitol, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa—Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

Certainly the people of no State in the nation could be more vitally interested in the question of our national unity than the people of Iowa. The older States of the Union, both North and South, were represented in its population. Iowans were nearly all immigrants, bound to those older communities by the most sacred ties of blood, and most endearing recollections of early days. In addition to these consider-

ations of a personal character, there were others of the gravest political importance.

Iowa's geographical position as a State made the dismemberment of the Union a matter of serious concern. The Mississippi had been for years its highway to the markets of the world. The people could not entertain the thought that its navigation should pass under the control of a foreign government. But more than this was to be feared the consequence of introducing and recognizing in our national system the principle of secession or disintegration.

If this should be recognized as a right, what security had the States of the interior against their entire isolation from the commerce of the world, by the future secession of the Atlantic and Pacific States? And the fact also remained, that secession or separation removed none of the causes of war. Whatever there was in the peculiar institution that created differences of sentiment or feeling, or caused irritation, still existed after the separation; with no court or constitution as the arbiter of rights, and with the one resort, only, of the sword to settle differences. In secession and its logical and necessary results, we saw nothing but dire confusion and anarchy, and the utter destruction of that nationality through which alone we felt that our civil liberties as a people could be preserved, and the hopes of our civilization perpetuated.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by the great majority of our citizens with humiliation

and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose non-resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the national flag at Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal States of the Republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa. And when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government," they were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Peculiarly fortunate were the people of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man as executive of the State. Thoroughly honest and thoroughly earnest, wholly imbued with the enthusiasm of the hour, fully aroused to the importance of the crises, and the magnitude of the struggle upon which we were entering, with an indomitable will under the control of a strong common sense, Samuel J. Kirkwood, was, indeed, a worthy chief to organize and direct the energies of the people. Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the First Iowa Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolu-

tion solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

So urgent were the offers of companies, that the Governor conditionally accepted enough additional companies to compose two additional regiments. These were soon accepted by the Secretary of War. Near the close of May, the Adjutant General of the State reported that 170 companies had been tendered the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union. The question was eagerly asked, "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Iowa was monopolizing the honors of the period, and would send the larger part of the 75,000 wanted from the whole North.

There were much difficulty and considerable delay experienced in fitting the first three regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized, principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of \$800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (ex-Gov. Merrell, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor

so elect, his pay therefor in the State bonds at par. This contract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, at his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day in which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the soldiers, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the National troops. Other States had also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the Confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying, if not fatal, mistakes were liable to be made.

While engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders from threatened invasions on the south by the secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the Nation at its very heart.

The Governor of the State, in order to provide for the adequate defense of Iowa's

borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies). Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, but in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

June 13th, Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri, issued the first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats and proceeded to Hannibal. Two weeks later the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November the Seventh Iowa, as a part of the force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi river, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served, won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of the journals of a neighboring State: "The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes," embody the spirit of all.

In the veteran re-enlistment that distinguished the closing month of 1863, above all other periods in the history of re-enlistment for the National armies, the Iowa three-years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State), were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who

gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

In all the important movements of 1864 and '65, by which the confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field, and endurance on the march.

Two Iowa 3-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the Western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and the rivers of the West.

The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the

field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

Charitable enterprises also found a ready support in Iowa. Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a home was opened at Farmington, VanBuren county, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865 it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk county, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent home, Camp Kinsman, near the city of Davenport. This property, by act of Congress, was soon afterward donated to the institution. In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about 450 inmates), became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills county. Convenient tracks were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In every way the provision made for these wards

of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than 2,000.

No bounty was paid by the State on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty, to a comparatively small amount, was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion, that of the call of July 18, 1864, was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where sub-districts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts.

Not satisfied with merely doing her duty under the law, Iowa, of her patriotic generosity, did more than was required. The 17th, 18th and 37th regiments of infantry, the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th regiments of cavalry were all enrolled, not to meet any call from the General Government, but to enable citizens of the State to enlist under the banners of the Union, in excess of all demands which could lawfully be made.

The State also contributed a large number of men and many officers to regiments in Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and out of a

population of less than 2,000 arms-bearing colored citizens, raised nearly a whole regiment of African troops. But besides the troops thus regularly enrolled within the State, and those who formed part of regiments in neighboring States, there were not a few of Iowa's citizens in the regular army, in the different staff departments of the volunteer army, and in commands to far distant States.

Those, also, should be noticed who were called upon to protect the State and adjoining States from raids, to preserve the internal peace of the State, etc., in 1861, when Northern Missouri was overrun by predatory bands, and the loyal citizens were being driven from their homes by hundreds, and suffering in life, person and estate, the border Iowa yeomanry, unskilled in anything pertaining to war, responded to the Macedonian cry of their neighbors and speeded across the line to help them to the number of 1,500; they were armed with old fowling pieces and antiquated militia gear, but they proved effective, nevertheless, their hearts being in the right place. In the same year three expeditions were sent out to beat back the Jackson bushwhackers who were advancing on Iowa, driving out the Union people on their way. These expeditions numbered about 1,300 men, and performed valuable service in Missouri.

On the northern border, during the same year, the Sioux City cavalry, ninety-three men, and Captain Tripp's company, about fifty men, were employed to protect the borders against the Indians.

In 1862, under authority of the General Assembly, the Northern and Southern Border Brigades were organized—the one

for the protection of the State against guerilla bands on the south along the entire border, the other to keep in check the disaffected Indians intent on mischief in the northwest. There were five companies of the Northern Border Brigade, two hundred and fifty men, and ten companies of the Southern Border Brigade, seven hundred and ninety-four men, judiciously stationed at exposed points. For two years the State, at her own expense, supported these organizations. There can be no doubt that this was a wise expenditure, considering the service done—that of staying murder, rapine and arson, which were threatening to stalk through the State.

Subsequently eight hundred militia in eleven companies were called out to suppress the celebrated Talley treason in Keokuk county, and five hundred on account of the disturbances in Poweshiek and Davies counties.

At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about 150,000 men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised for general service thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men, and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of 100 days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including 1,727 men raised by draft, numbered a little more than 69,000. The re-enlistments, including upward of 7,000 veterans, numbered very nearly 8,000. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of 80,000.

The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as 5,000.

As an inevitable result of war, many became prisoners, and suffered the cruelties of Libby, Andersonville and other "pens" in the South, which have become famous the world over, solely because of the incredible barbarities practiced in them. Considerable portions of the 8th, 12th and 14th Regiments were captured, after hard fighting, at Shiloh; the 16th was nearly all surrendered at Atlanta; the 17th at Tilton; the 19th at Sterling farm; the 36th at Mark's Mill. Many escaped heroically from rebel imprisonment, and the narratives of their sufferings would make many interesting volumes.

Every loyal State of the Union had many women who devoted much time and great labor toward relieving the wants of our sick and wounded soldiery, but for Iowa can be claimed the honor of inaugurating the great charitable movement which was so successfully supported by the noble women of the North. Mrs. Harlan, wife of Hon. James Harlan, United States Senator, was the first woman of our country among those moving in high circles of society who personally visited the army and ministered to the wants of the suffering soldiery. In many of her visits to the army, Mrs. Harlan was accompanied by Mrs. Joseph T. Fales, wife of the first State Auditor of Iowa. No words can describe the good done, the lives saved, and the deaths made easy by the host of noble women of Iowa, whose names it would take a volume to print.

Every county, every town, every neighborhood in the State had these true heroines, whose praise can never be fully known, till the final rendering of all accounts of deeds done in the body. The contributions of the State to "sanitary fairs" during the war were enormous, amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. Highly successful fairs were held at Dubuque, Muscatine, Burlington and Marshalltown, while all the towns contributed most generously to fairs of a less general nature. All this must be added to the work of the many "Florence Nightingales" of Iowa, whose heroic sacrifices have won for them the undying gratitude of the nation.

It is said, to the honor and credit of Iowa, that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material additions to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bond issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

It was in view of these facts that Iowa had done more than her duty during the war, and that without incurring any considerable indebtedness, and that her troops had fought most gallantly on nearly every

battle-field of the war, that the Newark *Advertiser* and other prominent Eastern journals called Iowa the "Model State of the Republic."

In the following pages a brief account is given of each regiment, which was credited to Iowa during the war.

THE FIRST REGIMENT was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major.

The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States May 14th, 1861, at Keokuk. The different companies were independent military organizations before the war; and tendered their service before the breaking out of hostilities. The regiment was in quarters in Keokuk for two weeks. During this time they became proficient in the use of arms, and they learned something of practical camp life. June 13th, the regiment received orders to join General Lyon in Missouri. They immediately embarked on board a steamer, and by midnight were at Hannibal, Mo., where they slept on the floor of a large warehouse. They proceeded without delay to the interior of the State, where Gen. Lyon had just defeated Gov. Jackson with his so-called State troops. Joining Lyon, they were soon given a taste of active service. For two months they were almost constantly on the march, and occasionally skirmished with the enemy. August 10th, a sharp battle was fought with the enemy at Wilson's Creek, when the gallant and

noble Gen. Lyon was killed, and the regiment lost 10 killed and 50 wounded. After the battle the regiment proceeded to St. Louis, and their three months having expired, were mustered out August 25th, 1861. The number of officers and men in this regiment were 959. Of these 13 were killed, 13 died, 141 were wounded, and three were missing.

THE SECOND INFANTRY was organized soon after the commencement of the war, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; James M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Keokuk, in May, 1861. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala., Resaca, Ga., Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, Lynch's Creek and Bentonville; went with Sherman on his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, home. This regiment was one of Iowa's most distinguished commands in the war. It was the first three years' regiment, and it left for the theatre of war even before the First Regiment, by a few hours.

Its companies were enrolled during that first splendid enthusiasm which followed the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and they contained many men of talent and reputation. The regiment especially distinguished itself in the capture of Fort Donelson, in entering which it was awarded the post of honor. It was then

that the unenthusiastic Gen. Halleck pronounced the Iowa Second the "bravest of the brave." The Second Veteran Infantry was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. The total number of officers and men who enlisted in this regiment was 1,247. Of this number during the war 65 were killed, 134 died, 330 were discharged, 268 were wounded, 14 were missing and 24 were captured.

THE THIRD INFANTRY was organized at about the same time as the Second, with Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque county, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story county, Lieutenant-Colonel; William N. Stone, of Marion county, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service in June, 1861, at Keokuk. The regiment was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo., Shiloh, Hatchie river, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., in the Meridian expedition at Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The regiment was veteranized and organized as a battalion in 1864, but before the officers received their commissions the battalion bravely fought itself out of existence at the battle of Atlanta.

The remnant was consolidated with the veterans of the Second, and the regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,074. Of this number, during the war, 57 were killed, 133 died, 231 were discharged, 269 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 19 were transferred.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm R. English, of Glenwood, as Major. The regiment was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca and Taylor's Ridge. It came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864; returned in April; was in the campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington, and home; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865. The total number of officers and men in this regiment was 1,184, of whom 61 were killed, 205 died, 299 were discharged, 338 were wounded, 5 were missing, 44 were captured and 37 were transferred.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Mathias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant-Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg and Chickamauga. Went home on veteran furlough in April, 1864, the non-veterans went home in July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans, who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865. The regiment had done brave service, and amply deserves the high encomium passed upon it by the generals of the army. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,037, of whom 65 were killed,

126 died, 244 were discharged, 288 were wounded, 103 were captured, and 50 were transferred.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY was organized with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John M Corse, of Burlington, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States July 6, 1861, at Burlington. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, in Sherman's march, then returned through the Carolinas. The regiment served with distinction at the siege of Jackson, winning high praise from General Smith, commanding. It marched through most of the Southern States, thousands of miles, and bore its share of fatigue with unflinching devotion to duty. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,013, of whom 109 were killed, 157 died, 265 were discharged, 355 were wounded, 3 were missing, and 8 were transferred.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY was organized with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieut.-Colonel; E. M. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, siege of Atlanta, July 22d in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered

out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. The battle in which the Seventh did the most service was that of Belmont, in which it lost 227 in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment, by four years of faithful service, earned as honorable a name as can be found anywhere in the annals of our volunteer soldiery. The Seventh contained altogether 1,138 officers and men, and of these, during the war, 98 were killed, 178 died, 291 discharged, 354 were wounded, and 29 were transferred.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY was organized with Frederick Steel, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Gedds, of Vinton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States September 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa. The regiment was engaged in the following battles: Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., April 20, 1866. The Eighth fought nobly at Shiloh for ten hours, but was finally forced to surrender. Most of the command then suffered in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were paroled or released. A portion of the regiment was not surrendered, and it went into the famous "Union Brigade." The regiment was re-organized in 1863, and performed faithful service until mustered out in 1866. It was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion, and by the "Campaign of Mobile" earned as warm a reception as Iowa gave to any of her returning heroes. Of 1,027 officers and men, 53 were killed, 187 died, 314 were discharged, 288 were wounded,

8 were missing, 394 were captured, and 38 were transferred.

THE NINTH INFANTRY was organized with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, as Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, as Major. The regiment was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas and Lookout Mountain. It also participated in the Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and the return home through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865. The Ninth Iowa was recruited and organized by its first colonel, Wm. Vandever, who was, in 1862, made a Brigadier-General. The regiment performed most brilliant service during the whole war, and took a prominent part in the battle of Pea Ridge. It had marched more than 4,000 miles, been transported by rail and steamer more than 6,000, and traversed every State by the Confederacy except Florida and Texas. The regiment brought home four flags, of which two were deposited with the Adjutant-General, one given to the State Historical Society, and one was kept by the regimental association, formed by them on being mustered out. Of 1,090 men and officers, 84 were killed, 275 died, 274 were discharged, 385 were wounded, 1 was missing, 32 were captured, and 30 were transferred.

THE TENTH INFANTRY was organized with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John C. Bennett, of

Polk county, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Iowa City, September 6, 1861. The regiment participated in the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. Was mustered out August 15, 1865.

The bloodiest battle in which the Tenth took a prominent part was that of Champion Hills, in which it lost half its number in killed, wounded and missing. Many regiments, on coming home, gave to the State banners with the names on them of the principal battles in which they had been engaged. The Tenth gave up its colors with the simple inscription, "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers;" and when a visitor to the State Department looks at this banner, torn and bloody with four years of hard service, he will think that "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers" is as proud an inscription as flag ever unfurled to the breeze of heaven. Of 1,027 officers and men, 63 were killed, 170 died, 256 were discharged, 277 were wounded, 17 were captured, and 49 were transferred.

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY was organized with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel; John C. Abercrombie as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Davenport, in September and October, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, and battle of Atlanta. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865. No regiment did better service in the war, and no

regiment met with heartier welcome on its return home. Of 1,022 men, 58 were killed, 178 died, 158 were discharged, 234 were wounded, 4 were missing, 63 were captured, and 42 were transferred.

THE TWELFTH INFANTRY was recruited soon after the disaster at Bull Run, under a proclamation by President Lincoln calling for more volunteers. It was organized with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States in October and November, 1861, the last company November 25. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh, Fort Donelson, siege of Vicksburg, Tupelo, Mississippi, White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866. In the battle of Shiloh the Twelfth fought gallantly all day in company with the Eighth and Fourteenth, and at sunset surrendered. They endured a loathsome captivity in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were exchanged, and the regiment was re-organized. A few who were not captured at Shiloh performed active service in the "Union Brigade," during these eight months. The newly equipped regiment immediately joined the army before Vicksburg, and served actively the rest of the war. When the regiment veteranized, January 4, 1864, a larger proportion of men re-enlisted than in any other regiment from Iowa. The following spring the regiment was home for a few weeks on veteran furlough. After Lee's surrender the regiment was continued in the service in Alabama, on guard and gar-

rison duty for several months. Of 981 officers and men, 33 were killed, 285 died, 258 were discharged, 222 were wounded, 404 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY was organized with M. M. Crocker, of DesMoines, as Colonel; M. M. Price, of Davenport, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John Shane, of Vinton, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, November 1, 1861. The regiment was in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, home. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865. This regiment was especially fortunate in having such a commander as Col. Crocker. The men at first objected to drilling five or six hours every day, and other severe disciplin'e; but afterward, in the battle of Shiloh and elsewhere, they had ample reason to be grateful for their drill under Col. Crocker. The Thirteenth did noble service in many important affairs of the war, and had the honor of being the first Union troops to enter Columbia, S. C., where the secession movement first began. Of a total of 989 officers and men, 68 were killed, 224 died, 270 were discharged, 313 were wounded, 6 were missing, 88 were captured, and 34 were transferred.

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1861, under the call of October 3. Before the regiment was organized, the first three companies raised, A, B and C, were ordered on garrison duty at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, and re-

mained ever afterward detached from the regiment. So that, although in form they were a part of the Fourteenth Iowa for some time, they were never under its commanding officer. Afterward, these companies for a time were called the First Battalion of the 41st Infantry; but this regiment never being organized, they finally were attached to a cavalry regiment. The Fourteenth, therefore, had at first but seven companies. In June, 1863, the number of companies was raised to 10, and thus constituted for the first time a full regiment. The regiment was first organized with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of DesMoines county, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, in October, 1861. The regiment was in the battle of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Fort De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, and others. Was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, November 16, 1864. The regiment was nearly all captured at the battle of Shiloh, but was after a few months exchanged and reorganized. The Fourteenth did some of the hardest fighting that was done in the war. Of 840 officers and men, 31 were killed, 148 died, 191 were discharged, 186 were wounded, 1 was missing, 269 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY was organized in the winter of 1861-2, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; William Dewey, of Freemont county, as Lieutenant-

Colonel; W. W. Belnap, of Keokuk, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, March 19, 1862.

The regiment participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out August 1, 1864. The regiment was most actively engaged at the siege of Atlanta, where it was under fire from the rebels for 81 days. The gallant Fifteenth will long be honored by the grateful people of Iowa for its faithful service of three years and a half in the heart of the rebellion. Of 1,196 men, 58 were killed, 277 died, 306 were discharged, 416 were wounded, 7 were missing, 83 were captured, and 27 were transferred.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY was organized under the first call of 1861, and was at that time supposed to be the last Iowa would be called upon to furnish. But the war was only begun, and Iowa was destined to furnish more troops after the Sixteenth than before. As organized, the Sixteenth had Alexander Chambers for Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, for Lieutenant-Colonel; and William Purcell, of Muscatine, for Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, December 10, 1861.

The Sixteenth was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, and the various battles around Atlanta; in Sherman's campaigns, and those in the

Carolinas. Its first battle was the bloodiest of the war—Shiloh; and that they behaved so well under their first fire, showed that they were good men. After the battle of Shiloh, the "Iowa Brigade" was formed, of which the Sixteenth ever after formed a part. This "Iowa Brigade" was most highly praised by the Inspector-General of the Seventeenth Army Corps, who declared in his official report that he had never seen a finer looking body of men, in any respect. In the battle before Atlanta, the greater part of the regiment was captured, and remained in captivity two months. The Sixteenth was mustered out July 19, 1865, at Louisville. Of its 819 officers and men, 62 were killed, 255 died, 211 were discharged, 311 were wounded, 14 were missing, 257 were captured, and 29 were transferred.

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY was raised during the spring of 1862, and organized with John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, as Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, April 16, 1862.

The Seventeenth was in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and Tilton, Ga., where most of the regiment were made prisoners of war, October 13, 1864. The regiment won special commendation at the battle of Corinth. Of its 956 members, 45 were killed, 121 died, 222 were discharged, 245 were wounded, 8 were missing, 278 were captured, and 28 were transferred.

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY, as well as the Seventeenth, was not recruited in response to any call of the President, but was a free gift from the people of Iowa. It was raised in the early summer of 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Clinton, August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, with John Edwards, of Chariton, as Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. It was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and others. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty, west of the Mississippi, and therefore it did not share in the brilliant honors of the great battles east of that river. Had opportunity offered, no doubt they would have assaulted Vicksburg, or fought above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, as bravely as any troops in the Union. It was mustered out July 20, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas. Of 875 officers and men, 28 were killed, 122 died, 233 were discharged, 79 were wounded, 63 were captured, and 15 were transferred.

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY was the first regiment organized under President Lincoln's call of July 2, 1862, made when the cause of the Union looked most gloomy. It was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, as Major.

The regiment served faithfully at Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, in the Yazoo river expedition, at Sterling Farm, and at Spanish Fort. At Sterling Farm, September

29, 1863, most of the regiment surrendered, after a hard fight. They were exchanged July 22d of the following year, when they rejoined their regiment at New Orleans. The Nineteenth was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 18, 1865. Of 925 men and officers, 58 were killed, 133 died, 191 were discharged, 198 were wounded, 216 were captured, and 43 were transferred.

THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY was the second of the twenty-two regiments raised in Iowa under the call of July 2, 1862. The regiment was raised within two counties, Linn and Scott, each of which contributed five companies, and which vied with each other in patriotism. Wm. McE Dye, of Marion, Linn county, was commissioned Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, Lieut.-Colonel; and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Major. The muster-in took place at Clinton, August 25, 1862. The Twentieth fought at Prairie Grove and at Ft. Blakely. Though not engaged in prominent battles, it performed valuable garrison duties on the southern coast. It was on Mustang Island, off the coast of Texas, seven months. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865, and on its return home received a royal welcome from Iowa's citizens. Of 925 officers and men in the Twentieth, 9 were killed, 144 died, 166 were discharged, 52 were wounded, 18 were captured and 39 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY was raised in August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (ex-Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Cornelius W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieut.-Colonel; S. F. Van Anda, of Delhi, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the

United States August 18, 20, 22 and 23, except one company, which had been mustered in June. The Twenty-first was engaged at Hartsville, Mo., Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, siege of Vicksburg, and battles of Mobile and Fort Blakely. For nearly a year the regiment served in Missouri, where it distinguished itself by the well-fought battle of Hartsville. Then it fought in Mississippi, in Louisiana, in Texas, in Louisiana again, in Arkansas, in Tennessee, in Louisiana once more, and in Alabama. In the battle of Fort Gibson, this and several other Iowa regiments were prominent. The Twenty-first was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865. Of its 980 officers and men, 39 were killed, 192 died, 159 were discharged, 161 were wounded, 2 were missing, 21 were captured, and 56 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY was organized in August, 1862, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (formerly Major of the Third Infantry, and since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel; John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Lieut.-Colonel; Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City, September 10, 1862.

The Twenty-second served in many of the Southern States, and was engaged at Vicksburg, Tompson's Hills, in Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. The regiment particularly distinguished itself in an assault upon the enemy's works at Vicksburg, and in the battle of Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, where it lost 109 men. In the Vicksburg assault, the regi-

ment lost 164 men. General Grant says in that assault, only Sergeant Griffith and 11 privates (of the Twenty-second,) succeeded in entering the fort. Of these, only the Sergeant and one man returned. Altogether, there were 30 Iowa regiments concerned in the siege of Vicksburg. The regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865. Of 1,008 members, 58 were killed, 182 died, 161 were discharged, 267 were wounded, 84 were captured, and 42 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY was organized with William Dewey, of Fremont county, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieut.-Colonel; S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at DesMoines, September 19, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, and Ft. Blakely. The Twenty-third are the acknowledged heroes of the battle of Black River Bridge, and the equal sharers with other troops of the honors of many battle-fields. At Black River but a few minutes were used in assaulting and carrying the rebel works, but those few were fought with fearful loss to the Twenty-third Iowa. After the successful fight, in which the Twenty-first also took part, Gen. Lawler passed down the line and shook every man's hand, so great was his emotion. Gen. Grant called it a brilliant and daring movement. It was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865. Of its 961 officers and men, 41 were killed, 233 died, 181 were discharged, 135 were wounded, 3 were captured, and 42 transferred.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, called "The Iowa Temperance regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byarn, of Linn county, and consisted of men who were pledged to abstain from the use of liquor in any shape. Eber C. Byarn, of Mt Vernon, was Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mt Vernon, Lieutenant-Colonel; Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Muscatine, September 18, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, General Banks' Red river expedition, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. The battles in which the Twenty-fourth took the most prominent part were those of Sabine Cross Roads (in the Red river expedition) and Fisher's Hill. Of 979 men and officers, 56 were killed, 259 died, 205 were discharged, 260 were wounded, 2 were missing, 76 were captured and 55 were transferred.

THE TWENTY FIFTH INFANTRY was organized near the beautiful little city of Mt. Pleasant, with George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolph as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major. Was mustered into the United States service, at Mt. Pleasant, September 27, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campain, Ringgold, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ships Gap, Bentonville and was with Sherman on his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. The capture of Columbia, the capital of the chief disloyal State, was effected by Iowa troops,

among which were those of the Twenty-fifth. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Of 995 men and officers, 39 were killed, 223 died, 140 were discharged, 183 were wounded, 4 were missing, 18 were captured and 71 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized near the city of Clinton. Milo Smith, of Clinton, was Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, was Lieutenant-Colonel; Samuel Clark, of De Witt, was Major; and the regiment was mustered in at Clinton, in August of 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, in Sherman's campaign to Savannah and home through the Carolinas. The regiment took part in many great battles, and did faithful service all through the war, after winning commendations from its Generals. On the return home, the regimental flag was deposited with the State archives, inscribed in golden colors with the names of the battles and victories in which they had shared. It was mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Of 919 men and officers, 44 were killed, 244 died, 147 were discharged, 165 were wounded, 27 were captured and 70 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was recruited in the northern part of Iowa, and was organized with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed. Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. It

was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, October 8, 1862. The Twenty-seventh was engaged at Little Rock, Ark., the battles of the Red river expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. This regiment had varied experience in the matter of climate; for their first active service was in Minnesota, while before the war was over they made a voyage on the gulf, from the Belize to Mobile Bay. After faithful service through the rest of the war, the regiment was mustered out August 8, 1865, at Clinton, Iowa. Of 940 officers and men, 9 were killed, 183 died, 207 were discharged, 142 wounded, 6 were missing, 32 were captured and 47 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY was organized during the autumn of 1862, with the following officers: Wm. E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, Lieutenant-Colonel; and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. The regiment was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was in Bank's Red river expedition, and fought at Sabine Cross Roads, in the Shenandoah Valley, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In this last the regiment was most prominently engaged. During its service it fought a dozen battles, and traveled well-nigh the entire circuit of the Confederacy. The Twenty-eighth was mustered out of the service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865. Of its 956 officers and men, 56 were killed, 111 died, 187 were discharged, 262 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 44 were transferred.

THE TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the service of the United States, December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major.

The Twenty-ninth was engaged at Helena, Arkansas Post, Terre Noir, and Spanish Fort. Though it was one of the best disciplined and bravest regiments in the war, it was long kept from participation in active service by being stationed in Arkansas. The regiment was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15, 1865. Of a total of 1,005 officers and men, 21 were killed, 268 died, 132 were discharged, 107 were wounded, 1 was missing, 55 were captured and 37 were transferred.

THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa county, as Colonel; William M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieut.-Colonel; Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major; was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, September 23, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Chattanooga, Ringgold, Resacka, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro and Taylor's Ridge; accompanied Sherman in his campaign to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was in the grand review at Washington, D. C. The Thirtieth was in the thickest of the war, and came home loaded with honors, leaving its honored dead on a score of battle-fields. It was mustered out June 5, 1865.

Of 978 officers and men in this regiment, 44 were killed, 264 died, 145 were discharged, 222 were wounded, 2 were missing, 19 were captured, and 48 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, October 13, 1862.

The Thirty-first was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., June 27, 1865. The regiment always did its part nobly. It was received home with speeches, feasting, etc., but the people's joy was tempered with sadness, as the regiment had gone forth 1,000 strong, and returned with 370. But had not so many regiments returned with thinned ranks, the Rebellion had not been conquered—the Union had not been saved. Of 977 officers and men, 13 were killed, 279 died, 176 were discharged, 85 were wounded, 13 were captured, and 72 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and

G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, October 5, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Tower Creek, Nashville and other battles. For some time the regiment was separated, and the detachments in different fields, but at last they were all united, and the regiment served as a unit. It was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, August 24, 1865. Of 925 officers and men, 59 were killed, 242 died, 174 were discharged, 142 were wounded, 98 were captured, and 35 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Oskaloosa, October 1, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. The regiment worked to best advantage at the brilliant victory of Helena. It remained in Arkansas till the early part of 1865, when it moved south to take part in the closing scenes in Alabama. The Thirty-third was mustered out of service at New Orleans, July 17, 1865. Of 985 men and officers, 26 were killed, 241 died, 145 were discharged, 177 were wounded, 7 were missing, 74 were captured, and 32 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with George W. Clarke, of Indianola, as Colonel; W.

S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Burlington, October 15, 1862.

The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Fort Gaines and other places in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. January 1, 1865, the regiment was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth. Recruits from the Twenty-first and Twenty-third had been, on the muster-out of those regiments, transferred to the Thirty-fourth, and this regiment had a total of 1,131 officers and men at its muster-out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865. Of 953 properly belonging to this regiment, 4 were killed, 234 died, 314 were discharged, 16 were wounded, 4 were captured and 22 were transferred. The regiment traveled over 15,000 miles in its service.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was recruited in the summer of 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States, at Muscatine, September 18, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James S. Rothrock, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major.

The regiment participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville and the Mobile campaign. The Thirty-fifth served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles. On its return home, it was greeted with a most hearty reception, and a reunion of old soldiers. The regiment was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865, and paid and disbanded

at Muscatine six days later. Of 984 officers and men, 38 were killed, 208 died, 192 were discharged, 95 were wounded, 3 were missing, 15 were captured and 65 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose county, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, at Keokuk, October 4, 1862.

The Thirty-sixth was engaged at Mark's Mills Ark., Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry and other places during the "Little Rock expedition." The regiment suffered greatly from sickness. Before it was fully organized, even, small-pox and measles attacked the men, and the command lost 100 men. Then it was obliged to encounter the malarial fluences of Yazoo river and Helena. Before they recovered their vigor fully, more of them were forced to surrender to the rebels. The regiment was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865. Of 986 officers and men, 35 were killed, 258 died, 191 were discharged, 166 were wounded, 460 were captured and 24 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was generally known as the "Gray-beard Regiment." It was composed of men over 45 years of age, and hence not subject to military service, but their patriotism induced them to enlist, and the services of the regiment were accepted by the Secretary of War, for post and garrison service.

It was organized with George W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major. The muster-in took place at Muscatine, December 15, 1862.

The regiment served at St. Louis in guard of military prisons, then on the line of the Pacific railway, then at Alton, Ill. Here they remained guarding the rebel prisoners till January, 1864, when they moved to Rock Island to perform similar duties until June 5. They served the next three months, in very hot weather, at Memphis. Thence the command moved to Indianapolis. From here five companies went to Cincinnati, three to Columbus and two to Gallipolis, Ohio. At these posts they remained till May, 1865. This "Gray-beard Regiment" was the only one of its kind in the war, and it received many favorable expressions from commanding officers under whom it served. It was mustered out May 24, 1865, the day of the grand review at Washington. The Thirty-seventh was the first Iowa three-years' regiment to come home, and was mustered out thus early by special request of General Willich, in whose brigade they were, in order that they might save their crops, most of them being farmers. Of 914 officers and men, 3 were killed, 145 died, 359 were discharged, 2 were wounded, none were missing and none captured.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY was recruited in August, 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, November 4, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudmitt, of Waverly, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Charles

Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg and Banks' Red River expedition, and was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry, January 1, 1865. Of all Iowa's regiments, the Thirty-eighth was most unfortunate in regard to sickness. It had not been in the service two years when more than 300 enlisted men and a number of officers had died of disease. During the same period 100 had been discharged for inability. There were long weary weeks when there were not enough well men to take care of the sick—not even enough to bury the dead. It was at last obliged to give up its own existence. Though the regiment had not had an opportunity to achieve brilliant renown in the field, it did fulfill a no less honored destiny than many whose banners were covered with the names of battles. It did all that men could do—it gave itself up for the good of the service. Of its 910 men, 1 was killed, 314 died, 120 were discharged, 2 were wounded and 14 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas county, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major.

The regiment was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., Corinth, Allatoona, Ga., Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and was in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond. The regiment was one of the most distinguished in the field, and met with a royal welcome from the warm-hearted people

of Iowa, on its return home. It had previously taken part in the grand review at Washington. It was mustered out at Washington, June 5, 1865, and was disbanded at Clinton, Iowa. Of its 933 officers and men, 41 were killed, 143 died, 123 were discharged, 113 were wounded, 206 were captured and 16 were transferred.

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY was the highest in numerical order of Iowa's three-year's regiments, but not the last to leave the State. Three or four other regimental organizations, too, were commenced, but not completed. Some 300 men were enlisted for the Forty-first, who united with the three companies of the Fourteenth, stationed at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory; another regiment, to be called the Forth-second, was attempted, with camp at Dubuque; and still another, at Ottumwa, was to be called the Forty-third. These attempts were unsuccessful in so far as the complete formation of an infantry regiment after the Fortieth was concerned. The Fortieth was organized at Iowa City, November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major.

The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Bank's Red River expedition, and the battle of Jenkins' Ferry. It was called the "Copperhead Regiment," by political partisans, but it bore its share of the fatigues of war in a patriotic way that might have been emulated by some of their political enemies. The fact is, moreover, the regiment always gave a small Republican majority,

though the contrary was believed for a time. The Fortieth was mustered out at Port Gibson, August 2, 1865. Of 900 officers and men, 5 were killed, 196 died, 134 were discharged, 43 were wounded, 3 were captured, and 26 were transferred.

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY was never completed as an infantry regiment. It contained three companies. Its infantry organization was under the command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Under authority from the War Department, these three companies became K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry.

THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY was raised in the summer of 1864. Generals Grant and Sherman being actively engaged with large armies against the enemy, the Governors of the Northwestern States proposed to the authorities of the War Department to send into the field a considerable number of troops for a short term of service, who might relieve others on guard and garrison duty at the rear, and thus be the means of adding largely to the force of drilled and disciplined men at the front. This proposition was, after a time, accepted, and the term of service was established at 100 days. Gov. Stone accordingly issued his proclamation calling for such troops, and the citizens responded with four regiments and one battalion. Because commissions had been issued to persons designated as officers of the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Regiments, which were never organized, however, although considerable was done in the way of their formation, the number of the regiments of 100 days' men commenced

with Forty-four. This regiment was under the command of Colonel Stephen H. Henderson, and was mustered in at Davenport, June 1, 1864.

The regiment did garrison duty at Memphis and LaGrange, Tenn., and was mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864. Of 867 officers and men in the Forty-fourth, 1 was killed and 18 died. There were no other casualties.

THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. J. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. This was the first of the regiments of 100 days' men organized; it even preceded the Forty-fourth. It performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864. Of 912 officers and men, 2 were killed, 19 died, 1 wounded, and 2 were transferred.

THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. L. Tarbet as Major. It was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864.

The Forty-sixth performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864. Of its 892 officers and men, 2 were killed, 24 died, 1 was wounded, and 3 were captured.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, June 1, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colo-

nel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major.

This regiment was stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas, where many succumbed to disease. Of 884 officers and men, 1 was killed, 46 died, and 1 was transferred.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY (BATTALION) was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, July 18, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant-Colonel. The battalion served its time guarding rebel prisoners on Rock Island, in the Mississippi river, opposite Davenport. It was mustered out at Rock Island barracks, October 21, 1864. Of 340 officers and men, 4 died and 4 were transferred. The services of these 100-days' men were of great value to the national cause. They were acknowledged by the President of the United States, in a special executive order, returning his hearty thanks to officers and men.

THE FIRST CAVALRY was organized in the spring of 1861, with Fritz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Charles E. Moss, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors.

The regiment was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo., Rolla, New Lexington, Elkin's Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, and Clear Creek. The regiment veteranized in the spring of 1864. It did not take the usual 30 days' furlough until May, for their services were needed in the field, and they

gallantly volunteered to remain. After the war was closed the First served in Texas, with Gen. Custer, until its muster-out, February 15, 1866. Of 1,478 officers and men, 43 were killed, 215 died, 207 were discharged, 88 were wounded, 2 were missing, 22 were captured, and 39 were transferred.

THE SECOND CAVALRY was organized with W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the third cavalry of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors. The regiment was mustered in at Davenport, September 1, 1861.

The Second participated in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford and Nashville. The regiment performed active and arduous service all through the war, and so often distinguished itself as to become well known throughout the nation. It was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865. Of its 1,394 officers and men, 41 were killed, 224 died, 147 were discharged, 173 were wounded, 10 were missing, 74 were captured and 42 were transferred.

THE THIRD CAVALRY was mustered in at Keokuk, August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Trimble, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Cory-

don, as Majors. The Third was engaged at Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Bott's Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo and Village Creek. The regiment was raised by Hon. Cyrus Bussey, who, in his call for volunteers, requested each man to bring with him a good cavalry horse to sell to the Government. In two weeks he had a thousand men well mounted, in the rendezvous at Keokuk. In order to still further hasten matters, Colonel Bussey personally contracted in Chicago for equipments. In this way the delay experienced by other regiments in preparing for the field was entirely avoided. The regiment took an active part in many battles and raids, and always behaved with distinguished gallantry. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865. Of 1,360 officers and men, 65 were killed, 251 died, 311 were discharged, 166 were wounded 1 was missing, 146 were captured and 34 were transferred.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mt. Pleasant, November 21, 1861, with Asbury B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and S. D. Swan, of Mt. Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines, and G. A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Majors. The Fourth fought bravely, and lost men at every one of the following engagements: Gun Town, Miss., Helena, Bear Creek, Memphis, Town Creek, Columbus, Mechanicsburg, Little

Blue river, Brownsville, Ripley, Black River Bridge, Grenada, Tupelo, Yazoo River, White River, Osage, Lock Creek, Okalona, and St. Francis River. The Fourth was one of the bravest and most successful regiments in the field, and its services were of the utmost value to the Union arms. It was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1865. Of 1,227 officers and men, 44 were killed, 207 died, 241 were discharged, 119 were wounded, 3 were missing, 94 were captured, and 35 were transferred.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY was but in part an Iowa regiment. The States of Minnesota and Missouri and the Territory of Nebraska were largely represented; but as Iowa had the most, it was designated as an Iowa regiment. It was organized and mustered into the service at Omaha, with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Carl Schaeffer de Bernstein, a German baron, Wm. Kelsay and Alfred B. Brackett as Majors. This regiment was engaged at the second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newman, Camp Creek, Cumberland works, Tenn., Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski and Cheraw. The gallant Fifth was in many situations requiring the greatest coolness and courage, and always acquitted itself with high honor. At one time the regiment was surrounded by rebels, and the Colonel in charge of the brigade had escaped with two other regiments to the Union lines, reporting the Fifth all killed or captured. But the result was far from that. At the critical time the brave Major

Young, afterward the Colonel of the regiment, thundered out in the still night air, "The Fifth Iowa is going straight through; let the brave follow!" Then came the single word of command, "Forward!" and when they reached the rebel lines, "Charge!" Fifteen hundred troopers dashed at full speed over the bodies of the surprised rebels, and escaped to the Union lines with the loss of but 15 men. The regiment was finally mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865. Of its 1,245 officers and men, 47 were killed, 141 died, 224 were discharged, 56 were wounded, 217 were captured and 17 were transferred.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863, with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and T. H. Shepherd, of Iowa City, E. P. TenBroeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors.

This regiment was employed on the frontier against the Indians, and did excellent service. Their principal engagement was the battle of White Stone Hill, in which they severely punished a band of hostiles. The Sixth was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865. Of 1,125 officers and men, 19 were killed, 72 died, 89 were discharged, 19 were wounded and 7 were transferred.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered into the service at Davenport, April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque, and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors

This regiment also served against the Indians in the West. It fought bravely in many battles, and won the lasting gratitude of the people of the West. It was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kan., May 17, 1866, except Companies K, L and M, which were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866. Of its 562 officers and men, 47 were killed, 101 died, 252 were discharged, 8 were wounded and 9 were transferred.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY was recruited by Lieutenant Dorr, of the Twelfth Infantry. As the result of his energy, 2,000 were soon enlisted for the Eighth. Some 300 were rejected, 450 were turned over to the Ninth Cavalry and about 75 to the Fourth Battery. The Eighth was organized with Joseph B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton; J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenberg, as Majors; and was mustered into the United States service, at Davenport, September 30, 1863.

This regiment served gallantly in guarding Sherman's communications, and at the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newman and Nashville. It participated in Stoneman's cavalry raid round Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. After the close of hostilities and before the muster-out, Col. Dorr died of disease. He was much beloved by his command, and highly respected at home, where he had been an able editor. The Eighth was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 18, 1865. Of its 1,234 officers and men, 30 were killed, 106 died, 67 were dis-

charged, 87 were wounded, 2 were missing, 259 were captured and 22 were transferred.

THE NINTH CAVALRY was the last three years' regiment recruited in Iowa. It was organized and mustered into the service of the United States, at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant-Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors.

The regiment performed heavy scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas, for the small part of the war after it was organized. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866. Of its 1,178 officers and men, 6 were killed, 178 died, 64 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured and 11 were transferred.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk and others, and was mustered into the service at Burlington, August 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain; was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in the Atlanta campaign, at Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc.; was mustered out at Davenport, July 5, 1865. Of 149 members, 7 were killed, 55 died, 35 were discharged, 31 were wounded and 3 transferred.

THE SECOND BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawatamie, and mustered in at Council Bluffs, and at St. Louis, Aug-

ust 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson I. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, and other places. Was mustered out at Davenport, August 7, 1865. Of a total of 123 officers and men, 1 was killed, 30 died, 16 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured, and 6 were transferred.

THE THIRD BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and was mustered into the service at Dubuque, in September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Pea Ridge and other important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, October 23, 1865. Of 142 officers and men, 3 were killed, 34 died, 28 were discharged, and 18 were wounded.

THE FOURTH BATTERY was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, November 23, 1863. This battery was on duty most of the time in Louisiana, but did not serve in any important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865. Of 152 officers and men, 6 died, 11 were discharged, and 1 was transferred.

THE IOWA REGIMENT OF COLORED TROOPS was organized and mustered into the service of the United States, October 23, 1863. John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, was Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, was Lieut.-Colonel; and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, was Major. This regiment was afterward the Sixtieth Regiment of United States Colored Troops. It was not called upon to fight, but it per-

formed valuable guard and garrison duties at St. Louis and elsewhere South.

THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier. James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It consisted of five companies, all enlisted from the northwestern counties.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the southern border of the State, and was organized in the counties on the border of Missouri. It consisted of seven companies in three battalions.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments :

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier-General, from March 21, 1862.

Frederick Steele, Brigadier-General, from November 29, 1862.

Frank J. Herron, Brigadier-General, from November 29, 1862.

Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERALs.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.

Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.

Jacob G. Lanman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.

Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.

James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.

Washington L. Elliot, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.

Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.

Frank J. Herron, Lieut.-Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.

Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 18th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1863.

Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.

John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.

Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.

Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.

Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.

Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 5th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.

John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.

James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.

James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

Thomas J. McKean, from November 21, 1861.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier-General, from October 5, 1864.

Edward Hatch, Brigadier-General, from December 15, 1864.

William W. Belknap, Brigadier-General, from March 18, 1865.

W. L. Elliott, Brigadier-General, from March 18, 1865.

Wm. Vandever, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A.A.G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.

Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.

S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.

Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.

Samuel S. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.

Clark R. Weaver, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

Geo. A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

Francis M. Drake, Lieut.-Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 22, 1865.

Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.

George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 18, 1865.

W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATIONAL—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The people of Iowa have ever taken a deep interest in education, and in this direction no State in the Union can show a better record. The system of free public schools was planted by the early settlers, and it has expanded and improved until now it is one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country. In the lead-mining regions of the State, the first to be settled by the whites, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for themselves. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first thing undertaken by the settlers in a body, and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses. To-day the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in this great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and

villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted by a generous people for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first school house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy, and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833-4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the school term, with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

At Burlington, a commodious log school house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834-5.

In Scott county, in the winter of 1835-6, Simon Crazin taught a four-months term of school in the house of J. B. Chamberlin.

In Muscatine county, the first school was taught by George Bumgardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839 a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson county was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe county, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school house was built by Gray, Wm. V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort DesMoines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846-'7, in one of

the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie county was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford county the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools, in each of the counties in this Territory; which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form school districts in their respective counties, whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever

additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars, out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there was 1,200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900. This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended this in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said: "An

institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time, although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of \$150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of \$50 by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the superintendent.

The expense of this would be trifling, and all recognized the benefits to be derived; and yet no legislation was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than 30 teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute might direct, for teachers and lecturers, and \$1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and December 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in 20 counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the

appropriation had been exhausted. At the first session of the Board of Education, commencing December 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted, which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding \$50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865, the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes had never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By an act approved March 19, 1874, normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendents. This was regarded a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School, at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The present public school system is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with educational interests of the commonwealth continue faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

Funds for the support of public schools are derived in several ways. The 16th section of every congressional township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirtieth part of all the lands in the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at

one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of these lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals, for long terms, at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money

arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year.

The burden of direct taxation is thus lightened, and the efficiency of the schools increased. The taxes levied for the support of the schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of a district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been built sometimes at a prodigal expense, the tax-payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors, under certain legal instructions. These Boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the Board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one.

In 1881 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was \$32.50, and of female teachers \$27.25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was \$1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was

\$5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now \$3,547,123.82, on which the income for 1881 was \$234,622.40. In each county a teachers' institute is held annually, under the direction of the county superintendent, the State contributing annually \$50 to each of these institutes.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to "set apart and reserve from sale out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa not otherwise claimed or appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the use and support of a University within said Territory when it becomes a State." The first General Assembly, therefore, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa," at Iowa City, then the Capital of the State. The public buildings and other property at Iowa City, were appropriated to the University, but the legislative sessions and State offices were to be held in them until a permanent location for a Capital was made.

The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, and five were to be chosen every two years. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. The organic act provided that the University should never be under the control of any religious denomination whatever; and that as soon as the revenue from the grant and donations should amount to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annu-

ally. Of course the organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three normal schools were established. The branches were located at Fairfield and Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University at Iowa City. At Fairfield, the Board of Directors organized and erected a building at a cost of \$2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year, but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and, January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence.

The normal schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. Each was to be governed by a Board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common-school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The school at Andrew was organized November 21, 1849, with Samuel Ray as Principal. A building was commenced, and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. The school at Oskaloosa was started in the court house, September 18, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two-story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473.

The school at Mt. Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 for each of the two schools, and repealed the laws authorizing the payment to them of money from the University fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no actual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of 16 weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Griffin.

The faculty was then re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856. There were 124 students (83 males and 41 females) in attendance during the years 1856-7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the University.

The new constitution, adopted in 1857, definitely fixed the Capital at DesMoines, the State University at Iowa City, and provided that it should have no branches. In December of that year, the old capitol building was turned over to the Trustees of the University. In 1858, \$10,000 were

appropriated for the erection of a boarding hall. The Board closed the University April 27, 1858, on account of insufficient funds, and dismissed all the faculty except Chancellor Dean. At the same time a resolution was passed excluding females. This was soon after reversed by the General Assembly.

The University was re-opened September 19, 1860, and from this date the real existence of the University dates. Mr. Dean had resigned before this, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, at a salary of \$2,000. August 19, 1862, he resigned, and was succeeded by Prof. Oliver M. Spencer. President Spencer was granted leave of absence for fifteen months to visit Europe. Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem.* President Spencer resigning, James Black, D. D., Vice-President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. He entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, soon after, the Iowa Law School, at DesMoines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department.

The Medical Department was established in 1869. Since April 11, 1870, the government of the University has been in the hands of a Board of Regents.

Dr. Black resigned in 1870, to take effect December 1; and March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thatcher was elected President.

In June, 1874, the chair of military instruction was established, and Lieutenant A. D. Schenk, Second Artillery, U. S.

A., was detailed by the President of the United States as Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thatcher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. S'agle was elected President. He was succeeded in 1878 by J. L. Pickard, LL. D., who is the present incumbent.

The University has gained a reputation as one of the leading institutions of the West, and this position will doubtless be maintained. The present educational corps consists of the following, besides President Pickard: in the Collegiate Department, nine professors and six instructors, including the Professor of Military Science; in the Law Department, a chancellor, two professors and four lecturers; in the Medical Department, eight professors and ten assistant professors and lecturers.

No preparatory work is done in the University, but different high schools in the State, with approved courses of study, are admitted as preparatory departments of the University, whose graduates are admitted without examination. Common schools, high schools and university are thus made one connected system.

The present number of students in the Collegiate Department is: males, 163; females, 69; total, 232; in Law Department, 140; in Medical Department, 195.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This is located at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, and was opened in 1876. The institution trains teachers for our schools, and is doing excellent, though limited, work. What is wanted is more

room and increased facilities of every kind. Other institutions of a similar kind should also be established throughout the State.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The State Agricultural College and Farm were established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 23, 1858. The farm was located in Story county, at Ames. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts. In 1864 the Assembly voted \$20,000 for the erection of the college building. In 1866 \$91,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose. The building was completed in 1868, and the institution was opened in the following year. The college is modeled to some extent after Michigan Agricultural College.

Tuition is free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age. Students are required to work on the model farm two and a half hours each day. The faculty is of a very high character, and the institution one of the best of its kind. Sale of spirits, wine and beer as a beverage is forbidden by law within three miles of the college. The current expenses of this institution are paid by the income from the permanent endowment. A. S. Welch, LL. D., is President, and is assisted by twelve professors and eight instructors. Whole number of students admitted, 2,600; present number, 240. The college farm consists of 860 acres, of which 400 are under cultivation.

Besides the State University, State Agricultural College and State Normal

School, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual munificence. There are, exclusive of State institutions, 23 universities and colleges, 111 academies and other private schools. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high. A list of the universities and colleges, and a brief notice of each, is herewith given:

Amity College is located at College Springs, Page county. S. C. Marshall is President. There are 6 instructors and 225 students.

Burlington University is located at Burlington, Des Moines county. E. F. Stearns is President of the faculty. There are 5 instructors and 63 students.

Callanan College is located at Des Moines, Polk county. There are 14 in the faculty, of which C. R. Pomeroy is President, and 188 students are enrolled.

Central University is located at Pella, Marion county. It is an institution of the Baptist denomination. Rev. G. W. Gardner is President of the faculty, which numbers 7. There are 196 students.

Coe College is located at Cedar Rapids, Linn county. S. Phelps is President. There are 10 in the faculty and 100 students.

Cornell College is located at Mt. Vernon, Linn county, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. W. F. King is President. There are 20 instructors and 400

students. This college is one of the highest in character, and has a large attendance.

Drake University is located at Des Moines, Polk county. G. T. Carpenter is President, and is ably assisted by 25 instructors. There are 125 students.

Griswold College is located at Davenport, Scott County, and is under the control of the Episcopal Church. W. S. Perry is President. There are 7 instructors and 80 students.

Iowa College is located at Grinnell, Poweshiek county. G. F. Magoun is President. There are 14 instructors and 359 students. The institution is one of the leading colleges in Iowa, and is permanently endowed.

Iowa Wesleyan University is located at Mt. Pleasant, Henry county. W. J. Spaulding is President. There are 6 in the faculty, and over 160 students in attendance. The University is under the auspices of the M. E. Church, and enjoys a high degree of prosperity.

Luther College is situated in Decorah, Winneshiek county. L. Larson is President of the faculty, which numbers 10. There are 165 students in attendance.

Clin College is located at Olin, Jones county. C. L. Porter is President.

Oskaloosa College is situated in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county. G. H. McLaughlin is President. The faculty numbers 5,

and the students 190. The college stands very high.

Penn College is situated in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county. B Trueblood is President of the faculty, which numbers 5. There are 175 students in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College is located at Indianola, Warren county. E. L. Parks is President. There are 9 instructors and 150 students.

Tabor College is located at Tabor, Fremont county. Wm. M. Brooks is President. The college was modeled after Oberlin college, in Ohio. The faculty consists of 6, and there are 109 students.

Upper Iowa University is located at Fayette, Fayette county, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. Rev. J. W. Bissell is President. There are 11 instructors and 350 students. This University stands very high among the educational institutions of the State.

University of Des Moines, at Des Moines, has 5 instructors and 80 students.

Whittier College was established at Salem, Henry county, by the Friends. J. W. Coltrane is President. There are 4 instructors and 105 students.

Riverside Institute.—This school is located at Lyons, on a beautiful elevation overlooking the Mississippi river. Rev. W. T. Currie is the Principal of this Academy.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

By an act of the Legislature of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, the Iowa Institute for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City.

In 1866 a great effort was made to remove the Institute to DesMoines; but it was finally permanently located at Council Bluffs, and the school opened in a rented building. In 1868 Commissioners were to locate a site, and superintend the erection of new building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000. The Commissioners selected 90 acres of land two miles south of the city.

In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following a tornado blew off the roof of the new west wing and the walls were partially demolished. About 150 pupils were in attendance at the time of the fire. After that, half of the class were dismissed, and the number of pupils reduced to 70.

The present officers are: B. F. Clayton, President, Macedonia, term expires in 1886; A. Rogers, Secretary, term expires 1884; John H. Stubenranch, term expires in 1884. The county superintendent of schools annually reports all persons of school age that are deaf and dumb; also those too deaf to acquire learning in the common schools. The cost per pupil is \$28 per quarter, and is paid by the parents or guardian; but when unable to do so, the expense is borne by the respective county. The regular appropriation is \$11,000 per annum, drawn quarterly. Parents and

guardians are allowed to clothe their children.

The whole number admitted to the Institution is 621. Present number, 221. Last biennial appropriation, \$27,830.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

The first person to agitate the subject of an Institute for the Blind was Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, who, in 1852, established a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the Institute was adopted by the State, and moved to Iowa City, by act of the Legislature, approved January 18, 1853, and opened for the reception of pupils, April 4, 1853. During the first term 23 pupils were admitted. Prof. Bacon, the Principal, made his first report in 1854, and suggested that the name be changed from "Asylum for the Blind" (which was the name first adopted) to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This change was made in 1855, and the Legislature made an annual appropriation of \$55 per quarter for each pupil; afterward this appropriation was changed to \$3,000 per annum.

Prof. Bacon was a fine scholar, an economical manager, and in every way adapted to his position. During his administration the institution was, in a great measure, self-supporting by the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils. There was also a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil. Prof. Bacon founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois.

In 1858 the citizens of Vinton, Benton county, donated a quarter section of land and \$5,000 for the establishment of the asylum at that place. On the 8th of May,

that same year, the trustees met at Vinton and made arrangements for securing the donation, and adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860 the contract for enclosing was let to Messrs. Finkbine and Lovelace, for \$10,420. In August, 1862, the goods and furniture were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and in the fall of the same year the school was opened with 24 pupils.

The institution has been built at a vast expenditure of money, much greater than it seemed to require for the number of occupants. The Legislative Committee, who visited the college in 1878, expressed their astonishment at this utter disregard of the fitness of things. They could not understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive building for the accommodation of only 130 people, costing the State over \$5,000 a year to heat it, and about \$500 a year for each pupil.

The present officers are: Robert Cartthers, Superintendent; T. F. McCune, Assistant Superintendent; Trustees: Jacob Springer, President; M. H. Westbrook, J. F. White, C. O. Harrington, W. H. Leavitt, S. H. Watson. Whole number of occupants, 436. Present number, males, 36; females, 50. Salary of superintendent, \$1,200; assistant, \$700; trustees, \$4.00 per day and mileage. Annual appropriation, \$8,000, and \$128 per year allowed for each pupil. Annual meeting of trustees in June. Biennial appropriation in 1880, \$8,000.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature, approved January 24, 1855. Gov. Grimes,

Edward Johnson, of Lee county, and Chas. S. Blake, of Henry county, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building; \$4,425 were appropriated by the Legislature for the site, and \$500,000 for the building. The commissioners located the institution at Mount Pleasant, Henry county, and a plan of the building was drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts. The building was designed to accommodate 300 patients, and in October work commenced, superintended by Henry Winslow. The Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 before it was completed. One hundred patients were admitted within three months. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, there were admitted 3,684 patients. Of these, 1,141 recovered, 505 were improved, 589 were discharged unimproved, and 1 died. During this period 1,384 of the patients were females.

The trustees are elected by the Legislature, and all officers are chosen by the trustees. Superintendents are chosen for six years. Dr. Ranney was first chosen in 1865; salary, \$2,000 annual. Whole number of patients admitted, 4,598; present number males, 298; present number females, 235. Trustees paid \$5 per day and mileage, not to exceed 30 days each year. Annual meeting, first Wednesday in October; quarterly, January, April and September.

Present officers are: Mark Ranney, M.D., Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M.D., J. P. Brubaker, M.D., and Max Witte, M.D., assistant physicians.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, AT INDEPENDENCE.

The Legislature of 1867-8 adopted measures providing for an additional hospital for the insane, and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton county, E. G. Morgan, of Webster county, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan county, were appointed commissioners to locate and superintend the erection of a building. These commissioners commenced their labors June 8, 1868, at Independence. They were authorized to select the most desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge. They finally selected a site on the west side of the Wapsipinicon river, about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence. The contract for building was awarded to David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for \$88,114. It was signed November 7, 1868, and work was immediately commenced. George Josselyn was appointed superintendent of the work. The first meeting of the trustees was called in July, 1872. At the September meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent of the Hospital; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron.

The Hospital opened May 1, 1873. Whole number of patients admitted, 2,000; present number (1882), 533; males, 290; females, 243. Biennial appropriation (1880), \$35,300.

The present officers are: G. H. Hill, Superintendent; term expires in 1882; salary, \$1,600. H. G. Brainard, M. D.,

Assistant Superintendent; salary, \$1,000. Noyes Appleman, Steward; salary, \$900. Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron; salary, \$600.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

This institution is located at Davenport, Scott county, and was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late rebellion. This noble woman called a convention at Muscatine, September 7, 1863, for the purpose of devising means for the education and support of the orphan children of Iowa, whose fathers lost their lives in defending their country's honor. The public interest in the movement was so great that all parts of the State were largely represented, and an association was organized, called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum. The first meeting of the trustees was held February 14, 1864, at Des Moines, when Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum, and arrangements were made for raising funds. At the next meeting, in Davenport, the following month, a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was chairman, to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren county, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mount Pleasant, as Steward. The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that July 13, following, the executive committee announced that they were ready to receive children. Within three weeks 21 were admitted, and in a little more than six months the soldiers' orphans admitted numbered 70.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed the first Matron, but she resigned the following February, and was succeeded by Mrs. E G. Platt, of Fremont county.

The Home was sustained by voluntary contributions, until 1866, when it was taken charge of by the State. The Legislature appropriated \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported, and provided for the establishment of three homes. The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865; an old hotel building was fitted up for it, and by the following January there were 96 inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School. The same year the Legislature also devoted the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Glenwood, Mills county, to an Institution for the Support of Feeble-Minded Children. It also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at Glenwood and Cedar Falls Homes to the institution located at Davenport.

The present officers are: S. W. Pierce, Superintendent; Mrs. F. W. Pierce, Matron. Whole number admitted, 1,525; present number, males, 79; females, 90. The 18th Grand Army Corps appropriated \$2,000 to build eight cottages, school house and other buildings; these have been completed, and the home will, when finished, accommodate 200 children. Superintendent's salary, \$1,200 per annum. Trustees are elected for two years.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

An act of the General Assembly, approved March 17, 1878, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble-minded children at Glenwood, Mills county; and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were taken for this purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three trustees, one of whom should be a resident of Mills County.

The grounds to be used were found to be in a very dilapidated condition, and thorough changes were deemed necessary. The institution was opened September 1, 1876, and the first pupil admitted September 4. By November, 1877, the number of pupils had increased to 87. The whole number admitted has been 257. Present inmates number 200.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first penal institution was established by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved January 25, 1839. This act authorized the Governor to draw the sum of \$20,000, appropriated by an act of Congress in 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors, consisting of three persons, to be elected by the Legislature, who should superintend the building of a penitentiary to be located within a mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, county of Lee, provided that the latter deeded a suitable tract of land for the purpose, also a spring or stream of water for the use of the penitentiary.

The first directors were John S. David and John Claypole. They were given the power of appointing the warden, the latter

to appoint his own assistants. The citizens of Fort Madison executed a deed of 10 acres of land for the building, and Amos Ladd was appointed superintendent June 5, 1839. The work was soon entered upon, and the main building and warden's house were completed in the fall of 1841. It continued to meet with additions and improvements until the arrangements were all completed according to the design of the directors. The estimated cost of the building was \$55,933.90, and was designed of sufficient capacity to accommodate 138 convicts.

Iowa has adopted the enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners, and utilizes their labor for their own support. Their labor is let out to contractors, who pay the State a stipulated sum therefor, the latter furnishing shops, tools, machinery, etc., and the supervision of the convicts.

The present officers of the prison are: E. C. McMillen, Warden, elected 1878 and 1880; Hiel Hale, Deputy Warden; W. C. Gunn, Chaplain; A. W. Hoffmeister, Physician; M. T. Butterfield, Clerk.

The whole number of convicts admitted up to the present time (1882) is 3,387. Number of males in 1881, 350; females, 3; number of guards, 33. The Warden is chosen biennially by the Legislature, and receives a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

ANAMOSA PENITENTIARY.

In 1872 the first steps toward the erection of a prison at Anamosa, Jones county, were taken, and by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 23, this year, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were appointed commissioners

to construct and control prison buildings. They met on the 4th of June, following, and selected a site donated by the citizens of Anamosa. The plan, drawings and specifications were furnished by L. W. Foster & Co., of Des Moines, and work on the building was commenced September 28, 1872. In 1873, 20 convicts were transferred from the Fort Madison prison to Anamosa.

The officers of the Anamosa prison are: A. E. Martin, Warden; L. B. Peet, Deputy Warden; Mrs. A. C. Merrill, Chaplain; L. J. Adair, Physician; T. P. Parsons, Clerk. The whole number admitted since it was opened is 816. Number of males in 1882, 138; females, 2. Salaries of officers the same as those of the Fort Madison penitentiary.

BOYS' REFORM SCHOOL.

By act approved March 31, 1869, the General Assembly established a reform school at Salem, Henry county, and provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. The trustees immediately leased the property of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute, and October 7 following, the school received its first inmate. The law at first provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. The trustees were directed to organize a separate school for girls.

In 1872 the school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin county, and \$45,000 were appropriated for the necessary buildings.

In 1876 the law was so amended that only children over 7 and under 16 years of age were admitted.

The children are taught the elements of education, in particular the useful branches, and are also trained in some regular course of labor, as is best suited to their age, disposition and capacity. They are kept until they arrive at majority, unless bound out to some responsible party, which relieves the State of their care. Occasionally they are discharged before the age of 21, for good conduct.

The institution is managed by five trustees, elected by the Legislature. Whole number of boys admitted, 818. There are 204 inmates at present, and also 63 in the girls' department, at Michellville. The biennial appropriation for 1880 was \$16,900.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting and preserving a library of books, pamphlets, papers, paintings and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa. There was appropriated the sum of \$500 per annum to maintain this Society. The management consists of a board of 18 curators, nine appointed by the Governor and nine elected by vote of the Society.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

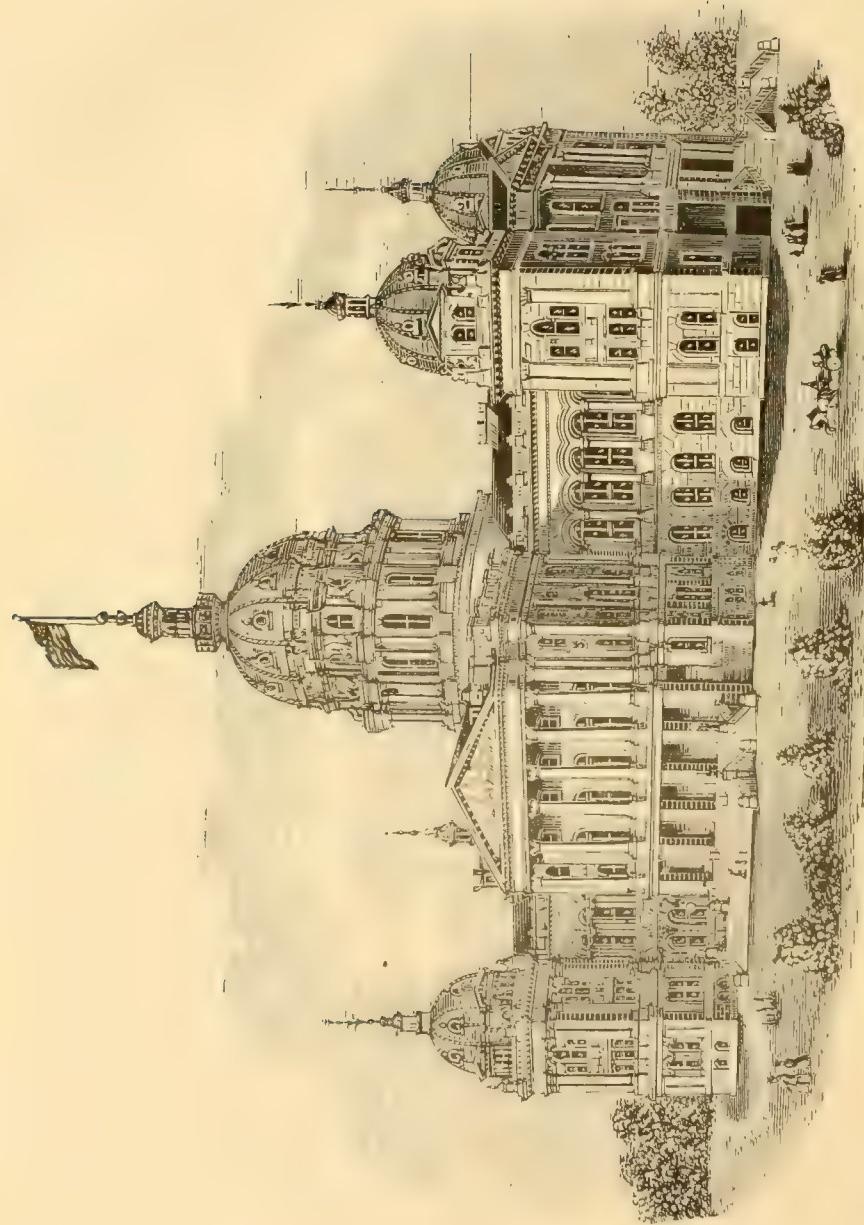
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people under the management of the State government. It should receive more pecuniary assistance than it does. The Society holds an annual fair, which has occurred at Des Moines since 1878. At its meetings subjects are discussed of the highest interest and value, and these proceedings are published at the expense of the State.

The officers are a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer and five Directors. The last hold office for two years, and the other officers one year.

FISH HATCHING-HOUSE.

This was established in 1874, and has for its object the supplying of rivers and lakes with valuable fish. The General Assembly first appropriated the sum of \$3,000. Three fish commissioners were appointed, and the State is divided into three districts, one for each commissioner. The Hatching-House was erected near Anamosa, Jones county, and is conducted in the same manner as similar houses in other States. Since 1876 there has been but one commissioner, B. F. Shaw. Mr. Shaw is enthusiastic in his work, and has distributed hundreds of thousands of small fish of various kinds in the rivers and lakes of Iowa. The 16th General Assembly passed an act in 1878 prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except brook trout from March until June of each year.



STATE CAPITOL, DES MOINES, IOWA.

HISTORY
OF
FRANKLIN COUNTY,
IOWA

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

FIFTY years ago the territory comprising the State of Iowa was inhabited only by the red men. Save in the vicinity of Dubuque, and in what is known as the Giard settlement in Clayton county, the whites had made no effort to inhabit this beautiful land. From these settlements they had been ordered away, so that, in the spring of 1833, the Indians were in undisturbed possession. The year previous, by a treaty with the Indian tribes, that portion of the State known as the Black Hawk Purchase, came under the control of the general-government, though the Indian title did not become extinct until June, 1833.

The traveler, as he now wends his way through this State, cannot realize that such a transformation could have taken place in such a brief space of time. From a trackless wilderness, villages, towns and cities have sprung up, beautiful farms are

seen and the busy hum of machinery is heard upon every hand.

Less than a third of a century ago, that portion of the State of Iowa now constituting the prosperous county of Franklin, was still a wilderness. No effort had been made to cultivate its broad and fertile prairies, the native forests were undisturbed by the woodman's ax, and all things were as they came from the hand of Nature's God. Now, what a change is beheld! Where once the wigwams of the red men were erected, prosperous towns and cities appear; where the red men passed slowly along upon the trail, the iron-horse goes whirling by. The change is great, and one can but marvel at the rapidity with which it has been brought about.

It is the duty of the historian to record these changes; to show how they have

been made ; to narrate the trials of the hardy pioneers, and thus present a lesson to future generations. From the experiences of the past, the lessons of to-day are learned. In these pages will be recorded the experiences of the pioneers, together with many of those of a later day. Care has been taken in the compilation of the work, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of the historian will be appreciated and due credit given for honesty of intention. As a local writer has well said : "He who writes of events to which eye witnesses are numerous has no room for flights of imagination, and his fancy is confined between the perpendicular walls of cold naked facts. We, as a community or as a county, have no ancestral tree rearing its proud proportions over our heads. We have none of that material, half history and half romance, which is so pliable and useful in the hands of the ready writer, or learned historian. That glorious privilege must be left to our descendants, and those who shall write histories after we are dead and gone." Continuing, the writer, who is none other than Hon. L. B. Raymond,* editor of the Franklin County *Recorder*, says : "There is scarcely enough happening in twenty-five years to make a very extensive history. The writer of this has labored to get at the facts, and he has labored under a great disadvantage in getting such as he has collected, from the fact that nearly all the first settlers of the county have gone to other countries. Nothing is stronger than the pioneer instinct, and many of those who were just behind the Indian and the buffalo

here, are yet at their heels in the west and southwest, and such a thing as communication with them is out of the question.

"Death, too, has been busy, and while some of our first pioneers are sleeping in our cemeteries, the silvered heads and tottering steps of many of those who remain give warning that they too must soon pass away. So this work is undertaken as much to collect and preserve what it contains as for any other reason. And we have endeavored to perpetuate nothing but what is true, and while of course errors must creep in, we believe it will be found in the main to be correct as far as it goes.

"It is not yet a hundred years since in the broad 50,000,000 acres between the Mississippi and the Missouri, there was not a white man, and ninety years ago the Castilian monarch granted to Julian Dubuque the "Mines of Spain," and only seventy-five years have elapsed since the soil we tread became by the Louisiana purchase a part of the United States. From belonging to Louisiana this fair domain passed, to become a part of Michigan Territory, known and described as the Black Hawk purchase. When still later it became a part of Wisconsin Territory it had two counties, then, in 1838, it was made a Territory and thirty-two years ago, in 1846, it became a State. It is safe to say that there are no native born citizens of Iowa over forty-five years of age, while to find an adult native born Hawkeye is rare, at least in this portion of the State. So, as we have said, what we write is within the memory of a great majority of our readers."

* Mr. Raymond commenced a few years ago the publication, in his newspaper, of the History of Franklin county, from which are gleaned many of the facts contained herein.

CHAPTER II.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Franklin is the fifth county west of the Mississippi river in the third tier from the north line of the State. It lies between the forty-second and forty-third parallels, the forty-third passing six miles north of the north line of the county, and between the ninety-third and ninety-fourth meridians, the ninety-third (16 west of Washington) passing about two miles east of its eastern boundary. It contains sixteen congressional townships or 576 square miles, being twenty-four miles each way.

The principal streams are the Iowa river, passing through thirteen sections in the southwestern portion of the county and running in a general southeasterly direction; Beaver creek, rising about the center of the county east and west, and about two miles from its south line, and flowing in an easterly direction; Mayne's creek, consisting of two branches, one rising about five miles from the western line of the county and about six miles from its southern line, and flowing easterly for about nine miles, when it is joined by another branch that rises about seven miles northwest of the confluence, and although a very crooked stream, keeps its generally eastward course, leaving the county on its east line about ten miles north of the southeastern corner.

Hartgraves creek is formed of Squaw, Spring, Otter and Buffalo creeks. The

three first come together about five miles west of the east line of the county, and about equally distant from its north and south lines, and the stream runs in a southeasterly direction into Butler county. Spring creek rises near the west line of the county, eight or nine miles from its northwest corner, while Squaw creek has its origin northwest of the center of the county, and both flow in an easterly direction to their junction. Buffalo creek has two branches, one rising near the north line of the county, about seven miles from the northwest corner and flowing rather more south than southeast; the other branch rising about five miles east of the west line of the county, and six miles from the north line. The two branches come together about four miles from the north line of the county. Tharp's creek, as it is generally called, coming also from the west, joins with the Buffalo, and below this juncture and down to Spring creek it is known as the Otter. Both the South Fork and Mayne's creek empty into the West Fork of the Cedar, and Beaver creek into the Cedar itself.

The West Fork of the Cedar enters Franklin county about six miles west of its northeast corner and runs in a southeasterly direction, leaving the county about seven miles south of its northeast corner.

About three miles south of where it enters the county, it is joined by Bailey's creek, sometimes, but erroneously, called the West Fork itself, which rises not far from the northwestern corner of the county and runs easterly along its north line, sometimes in Cerro Gordo county and sometimes in Franklin until about the center, east and west, when it bears south enough to take it entirely within the latter county to its junction with the West Fork, as above stated. These are all the streams in the county that are of sufficient size to be named, and all that rise in the county have their origin in the flat marshy lands adjoining their sources, although they are all fed by numerous springs after they get under way and have a distinct channel formed. Above these springs they are sometimes, but not often dry. They are all clear, limpid streams with gravel bottoms, and in some cases with rocky banks, and most of them with a free rapid current. There are no lakes in the county.

There are no ranges of high hills in Franklin county, nor are there any very large tracts of entirely level land, either wet or dry. The townships with the most uneven surface have more small marshes and the best grass land. The prairie land throughout the east half of the county is mostly table plains of nearly level or gently rolling surface, whole sections of which have not a spot on them too wet for the plow. Along most of the streams there are fine bottom lands of the best quality, and in the four northeast townships these bottoms are from one to three miles in width—in fact, the slope from the West Fork of the Cedar river is so gradual for

two miles, that it is difficult for the observer to tell where the bottom ends and the higher prairie begins. Except in the vicinity of the large groves the banks of the streams are low, yet the surface rises so much within a short distance that very little land is subject to overflow. So nearly level is the general surface of the county that from the slight elevations which occasionally occur, isolated, or in irregular ridges, the eye can take in review a circle of from thirty to seventy-five sections, all or some portion of nearly every section being visible. In most of the best townships there are many points from which the whole of several sections of the best class of prairie can be seen at the same time. But few parts of sections anywhere in the county would be denominated very rolling, and in these on some of the ridges there are some gravel knolls; in the central and northern parts of the county but few of these appear, while some of the highest knolls and ridges are fine loam and good soil. The county may be said to be a gently undulating plain with the higher portions in the central and northern part and with the valleys depressed to a depth and width corresponding with the size of the streams.

The soil is a black loam, containing more sand than clay and is of an exceedingly fertile character. In some portions of the county a few gravel knolls are found but in most cases the gravel all lies near the surface and generally disappears with cultivation.

The county is not very well supplied with timber of a natural growth, although eleven out of the sixteen Congressional townships have more or less timber within

their borders. All the streams have timber skirting their banks, in many places widening into groves. Mayne's grove is the largest body of timber in the county and embraces over 3,000 acres. Otis Grove, on the Iowa river, Van Horn's Grove, in the central portion of the county, Tharp's Grove, Shobe's Grove and Bailey's Grove in the northern portion of the county, are bodies of timber each containing from 800 to 1,200 acres. Tow-head and Blake's Groves, in the southeastern part, Four Mile, Highland, Hartgraves, and Allen's Groves near the east-

ern side of the county and Beed's near the center are smaller, none of them containing over a section each. The timber is mostly oak, interspersed along the streams with basswood, water elm, soft maple, honey locust and cottonwood. Aside from the granite boulders that are sometimes found on the prairies, the only stone is a buff colored sandstone and limestone that is found in abundance in the central and eastern parts appearing for the most part in low ledges along the streams or ravines. No coal has ever been discovered in the county.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

BY L. B. RAYMOND.

The first permanent settlement of Franklin county was indirectly due to the fact that in 1852 a man named Addison Phelps, residing in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, started with his family, to find a new home in Iowa, and as one of his neighbors, named James B. Reeve, had for some time had a desire to examine this unknown region for himself, Phelps employed him to take a team and bring a portion of his goods. Phelps had relatives residing on the Cedar river above Cedar Falls, and thither they went, and upon arriving there they left the family and Phelps, and Reeve struck out still further west. They went to Rice's mill on the Iowa river (now Hardin City) and there were joined by a man named

Moore, of whom nothing is known excepting that they found him at Hardin City. These three men struck out on the trackless prairie and headed northward toward the body of timber now widely known as Mayne's Grove. Late in the afternoon they reached it and having found a suitable place to camp, near the Butterfield place in the west end of the grove, one of the party went out and shot a prairie chicken for supper. The noise of the gun brought to them, in a few moments, to their great astonishment, a white man, who, when he heard the gun, knew that it was, as he afterwards expressed it, "no Injun's gun," and started to look up his new neighbors.

This man was John Mayne, who had that day come to the grove, following up the stream from its junction with the West Fork of the Cedar. He had an old style hoosier wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen, his wife and child, a bundle of beaver and mink traps, his trusty rifle and a very scanty supply of domestic utensils. He had in his wagon a tent which he had not yet pitched, but upon meeting with Phelps, Reeve and Moore, he forthwith proposed that all should camp together, and the tent was pitched. Mrs. Mayne got supper for the party, and while history is silent as to what the major part of the meal consisted of, yet it is handed down that the hostess made biscuit for supper that were shortened with coon's grease.

Messrs. Phelps and Reeve were so well satisfied with the appearance of the grove and its surroundings that they decided to locate there. Mayne said that if they would make claims, he would do so also. So the next day all hands packed up and turned down the creek and made their claims. Mayne took the farm now occupied by John C. Jones, Phelps the present Carter farm where S. H. Carter lives, and Reeve the place now occupied by his widow. With Mayne's oxen they broke furrows to mark the boundaries of their claims, and Phelps and Reeve returned to the Cedar river by way of Rice's mills for provisions and for Phelps' family. Mayne immediately set about building a shanty, which stood near the ford just east of John C. Jones' house and was the first building erected in Franklin county. It was of logs of course, with no floor but the dirt, and covered with basswood bark, the chinks being daubed with mud. In a

few days Reeve, Phelps and family returned and all took up quarters with Mayne. Phelps began a cabin on his claim just north of the house on the farm owned for many years by Col. A. T. Reeve, but after getting it three or four logs high, cold weather set in and he abandoned the idea of finishing it until spring. As there was no hay to feed the horse teams of Phelps and Reeve, the latter returned with them to the Cedar, near Janesville, where they engaged keeping for them for the winter, and came to Mayne's grove on foot. Reeve and Mayne went to trapping and hunting for employment, being quite successful, and as the country abounded in elk, buffalo and smaller game, they did not lack for fresh meat. In fact, their larder was so scantily supplied with everything else, and so plentifully supplied in this respect, that it began to tell upon the health of the party. The supply of flour and meal becoming exhausted, Reeve started on foot for the Cedar river to bring back the much needed supplies with his team. The nearest settlement at this time was at Bealer's Grove, now Marble Rock, so he struck across the trackless prairie in that direction. Soon after he set out it began to storm and came on bitter cold. He found along towards night that he was freezing, and it required all his powers of endurance to keep up. Several times he was upon the point of giving up and lying down to his fate, but by superhuman efforts kept under way. At last, just at night fall, he reached the body of timber now known as Allen's Grove on the West Fork of the Cedar. Having a few matches he broke up some twigs, built a fire and upon taking off his boots found

that his feet were terribly frozen. Surrounded by howling wolves and suffering the most excruciating tortures with his feet and hands, he wore away the long night and in the morning upon attempting to put on his boots, found his feet so swollen that it seemed an utter impossibility to get them into the boots, but finally, after cutting the boots nearly to pieces, he managed to get them on and set out for Bealer's Grove, where he arrived late that night more dead than alive. After two or three days rest there, he got a team to take him to Janesville, where he remained for some weeks, unable to stand upon his feet, and only returned to Mayne's Grove in March, just in time to find Phelps and family discouraged and about to leave, which they shortly did. From the effects of this adventure Reeve never fully recovered. The flesh nearly all came off from the soles of his feet and his toes, and it was several years before he could expose himself with impunity during the coldest winter weather.

After Phelps' departure and about the time that the winter was breaking up, Reeve and Mayne divided their furs, Mayne giving Reeve a little dun mare and a certain number of weeks board for his share. In a few days after the trade was made Mayne got up a quarrel, and it immediately occurred to Reeve that this was done to save the board. Mayne was ugly and vicious but Reeve was not to be discouraged nor scared off, and so he staid by, and when Mrs. Mayne prepared a meal, Mayne would seat himself on one side of the table and Reeve would seat himself on the other, although they were not on speaking terms. This state of affairs continued

for several weeks until Mayne became convinced that Reeve would not scare nor leave, and a sort of a peace was patched up, which, however, was a sort of an armed neutrality.

In May, 1853, Leander C. Reeve, a brother of J. B., came from Ashtabula county, Ohio, and took the Phelps' claim. Reeve broke ten acres on his claim and Mayne who had also claimed J. M. Soper's present farm, broke ten acres on that. Late in June of that year George Sturms, Henry Garner and a man named Fairchild, with their families came to Mayne's Grove. Mayne claimed all the best locations, and sold his original claim, with the shanty wherein he had wintered (the Jones place) to Mr. Sturms, the Soper place to Henry Garner, and the place where Mr. Amos Sheppard now lives, to Fairchild. Like a true pioneer he went farther west, going up into the grove above Maysville and making a location on what in later years was known as the Lacy farm. A man named Stevens also came with this last party, but did not stay. In September Garner sold his claim to Dr. Arledge, who had previously made a claim where Ackley now stands, and had sold out to Thomas Downs. A little later came Samuel Garner and Job Garner.

In July the Reeve's returned to Ohio, and in August of that year, J. B., with a team, his wife and eight children, started for their new home in Iowa, reaching there the 15th of September, 1853. Upon their arrival he finished up the shanty that Phelps had begun on the claim now owned by S. H. Carter, and in it they wintered.

In October, 1853, there was quite an addition to the colony at Mayne's Grove.

Silas Moon came and made a claim where J. D. Parks now resides. Peter Rhinehart came and made his claim to the place in Geneva township now owned by W. C. Haines. Rhinehart came too late to get his cabin up before winter set in, so he wintered with Sturms. Still later, in the fall of 1853, the little settlement was re-inforced by the addition of two men named Crouch and Webb. They made their claims at the head of Mayne's Grove, Webb taking the claim known to all old settlers as the May place, now occupied and owned by J. H. Bond, and Crouch, who was a brother-in-law of Mayne, moving in with him on the Lacy farm. Late in the winter a babe of Mr. Crouch's, a few months old, died. This was the first death in the county. Mrs. J. B. Reeve tells how upon a Sunday Mrs. Mayne came to her house on horseback to borrow a little sugar, and to invite her to the funeral at the same time, although the child was not dead. "Come day after to-morrow," she said, "for it will surely be gone before that time." On Tuesday the funeral came off according to appointment. In April 1854, Mr. Webb, who had gone to Rice's Mills' on the Iowa river, to work, died, and was brought home and buried. Dr. Arledge officiated, making a prayer and returning the thanks of the bereaved ones to the few and scattering neighbors for their sympathy. These two graves, yet visible in a lonely and secluded spot near the west end of Mayne's Grove, have been pronounced Indian graves by many persons who were not informed as to the circumstances of the case.

As early as the spring of 1853, Dr. Arledge located at the little grove known

in later years as Downs' Grove and where that portion of Ackley that lies in Franklin county is located. Arledge built a cabin on the north side of the county line about forty rods west of where A. Severance now resides. With him, or about the same time, came a man named McCormick, who made his claim in the grove generally known since by his name, his cabin standing south of where John Fahey now lives and near the north bank of the Beaver creek, being land now owned by R. T. Blake. Both Arledge and McCormick came from the Iowa river, somewhere about Hardin City, and it is possible that they made their claims in the fall of 1852, although neither of them wintered there. In fact the exact time that they located on their claims is somewhat obscure, but Mr. Blake, who bought out McCormick's claim in 1854, says that there were eight or ten acres of breaking upon it done in 1853. Arledge sold out to Thomas Downs in 1853 and moved to Mayne's Grove not long after J. B. Reeve brought his family from Ohio. Arledge bought out Henry Garner, who had claimed the present Soper farm, and the cabin on the place was in the timber south of the old saw mill on Mayne's creek and north of Soper's present residence. All the families that wintered in the county the winter of 1853-54 have been mentioned, and their names are here repeated: Judge Reeve, Job, Samuel and Henry Garner, John Mayne, Fairchild, George Sturms, Peter Rhinehart, Silas Moon, Dr. Arledge, Crouch and Webb, who came about mid-winter. The settlement was also reinforced during the winter by two additions in the "good old way," the families of Mr.

Sturms and Samuel Garner each having a son born to them. Abner Sturms, born in January, 1854, was the first white child born in Franklin county.

It was quite a common custom for the settlers to pick out some eligibly located quarter section or eighty near them and claim it for some friend who had not yet arrived, so as to have him in their neighborhood when he did come. If he failed to come entirely, why, then the claim was for sale. James B. and Leander Reeve had a friend back in Ohio, named Andrew Coffin, so they had claimed, for him the Stark's farm, known better as the Reed place. Job Garner, when he came in the summer, wanted it, and came to the Reeve's to see about the prospect of getting it. They told him that Coffin had authorized them to sell it, and they thought it was worth \$200. Garner said that he was a preacher and therefore entered into an argument to convince them what an advantage it would be to their settlement to have a minister of the gospel in their midst. Although not really church-going people the Reeve's finally told him that he might take the place and pay for it in preaching, but it must be recorded that although he took the claim, he never preached but once and that was some time during the winter of 1853 or 1854, at the house of Mr. Fairchild, on the Sheppard place.

The land office for this portion of the State, at that time, was at Des Moines, and the abstract of original entries shows the following entries as made in the county during the year 1853:

Sometime during the early part of the summer of 1854, James Van Horn came

from near Janesville in Bremer county, and located where C. J. Mott now lives, about a mile north of Hampton. He did not move on to his claim, however, until fall. A man named Endsley about the same time settled on the place about a mile further north, now owned by Walter Beed, but occupied for many years by Henry Hacker. Amon Rice thinks that two brothers named Ellis were trapping about Shobe's grove the spring before he came to the county, and that they had made claims there, and also that a man named Collyer must have come in there that same summer and located on the place now owned by John T. Richards. Collyer had run away from some place further east with a daughter of his second wife, and after a time one of the Ellis brothers got the girl away from the old man, and, his wife coming on, he sold out his claim to a man named Berdell and went up near Forest City, in Winnebago county, and died there. He had always been on the frontier, and never saw a threshing machine nor a train of cars. He did not leave his claim at Shobe's Grove, however, until 1855.

John I. Popejoy is the oldest settler on the Iowa river that is there at this writing. He left Ohio in the spring of 1854 on a tour of observation in the west. He came first to McLean county, Illinois, and there, in company with a brother-in-law, M. H. Pearson, took a team and coming westward across the State of Illinois, crossed the Mississippi at Burlington going to Palmyra, in Warren county, where Popejoy's father had in 1853, located and entered an eighty acre tract. Not finding anything

there to suit him, he went to the land office at Des Moines and upon looking over the plats of the different counties, noticed that there were timber lots not entered in Franklin county, both on the Iowa river, in Oakland township, and at Highland Grove, in Geneva township. He entered the forty in Highland Grove, then and there, "unsight and unseen," and he and Pearson started for Franklin county. They went to Iowa Falls, stayed there all night and the next day went up to the grove, where Popejoy now resides. They drove into the grove on the east side of the river, stopped at a spring a few rods south of his present residence, and after drinking from the spring, sat down to rest. In a few moments, two men with guns came over the brow of the hill and rapidly approaching them, sung out: "What the h—l are you doing here?" Popejoy replied: "We came to look at this grove." One of them replied: "Well, there were three men here a day or two ago to look at this grove, and they left rather sudden." Popejoy rose to his feet, put his fingers in his mouth and blew a shrill whistle. The two fellows evidently thought that re-enforcements were near at hand, and changed their tactics immediately. Popejoy says: "Let me see your gun," and taking it without resistance, raised it and fired at a tree a few rods off, and said, "Now, I want this grove. If you have a claim on it, I will buy you out. If you haven't, I will make one in a few moments." The fellow then said he had a claim and if they would go up onto the hill, he would show them where he had begun a cabin, which they did, and there it was, not far from Mr. Popejoy's present

residence. He then said he would take fifty dollars for his claim, which Popejoy paid him without more ado, and thus the grove changed hands. This man's name was Hurlbut C. Holmes, and he lived at that time across the river with one Dr. Crawford, in a cabin on the Brand place. Francis M. Mitchell, heretofore mentioned as making the first entry of land in Franklin county, had a family in the same cabin at that time, but was then away, Mr. Popejoy thinks at Des Moines. This was in May, 1854, and these were all the settlers on the Iowa in Franklin county at that time, excepting that a man named Dennis Sprague had a claim where Oakland village is now, although he had neither built a cabin or moved there at this time.

Popejoy and Pearson went back to Des Moines, and the former bought land enough adjoining his new claim to make a section, before he got away from the land office. They then returned to Illinois, Popejoy going back to his home in Ohio.

There does not appear to have been many entries of government land made in 1854 in the county, and among those made in the first part of the season were those of James Van Horn, who made his entries, as mentioned, about May 13, 1854; Andrew Cole, who entered the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 22, township 91, range 20, where his family now resides; on the 20th of June, the same year, Leander C. Reeve, who entered part of section 23, same township; on the 14th of April, William May, who entered the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 27, where Mays-

ville now is, and also the farm where J. H. Bond now resides; on the 22d day of May, James Newell, who also entered the land that is now a part of the old plat of Maysville, where the school house is and westward of it, on the 13th of May; Sanford B. Mitchell, who entered the northwest quarter of section 27 in township 90, range 22, (Oakland township), on the 27th of April. Also June 26, David Allen entered land on section 12, in Ingham township, at the grove that now bears his name. None of these, so far as we can find out, moved their families into the county before July 4, 1854.

In June of this year, Charles M. Leggett and a man named Loomis, came from Lake county, Ohio, to take a look in Iowa and as he was from the same vicinity as Judge Reeve, naturally bent his steps to Franklin county. From Waterloo they walked up to Maynes' Grove and as it was exceedingly hot weather, they had a hard and tedious trip. For water they were often compelled to drink out of sloughs and to find a hole wherein an elk or buffalo had stepped in the soft ground, leaving a hole that they could drop an empty pint bottle into and have it fill with the lukewarm water was counted a streak of good luck. Leggett selected 120 acres in Geneva township on section 18, where J. A. Pickering now resides and Loomis bought Peter Rhinehart's claim, which it will be remembered is where W. C. Haines now resides, although the house was further west, up the creek, where O. D. Andrews lived for many years. Loomis engaged forty acres of breaking to be done immediately on his

claim and Leggett and Loomis, engaging Judge Reeve to take them to Cedar Falls, returned to Ohio.

About this time Fairchild, who, it will be remembered, had settled on the present Sheppard place, got into a difficulty that had the effect of terminating his residence at Mayne's Grove. Among the settlers "jumping a claim" was called the greatest crime known to the community, and they were consequently banded together in a league offensive and defensive against all speculators and interlopers. Sometimes there was a question as to the legality of the pre-emption by which a settler held his claim, but it was always construed in favor of the settler, such little trifling irregularities as failing to properly mark his boundaries or give the proper notice being overlooked. A speculator came to the grove on a land hunt along in June and took a fancy to the claim occupied by Mayne, and falling in with Fairchild he obtained the information as to wherein Mayne's claim was defective, and accordingly the speculator "entered Mayne out" as it was termed. This raised such a feeling against Fairchild that he packed up and left the settlement forthwith, and, as one old settler naively remarked: "T was the best thing he could do, for he would have been shot if he had stayed."

About the middle of May, 1854, Daniel Allen and his sons, James and Jonathan, Wesley Hogan and L. Tatum left Janesville, in Bremer county, where they then resided, for a look at Franklin county. They came across to Jamison's Grove and then struck across for the little grove three or four miles northeast of Hampton, now called Beed's Grove. They went up

and down the stream that runs through the grove, looking for a spring, as old Mr. Allen was bound never to locate until he found a spring of pure water to suit him. Finally they abandoned the idea of finding one there, and crossing over, looked along the north side of Van Horn's Grove but not as far down as C. J. Mott's place, and then went back to Jamison's Grove, crossed the West Fork and upon discovering the large spring on the present Gourley place about half a mile north of the county line bridge in Ingham township, the elder Allen forthwith drove his stake, declaring himself satisfied at last. Tatum went up the stream and found another spring on the Hoxie place, where he located, Hogan going further back from the river and locating where James Ray lives, just over the line in West Fork township. It was Saturday night when all had their claims made, but time was precious, and on Sunday they cut the logs and put up the walls of Tatum's house on the Hoxie place, covered it with basswood bark and on Monday morning were ready to commence on Mr. Allen's house, which they did, and when that was finished up, all returned to Janesville.

On the second of May they all returned with their families, and became the first settlers in Franklin county outside of the settlement at Mayne's Grove and the two families of Downs and McCormick in the southeastern corner of the county. No

one was above them on the West Fork and only two families at Jamison's Grove.

David Allen was born in North Carolina in 1804, and when about ten years of age, removed with his parents to Indiana where he resided until nearly thirty years of age, when he moved to Kentucky and while there married, and after residing there a few years returned to Indiana. About 1849 he moved from Putnam county in that State to Wapello county in this State and two years later to Bremer county where he had resided about three years when he came to Franklin county in 1854. He has lived always on the frontier until now in his old age he is fairly overtaken by civilization, and as he is advanced in years and somewhat broken down by hard work and privations incident to pioneer life, it will probably not be his lot to go further west. He has now, at this writing, resided in Franklin county almost a third of a century, and he has seen more changes within its borders in that interval than usually falls to the lot of any man to witness in a lifetime.

This brings the settlement of Franklin county up to a time when immigration set in rapidly, and it is impossible to trace it further in this chapter. In the histories of the various townships, the settlement is treated more at length and carried to a much later date.

CHAPTER IV.

THE BEGINNING.

James M. Marsh, a surveyor, must go into history as the first white man who ever set foot on Franklin county soil. The records state that he had a surveying contract, in pursuance of which about the 20th of August, 1849, he began running the township, lines of this county finishing in the latter part of September, 1849. Those who assisted him were: William M. Dean and N. P. Cook, chainmen; B. H. Springer, flagman; James Casteel, axman. Mr. Dean was for many years a resident of Cerro Gordo county. Whether the little party had any trouble with the Indians or not cannot be stated.

In September and October, 1849, John G. McDonald, the deputy surveyor, sub-divided into sections the following territory: Township 90, range 19; township 90, range 20; township 90, range 21; township 90, range 22. This territory now comprises the civil townships of Osceola, Grant, Lee and Oakland.

Nothing further was done toward the sub-division of the other townships until 1851. In June, July, August and September, 1851, Alonzo Shaw ran out the section lines of the following territory: Township 91, range 20; township 91, range 19 and township 92, range 19, now comprising civil townships Reeve, Geneva and Ingham.

In 1852, John T. Everett began work and surveyed into sections, township 91, range 21; township 92, range 21; township 93, range 21; township 93, range 20 and commenced township 92, range 22, but did not complete the work until May, 1853. He did the work in the fall and was probably stopped by cold weather. In April and May, 1853, he ran out township 93, range 22. The territory referred to now embraces the civil townships of Hamilton, Marion, Richland, Ross, Clinton, Scott and Wisner.

In October, 1852, Charles Gilliam subdivided township 91, range 2, now Morgan township. In the middle of the winter of 1852-3, Leonard B. Hodges sub-divided township 93, range 19, now West Fork township. He began work December 25, 1852, and closed January 7, 1853.

CREATION OF THE COUNTY.

The third General Assembly convened at Iowa City, December 2, 1850, and adjourned February 5, 1851. Until this time the greater part of Iowa was unorganized territory.

The records state that there were forty-two counties represented in this General Assembly, although several of these counties were not organized. Among the first bills introduced during this session was one to create about fifty new counties, which was passed and approved by Gov.

Stephen Hempstead, Jan. 15, 1851. That portion of the act which related to Franklin county was as follows:

"SECTION 12.—That the following shall be the boundaries of a new county, which shall be called Franklin, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of township 93 north, range 18 west, thence west on the line between 93 and 94 to the northwest corner of township 93 north, range 22 west, thence south on the line between ranges 22 and 23, to the southwest corner of township 90 north, range 22 west, thence east on the line dividing townships 89 and 90 to the southwest corner of township 90, range 18 west, thence north to the place of beginning."

The most diligent inquiry and investigation has failed to unearth any information in regard to the name of the county further than that it was named after Benjamin Franklin.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Prior to organization, Franklin county was for a time attached to Hardin county, for civil and judicial purposes. It was subsequently made a part of Chickasaw county for the same purposes, and the returns of the first election held here were made to the latter county. But there seems to have been a conflict of jurisdiction, both claiming it. It is known, however, that in July, 1855, the county judge of Chickasaw county issued an order for holding an election in Franklin county, and that on the 5th of August, 1855, the election was held at the house of James B. Reeve. It is believed that there were forty-eight votes cast. The following was the result: James B. Reeve was elected county judge; Isaac Miller, treasurer and

recorder; Dr. S. R. Mitchell, clerk of courts; Solomon Staley, sheriff; Henry Shroyer, school fund commissioner; John I. Popejoy, assessor; H. P. Allen, surveyor; Q. A. Jordan, prosecuting attorney; C. M. Leggett and J. Jones, justices of the peace. The ballot box was a small nail box, covered with a shingle having a hole cut through it.

One of the judges of this election was John Mitchell, who the others were cannot be stated. After the election, Mitchell went to Bradford, then the county seat of Chickasaw county, with the returns, and Miller and Reeve went to Davenport after books and blanks for county purposes. A. P. Luse & Co. furnished the supplies, and on the 19th of December, 1855, an order was drawn to pay for the same, amounting to \$489.50. Among them were several books that have never yet been used, and, in fact, the only one that ever has been used to any great extent is the minute book "A," which still exists in a good state of preservation.

Solomon Staley, who had been elected sheriff, went over to Bradford and qualified and upon his return swore in the balance of the first officials, and each one received the books allotted to him and took them home. Ellis Parker, county judge of Hardin county had assessed Franklin county, and he copied and certified the same to Isaac Miller, county treasurer.

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

After the organization of the county had been effected, the principal place for the transaction of public business was at the house of the county judge, James B. Reeve. This, in fact, was headquarters for Franklin county. It was not long,

however, until the attention of the people was directed to the question as to where the county seat should be permanently located. Cave J. McFarland was then district judge, and to him Dr. Mitchell went with a petition to have the commissioners appointed. The settlers had decided upon whom they wanted appointed as commissioners, but this counted for nothing with Judge McFarland. Imperiously waving Dr. Mitchell aside, with an oath, he said : "I appoint Dr. Ault one of the commissioners, and I don't care whether the people of Franklin county like it or not. And I also appoint M. M. Trumbull, of Butler county, and J. D. Thompson, of Hardin county, who voted for me, as the other two commissioners."

The first record of any move by the commissioners, is found in the county judge's record under date of January 26, 1856. It reads as follows :

"Adam T. Ault, M. M. Trumbull and J. D. Thompson, commissioners appointed by the district court to locate the seat of justice for Franklin county, appeared before me and were sworn to perform the duties of their appointment to the best of their knowledge and ability, and the requirements of the law.

JAMES B. REEVE, County Judge."

The early settlers state that it was not hard to see that the people of Franklin county were to be made the victims of a county seat ring, and that the county seat was to be located without consulting their convenience or wishes. Thomas B. Abel, of Marietta, Marshall Co., one of the sharpest business men in the State, owned a tract of land about one mile south of the present site of Hampton, comprising

the farm which, in 1883, was owned by G. C. Hyndman, and eighty acres lying near by. Abel, together with William Loughridge, of Oskaloosa, and a man named Farner entered into a tripartite arrangement whereby they became joint owners of this tract, and several hundred acres in other sections of Reeve township, and they proposed to control the location of the county seat to mutual advantage. What the people of the county then surmised, has since turned out to be true—that Farner's interest was really owned by J. D. Thompson, as a subsequent assignment from Farner to Thompson shows. Dr. Ault was, to all intents and purposes identified with McFarland, Abel & Co.

In 1872, there appeared in one of the Hampton papers a sketch of the early settlement of the county, and the statements therein made regarding the location of the county seat, called forth the following letter from M. M. Trumbull, one of the commissioners for its location. The letter appeared in the Hampton *Free Press*, of February 16, 1872, and as it contains the gist of the whole matter it is here presented :

"DUBUQUE, IOWA, Feb. 13, 1872.

Hampton Free Press:

In your issue of February 9, appears a sketch of the early history of Franklin county, in which my name appears as one of the commissioners to locate the county seat, but my action in that matter was not fairly stated. Although I care nothing about it, still what is worth making into history at all may as well be made up right. I thank you for your kindness in adding a note, at the foot of the sketch, which sets

me right so far as my vote is concerned, but it does not fully explain my action.

"A. T. Ault, J. D. Thompson and myself were appointed commissioners to locate the county seat of Franklin county, and were ordered to meet, on a certain day, at the house of Mr. Reeve to proceed to perform our duties. We did meet there, and adjourned for a few days. We met again and adjourned. I could not tell why, but the reason will appear in the sequel. At last we met. We had liberal offers from many persons. S. M. Preston had a town, W. G. Loughridge, I think, had some land upon which a town might be built. Mr. Abel had one also. After looking at the sites, we went to Reeve's to decide the question. Uncle Job Garner had, in my opinion, the most available site, taking into consideration, as our oath required us to do, the present and future wants of the people of Franklin county. I gave my voice and vote emphatically for Garner's. I was out-voted by the other two, and they located the county seat on the Abel place. They called it Jefferson, I think in compliment to Judge Reeve, whose former home in Ohio was near Jefferson. I may be wrong in this latter point, as I speak from memory. It was thought that we had postponed the location of the county seat until it was too late to give the requisite notice of a petition to the county court to order a vote on the question at the next April election. On a careful examination of the law, I became satisfied that if the notices were got out that day, there would be time enough. To leave the county seat at Jefferson one year might fasten it there forever. There was no time to lose.

Instead of going home I wrote the legal notices and had them posted that day. I then made out the petition and left it in good hands to obtain signatures; and when the proper time arrived I returned to Franklin county, laid it before the court, a vote was granted, and at the April election the people of the county ratified my choice of a location by a nearly unanimous vote. I think Jefferson had but two votes. The satisfaction of being endorsed by the people of the county was all the reward I ever received for my services, and it was all I wanted. I had not one dollar's worth of personal interest in the matter, and did not own any property in Franklin county.

"If any of the old pioneers should read this they will remember the facts—George Ryan, L. Reeve, Squire Leggett, Ike Miller, Dr. Mitchell, H. Allen, or any of them. If you should take the trouble to examine any of the old records you will find the petition and notices in my hand-writing.

"The people of Hampton (which I am told is now a fine town) will never know how much they owe to Judge Reeve. He was a magnificent specimen of western production; a great, big, brave giant of a man, with a heart tender as a woman's. He was hospitable and generous to a fault, if such a thing can be. He was an incorruptible officer, and a thoroughly honest man. He was a great reader, and had rare practical sense. He had no interest at Garner's, but he thought the location at Jefferson was not a good one, and was determined that the people of the county should have fair play. If he had lacked the proper nerve and spirit, or had been willing to make something out of

his position, the county seat might never have been at Hampton.

Very respectfully yours,

M. M. TRUMBULL."

Uncle Job Garner had named his proposed town Benjamin, but he was afterwards induced to change the name to Hampton. At the time he made his proposition to the county, his plat embraced the eighty acres bounded on the north by First street, on the east by Main street in front of Harriman's Opera Hall; on the south by Fifth street, and on the west by the division line between the original plat and Kingman's addition. George Ryan, who was something of a speculator, owned a quarter section of land adjoining the proposed town plat. The arrangement prior to the location of the county seat here, was that Ryan deed over to the county one-half of the land; but when the time for platting came, he deeded the county an undivided half of the eighty acres platted, that is, every other lot. Ryan's and Garner's lands were platted the same day.

Early in March, 1856, the matter culminated, as will be seen by the following extract from the county judge's minute-book:

"Be it remembered that at a regular term of the county court in and for the county of Franklin, State of Iowa, held on Monday the 3d of March, A. D., 1856, a petition was filed, signed by S. C. Brazzelton and ninety others, praying that the court order a vote to be taken, at the next April election, on the question of removing the county seat of said county from the present location to the proposed town site situated on the south half of the north-

east quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 33, township 92, range 20 west, and it appeared by the affidavit of Job Garner, a creditable witness, that the petitioners are legal voters of said county, and it appeared to the satisfaction of the court that the notices required by law have been duly posted up, and that the petitioners constitute a lawful majority of the legal voters of said county, and all other things required by law in relation to such publications having been done, it is therefore ordered by the court that the prayer of said petitioners be heard, and that a vote be taken at the next April election between said proposed site and the present county seat, in accordance with the prayer of petitioners.

JAMES B. REEVE, County Judge.

The election was accordingly held. It seems that the town of Jefferson did not have many friends, and only two votes were cast in favor of it as the county seat. The county judge made the following order in accordance with the vote :

"April 15, 1856. At an election held in Franklin Co., Iowa, on the 7th day of April, 1856, in pursuance of an order made by the county judge that a vote be taken on the question of removing the county seat from its present location to the proposed town of Benjamin, and it appearing from the whole number of votes cast, that the proposed town of Benjamin had a majority of all the votes cast, it is therefore declared the county seat of said county.

JAMES B. REEVE,
County Judge."

This, however, was not the end of county seat struggles, for again at the February

term of court in 1857 a petition was presented by James G. Curry, signed by 110 voters asking that at the April election the question of removing the county seat be submitted to the voters of the county. A remonstrance was sent in against the proposition, and after weighing the question with all of its bearings the county judge decided in favor of the latter, and the question was not submitted.

Another attempt was made to change the location of the county seat at the January term of county court in 1858, by the presentation of a petition to Judge Reeve, signed by S. C. Brazzelton and others. H. L. Huff, an attorney from Eldora, appeared with a remonstrance signed by James McManes and others, and again the prayer of the petitioners was denied.

At the March term of the county court in 1860, another attempt was made to remove the county seat from Hampton. A petition signed by A. T. Reeve, and others, was presented to Judge Henry Shroyer, praying that the question be submitted to a vote at an election in April, as to whether the county seat should not be removed from Hampton to Maysville. The same day a remonstrance was presented by George Ryan, and others, for the consideration of the court. The case was argued for several days, both parties becoming much animated over the subject, but finally the court decided against the prayer of the petitioners, thus leaving the county seat matter quiet again. But at the June term the same year the matter again came up for hearing before the same county judge. This time the petition was presented by E. H. Sparling, signed by 162 voters, asking that the county seat be

removed to Maysville. The same day a remonstrance was presented by C. Gillett and others, against its removal. The case was argued for four days, the proceedings of which covers nine pages in the court records. The petitioners employed Baker & Bridgeman, and the remonstrators had N. B. Chapman as counsel. During the trial of the case before Judge Shroyer, he was requested to vacate the bench, as they considered the judge was personally interested in the matter, hence was unqualified to decide the case. But his honor held a different opinion, and remained in his seat. The case was taken under advisement, and finally an order was issued by the county judge to the effect that the question should be submitted at the April election, 1862.

But the people were still in favor of Hampton, and an injunction was procured restraining the vote upon the question. This apparently settled the matter, for it has never since been brought before the courts. The bitter feeling that was once felt over the question has quieted down, and been forgotten, and as succeeding months, years and decades roll by, Hampton will give still better satisfaction as the seat of justice of Franklin county.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The contract for building the first court house in Hampton must have been let early in 1857, as under the date of May 29, 1857, an order was issued to F. A. Denton for \$200, being the amount due him as the second payment for building the court house. The court house was built on the southeast corner of the court house square, in Hampton, and was a one-story building about 18x30 feet in size, built

mostly of native lumber sawed at Maysville and Hampton. It was finished about the 1st of July, 1857. July 4, 1857, it was informally dedicated by a celebration, the first Fourth of July celebration ever held in Hampton. No committee of arrangements was appointed and no preliminary meeting held, but the settlers generally hitched up their ox teams and came together. If they organized by electing any president of the day, his name has not been mentioned to the historian. Speeches were made by W. R. Jamison, of Union Ridge, S. H. Vankirk, of Reeve township and others. It is believed that Mr. Vankirk read the Declaration of Independence. All were patriotic and inspiring, and as the honest people started for home in time to do the night chores, they felt as well repaid for the day spent as their descendants of to-day, when returning from a celebration in their carriages, where more pomp, fuss and feathers, but perhaps no more patriotism and enthusiasm were exhibited.

The old court house did duty until 1866, when the erection of the new court house was commenced, and the old one was sold to some members of the M. E. Church and moved on to a lot just south of J. S. Cole's residence, on Main street, the intention being to fit it up as a place of worship. This was never done, however, but it was remodeled into a dwelling house and was so used until 1879, when it was removed to lots belonging to Peter Chance, at the south end of Reeve sree, and is now doing duty as a stable.

The old court house was for years the place for all public gatherings, even

dances; and many and bitter were the controversies between the dancing and anti-dancing parties as to whether it should be used for such purposes or not. Generally, however, the dancing party carried the day.

After the sale of the court house, the county officers moved their records and apparatus to the rooms of the school house, where they remained until the present court house was built. This building was erected upon a contract let to U. Weeks, for \$12,500, but the ac ual cost somewhat exceeded this amount. It is a neat stone building, 48x70 feet in size, and stands in the center of the court house square, in the midst of the business portion of Hampton. The grounds are decorated with an abundance of shade trees which were set out in 1872 or 1873 by C. J. Mott.

The county jail and sheriff's residence were erected in 1880, at a cost of \$9,850. The lots on which the building stands, cost \$625, of which amount the citizens of Hampton gave \$225, in private sub-scriptions. The building was erected by D. W. Dow, contractor, who was the lowest bidder, and the cells and iron work were purchased of Paulley & Bro., of St. Louis, Missouri. That part of the building devoted to the residence of the sheriff is 33x32 feet, two stories high, and attached to it is the jail, 20x27 feet, one story high, built of red brick. The prop-erty is now valued at about \$12,000.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

According to the laws of the State, when Franklin county was organized, it was considered a single township. That is, where there was no organization, the

territory was attached to some adjoining county, and treated as one of its civil subdivisions, and was authorized to elect township officers. Prior to organization, there is no record stating that Franklin county had a township organization. It was attached to Hardin and Chickasaw counties for judicial and civil purposes. In August, 1855, the county was organized and officers elected. Not much was done the first winter toward getting the governmental wheels of the county in motion, but the following spring the county was divided into three townships, and orders were issued for the election of township officers.

At the March term of the county court, 1856, the original township was organized, by the following order of the county judge, James B. Reeve:

"Be it remembered, that at a regular term of the county court, in and for the county of Franklin and State of Iowa, held on Monday, March 3, 1856, that townships 90, range 19; 90, range 20; 90, range 21 and 91, 19; 91, 20; 91, 21; be it known that it is ordered by the court, that they be organized into one township and it be called Reeve; and that townships 92, 19; 92, 20; 92, 21 and 93, 19; 93, 20 and 93, 21, be organized into one township and called Washington; and that townships 90, 22; 91, 22; 92, 22 and 93, 22, be organized into one township, and it be called Morgan.

JAMES B. REEVE,
County Judge."

It will be seen that Morgan township comprised the territory now embraced in the townships of Morgan, Oakland, Scott and Wisner, being twenty-four miles north and south, and six east and west.

Reeve comprised the present townships of Osceola, Grant, Lee, Geneva, Reeve and Hamilton, and was twelve miles north and south, and eighteen miles east and west. Washington township included Ingham, Mott, Washington, Marion, West Fork, Clinton, Ross and Richland, being the same size as Reeve.

Since 1856, there have been many changes made in the boundaries of townships, until they have assumed their present limits. At present the civil townships of Franklin county respectively embrace territory as follows:

West Fork, township 93, range 19.
Ross, the most of township 93, range 20.
Clinton, 3,360 acres in township 93, range 20.
Richland, township 93, range 21.
Wisner, township 93, range 22.
Ingham, township 92, range 19.
Mott, all of township 92, range 20, except 800 acres.
Washington, 800 acres of township 92, range 20.
Marion, township 92, range 21.
Scott, township 92, range 22.
Geneva, township 91, range 19.
Reeve, township 91, range 20.
Hamilton, township 91, range 21.
Morgan, township 91, range 22.
Osceola, township 90, range 19.
Grant, township 90, range 20.
Lee, township 90, range 21.
Oakland, township 90, range 22.

FIRST EVENTS.

Addison Phelps and James B. Reeve were the first settlers of Franklin county.

Abner Sturms, born in January, 1854, was the first white child born in the county.

The first death was that of a babe of Mr. Crouch, in the winter of 1854-5.

The first entry of land in the county was made in what is now Oakland township, by Francis M. Mitchell, being the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 35.

The first notary public's commission ever issued to a resident of the county was to John I. Popejoy, Feb. 14, 1856. It was signed by James W. Grimes, as Governor, and Geo. W. McCrary—afterwards Secretary of War—as Secretary of State.

The first marriage ever solemnized in Franklin county took place on the evening of July 5, 1855. The parties were Alexander Arledge and Julia Peters. The ceremony was performed by Esquire McCrary, or McCreery, who at that time lived on the J. D. Parks' place, and who held his office by virtue of an appointment from the county judge of Hardin county. The happy couple walked down to the Squire's, and as it was dark before they returned, the boys of the neighborhood improved the occasion to make it interesting for the newly wedded pair, by placing logs and brush in the road for them to stumble over on their return.

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND OTHER OFFICIAL MATTERS.

When Franklin county was organized, the local government of the counties throughout the State was vested in what was termed the "county court," which consisted of a judge, clerk and sheriff. The county judge had entire jurisdiction in all matters which could not properly be brought before the district court, and which to-day is vested in the board of supervisors, and was therefore, to a certain extent, "supreme ruler," in county matters. The office was the most important one in the gift of the people of the county.

COUNTY COURT.

The first term of county court was held March 3, 1856, Judge J. B. Reeve presiding. Nothing of much importance was

transacted at this term, except the ordering of the April election, at which time the question of re-locating the county seat was to be submitted to the voters of Franklin county. The first statement rendered by the county judge in regard to the salaries of the several officers read as follows:

"It appears from the books of the county officers that the county judge has received nothing; the county treasurer thirty-eight dollars and forty cents; the clerk seventy cents, amounting to thirty-nine dollars and ten cents, for the last quarter of A. D. 1856, ending on the first Monday of August, which is to be equally divided between them, making for each of them

thirteen dollars and three cents, and that the balance of their salary be drawn upon the treasurer which amounts to sixty-one dollars and ninety-seven cents each.

JAMES B. REEVE,
County Judge."

In November, 1856, Samuel R. Mitchell resigned the office of clerk of court, and Judge Reeve appointed James Thompson to fill the vacancy.

In 1856, and for some years afterward, the State liquor laws of Iowa were so framed that it was left to township, and counties to regulate the sale of liquors, by the appointment of what was known as liquor agents, who had the exclusive sale of the same and usually received a commission on their sales, but in Franklin county a salary was paid, as will be seen by the following order issued by Judge Reeve :

"August 27, A. D. 1856.—This day Thomas Baker was appointed agent to sell liquors in Maysville, for Franklin county and is to have a salary of five dollars per month for his services.

JAMES B. REEVE,
County Judge."

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

During the winter of 1859-60 an act was passed by the General Assembly, which was approved by the governor, changing the mode of local government, and creating the board of supervisors of the county. This board took charge and had all the powers formerly vested in the county court, excepting the issuance of marriage licenses, probate matters and civil cases.

The county court still held its sessions, and continued so to do until 1869, when it

was abolished by law; but nothing of interest transpired, as the time was all spent in routine matters.

The board of county supervisors consisted of one member from each township. The election for members occurred at the general election, in November, 1860.

The first meeting of the board of supervisors was held in January, 1861. The board consisted of the following members from their respective townships :

John E. Boyles, two years, Clinton; J. H. Allen, one year, Ingham; J. M. White, one year, Washington ; Richard Horner, two years, Geneva; G. M. Davidson, two years, Osceola; Erastus Baker, one year, Reeves; Jesse R. Dodd, one year, Morgan. John E. Boyles was chosen chairman of the board.

At the January session in 1862, Charles Flanigan presented a set of rules to govern the board of supervisors. The board passed upon and finally adopted the same, ordering twenty-seven copies to be published at the *Record* office, in Hampton, in pamphlet form. One of the rules contained therein was "that the clerk of the board copy every resolution and motion verbatim."

At the August session of the board that year, the following resolutions were passed in behalf of the brave soldiers who at that time were in the field:

Resolved, 1. That we at our next regular meeting appropriate the sum of fifty dollars out of the county treasury to each volunteer that is hereafter sworn into the United States service from Franklin county, and ten dollars to each volunteer heretofore sworn into the service, who has not received the same, in accordance with a resolution heretofore passed.

Resolved, 2. That the wife of each volunteer, from this county, receive the sum of one dollar per week and each child, under the age of twelve years, receive the sum of fifty cents per week during the term of such volunteer's service in the army.

In 1863, the board consisted of the following named, from the various townships: John O. Craper, Ingham; Charles Flanagin, Washington; Levi Jones, Reeve; Jesse R. Dodd, Morgan; John Ashman, Clinton; John Fahey, Osceola; Rufus Benson, Geneva. Charles Flanagin was elected chairman.

In 1864, the board convened Jan. 3, and organized by the election of A. Pickering as chairman for the ensuing year. The supervisor elect, and those present to answer the roll call, were as follows: John Ashman, Clinton; Rufus Benson, Geneva; Henry Bushyager, Ingham; A. Pickering, Reeve; Daniel Scott, Washington; L. A. Morgan, Morgan; John Fahey, Osceola.

At the July session, the board passed this resolution:

Resolvo That the board make an appropriation of \$400 out of the county fund for the purpose of procuring arms and aiding a vigilance committee of Franklin county in the protection of property against thieves.

In 1865, the board met Jan. 1, and elected Charles Pickering, of Reeve township, as chairman. The following constituted the board: Charles Pickering, Reeve; James Scott, Washington; L. A. Morgan, Morgan H.; Bushyager, Ingham; D. G. Carbaugh, Geneva; John Fahey, Osceola; B. H. Gibbs, Clinton.

In 1866, the board convened Jan. 5, and elected D. G. Carbaugh chairman. This board was made up of the following:

D. G. Carbaugh, Geneva; B. H. Gibbs, Clinton; John Fahey, Osceola; E. L. Clock, Reeve; W. G. Beed, Washington; E. A. Howland, Morgan; W. H. Hoxie, Ingham. Nothing of great importance transpired during the administration of this board, except letting the contract for building the court house at Hampton. It was awarded to U. Weeks, for \$12,500. The specifications called for a stone building, 48x70 feet and two stories high. In 1867, the supervisors met in session, the first week in January, and elected from their number, D. G. Carbaugh, as chairman. The members were: W. H. Hoxie, William G. Beed, E. L. Clock, E. A. Howland, H. H. Grinnell, D. G. Carbaugh and John Fahey. At their June meeting they sold the old court house at auction, to J. G. Lambert, for \$264.

In 1868, the board consisted of D. G. Carbaugh, H. H. Grinnell, John Fahey, A. T. Reeve, Milo Ross, W. H. Hoxie and E. A. Howland. D. G. Carbaugh was elected chairman of the board.

At the June session of the board, upon a petition presented by E. A. Howland, the territory known as Oakland township, was set off from Morgan and Reeve townships. West Fork township was also created this year.

The board of 1869, was made up of representatives from the nine townships, as follows: E. A. Howland, Morgan; A. T. Reeve, Reeve; Milo Ross, Washington; W. H. Hoxie, Ingham; J. I. Popejoy, Oakland; Philip Salsberry, Osceola; Allen Andrews, Geneva; Lyman Hunt, Clinton; and Isaac Patterson. E. A. Howland served as chairman.

In 1870, the following constituted the board of supervisors: T. E. B. Hudson, West Fork; W. H. Hoxie, Ingham; C. J. Mott, Washington; A. Andrews, Geneva; Philip Salsberry, Osceola; E. L. Clock, Reeve; R. L. Kenyon, Clinton; J. I. Popejoy, Oakland; and R. E. Train, Morgan.

The following resolution was passed by the board:

"Resolved, That the amount of exemption from taxation, shall be \$2.50 on each acre of forest trees planted for timber; 50c on each mile of shade trees, along the highway. Also \$1.00 for each half mile of hedge, and \$2.50 for each acre of fruit trees, in a healthy, growing condition. The fruit trees to be not more than eight feet apart. This resolution applies to trees planted in 1870, only."

This was the last meeting of the county board of supervisors made up of one member from each township. The General Assembly, by an act, changed the manner of local government, and the board of supervisors was re-arranged so as to be composed of three, who were to be elected at large throughout the county. The first board, which convened under this law, met during the first week in January, 1871, the members being: C. J. Mott, chosen for three years; E. L. Clock, two years, and John I. Popejoy, one year. C. J. Mott was chosen chairman.

COUNTY SUPERVISORS SINCE 1871.

1872—C. J. Mott, E. L. Clock and B. K. Jackson, the former being chairman.

1873—C. J. Mott, D. W. Elliott and B. K. Jackson.

1874—B. K. Jackson, D. W. Elliott and L. D. Lane, with B. J. Jackson as chairman.

1875—D. M. Elliot, L. D. Lane and David Church, the former serving as chairman.

1876—David Church, W. A. Alexander and J. I. Popejoy.

1877—John I. Popejoy, David Church and W. A. Alexander. Mr. Church served as chairman.

1878—J. I. Popejoy, W. A. Alexander and David Church, with the first named member as chairman.

1879—W. A. Alexander, David Church and J. I. Popejoy. W. A. Alexander was chosen chairman that year.

1880—David Church, J. I. Popejoy and W. A. Alexander, with Mr. Church as their chairman.

1881—J. I. Popejoy, W. A. Alexander and William Barry. J. I. Popejoy was chosen chairman again.

1882—W. A. Alexander, William Barry and A. D. St. Clair. W. A. Alexander was chairman.

1883—A. D. St. Clair, G. W. Hansell and W. H. McMillen, with the first named member as their chairman.

FINANCIAL.

A few of the important facts concerning the finances of Franklin county, have been taken from the records, and are here presented: The first levy of taxes in the county was made on the fourth Monday of August, 1856, by Judge Reeve, of the county court, and was as follows:

"At a regular session of the county court, held on the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1856, for the levying of taxes upon the assessed value of taxable property in Franklin county. It is ordered for State, one and a quarter mills on the dollar; for county, five mills; for schools, one and



A. D. St. Clair.

one half mills ; roads, two mills, and fifty cents for county revenue on each poll, and one dollar for road revenue on each poll.

JAMES B. REEVE, County Judge.

S. R. MITCHELL, County Clerk."

In 1858 the total valuation of property in the county was \$1,114,401, of which but \$48,692 was personal property. The total taxes collected from same was \$10,812.96.

In 1870 it had increased as follows: Total valuation, \$1,507,517; total amount of tax collected, \$25,471.90, which showed an increase of tax in proportion to the valuation.

A marked contrast was seen in the valuation of the property in 1882, and that of 1870. The total valuation in 1882, being \$2,934,249; the full amount of tax collected for that year being \$85,042.46. Five mills of this tax, per dollar, was county tax ; one, poor ; three, bridge ; and county school tax, one mill.

POPULATION.

In 1856, the population of Franklin county was 780, in 1859 it was 1,159. Four years later it was 1,548. In 1865 it had increased to 1,899; in 1867, to 2,321, and in 1870, to 4,738. Five years later, 1875, the population was 6,558.

The following gives the population by townships, in 1880 :

Clinton,	307
Geneva,	826
Grant,	592
Hamilton,	417
Ingham,	592
Lee,	411
Marion,	432
Morgan,	484
Mott, (including Hampton).	2,304
Oakland,	554
Osceola,	856

Reeve,	763
Richland,	409
Ross,	624
Scott,	63
West Fork,	615

Total,	10,249
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REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

The records pertaining to this county commence by the record of a deed filed June 4, 1855. It was a land conveyance from James Van Horn and wife to Eldridge Young; the land being the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 21, township 92, range 20. The consideration was fifty-five dollars. It was recorded by J. H. Cusack, county recorder, and acknowledged by John Hunter, notary public. This was while Franklin formed a part of Hardin county.

The first mortgage on record was filed on the 25th of January, 1856, by Thomas T. Rawson and wife, to John H. Martin, of Butler county. Consideration \$735.

In 1883, the books of deeds had run through all the letters in the alphabet and up to seven on the numerals; thirty-three in all. The real estate mortgage books run by the alphabet to "Q."

MATRIMONIAL.

In the early matrimonial days young men and women were not married in the grand style which usually characterizes marriages of the present time. They did not wait for riches to come before marriage, as is generally the present custom, but married and lived in simple and comfortable style, generally living happily and gaining the respect of their neighbors by attending to their own business. There were no diamond weddings in those days, and the extravagance that often now attends the marriage cere-

mony was unheard of. The old folks were plain, economical and hospitable people, and the young folks were imbued with the same attributes that characterized their fathers and mothers. They were willing to commence housekeeping in a style corresponding with their means, trusting to the future for larger houses and more expensive furniture.

It would doubtless be of interest to give the record of marriages for the first ten years of the county's existence, but they are too numerous, therefore, only the first few years are given as shown by the marriage license record in the office of the clerk of court.

The first marriage performed under the authority of a license issued by Franklin county, took place Oct. 9, 1855. The parties were Daniel B. Martin and Nancy Garner. C. M. Leggett, a justice of the peace, officiated.

The following is a list of those married in 1856:

Thomas Perdue and Sarah Ann Rinehart, married by James B. Reeve, county judge.

Thomas Newell and Ellen Lathrop, by C. M. Leggett, Esq.

Samuel R. Freed and Margaret Garner, by John E. Boyles, Esq.

John C. Jones and Sarah Jane Creighton, by Rev. James Skillen.

Lewis Shroyer and J. Ferman Jones, by H. I. Burley, Esq.

Amzi Dodd and Rebecca Gilson, by Judge J. B. Reeve.

The following is a list of those securing certificates in 1857:

Henry W. Smith and Hannah Eaves. They were married by James B. Reeve, county judge.

Edward L. Clock and Fanny E. Wheeler.

Andrew Newell and Sarah Arnold, by James Utley.

Owen E. VanHorn and Lydia Ann Thatcher.

John Butterfield and Mary Jane Jones, by J. Jones, justice of the peace.

G. W. Soper and Constantina M. Leggett, by James B. Reeve.

Wm. Sharp and S. Baker.

Solomon Staley and Philo Wheeler, by John Wilcox.

Wm. Murphy and Marietta Stickland.

Wm. C. Horner and Emaline Berry, by R. F. Pratt, acting county judge.

The following table shows the number of marriages contracted each year from 1858 to 1882, inclusive:

1858.....	9	1871.....	37
1859.....	8	1872.....	49
1860.....	11	1873.....	50
1861.....	9	1874.....	53
1862.....	7	1875.....	54
1863.....	0	1876.....	79
1864.....	13	1877.....	80
1865.....	17	1878.....	84
1866.....	22	1879.....	92
1867.....	26	1880.....	129
1868.....	31	1881.....	98
1869.....	20	1882.....	97
1870.....	31	Total.....	1106

CHAPTER VI.

THE COURTS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Man is an imperfect being, and, as such, requires that laws shall be enacted for his government. When the Almighty placed Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden, He gave laws for their observance, with penalties attached for their violation. The children of Israel, after leaving Egypt, were given the ten commandments, the principles underlying which have probably been the basis of all laws from that time to the present. The existence of laws necessarily implies the existence of courts wherein all questions of law shall be determined. This fact being determined, the framers of the State constitution instituted certain courts of justice with well defined powers. Changes have been made in the jurisdiction of these courts from time to time, but the rights of every citizen of high or low degree have ever been maintained.

DISTRICT COURT.

Prior to the organization of Franklin county, the territory now comprising it was made a part of the fifth judicial district. Cave J. McFarland, of Polk county, was judge of this district; but as the county was not organized, he never held here a term of court. However, he issued many official orders affecting Franklin county, and appointed the commissioners who located the county seat.

Judge McFarland was an odd character, although one of the brightest men that

ever presided over the courts of the fifth or eleventh judicial district.

Cave J. McFarland was born at Mount Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio. He read law with John C. McNulty, clerk of the house of representatives. He went to Lee Co., Iowa, in 1844, and was subsequently prosecuting attorney for that county for several years, and also represented that county in the legislature. He afterwards moved to Boone county, where he was appointed judge of the fifth judicial district, and was afterwards elected. He died in April 1869, at Boonesborough. Many anecdotes are related of Judge McFarland, some of which are too good to be lost. He had nicknames for many of the attorneys who practiced before his court. James W. Wood he called Old Timber, and Gov. Eastman Old Spot, from the fact of his being marked with small-pox. On one occasion, while Old Timber was addressing the court, an ass walked up near one of the windows and set up a terrible bray. The judge quickly turned to Mr. Wood and cried out: "Sit down, Old Timber, sit down; one at a time, if you please."

In March, 1857, the thirteenth judicial district was created, composed of the counties of Franklin, Butler, Grundy, Hamilton, Hardin, Marshall, Story and Wright; to which Webster county was added in February, 1858.

The first term of the district court in Franklin county, as shown by the records, was held in March, 1857, at Hampton, with Hon. J. D. Thompson, judge of the thirteenth judicial district, presiding. It was a busy term, as all the cases that had been accumulating for years came up for trial. S. C. Brazzelton, was clerk of court, and Solomon Staley, county sheriff. In those days there was no district attorney, the work of that officer being performed by a county prosecuting attorney. R. F. Piatt acted in that capacity. The home attorneys beside Piatt, were W. N. Davidson, T. H. Baker and A. H. Bridgeman, all at that time residents of Maysville. The attorneys from abroad were E. W. Eastman and H. L. Huff, of Eldora; G. G. and R. G. Reiniger of Charles City; A. F. Brown of Cedar Falls; J. W. Wood, (Old Timber) now of Steamboat Rock, and Lee and Newton, whose residence at that time is unknown.

The first grand jurors impanelled were : Samuel Carbaugh, David G. Carbaugh, William W. Ward, W. H. Thompson, Benjamin Jones, Henry W. Smith, W. B. Freeborn, Robert Darrah, James VanHorn, Chauncey Gillett, Jacob Schideler, Lemon Armstrong, Joseph Riddle, John O. Crapser, S. L. Utley, R. St. Clair, J. F. Robbins, L. H. Morgan, H. P. Allen, J. A. Simpler, I. White, D. C. Jones and Obadiah Smith. Herman P. Allen was foreman of the grand jury, and Henry White and G. W. Thompson, were appointed bailiffs. It is presumed the jury met at the Hampton House, as Dr. J. A. Guthrie, who kept the house at that time, had a bill audited for room rent.

The first case to come up was entitled Thomas H. Baker vs. Peter Rinehart. The case was brought from justice's court upon writ of error. After hearing arguments of counsel, the court sustained the error, and ordered that the judgment of the court below be reversed. The attorneys were A. F. Brown and R. F. Piatt.

The first jury trial to come before the district court of Franklin county, was entitled Trumond Stoddard vs. Thomas H. Baker, and was tried March 1, 1858. The jury rendered a verdict of twenty dollars damage for the plaintiff, and an execution was issued therefor.

The first petit jury impanelled comprised L. H. Arledge, J. E. Boyles, G. W. Eckley, James Hogan, William May, J. Haller and R. F. Quivy.

The first entry upon the judgment docket of Franklin county was dated Jan. 19, 1856. The parties were William R. Jamison against Isaac Stover; the amount of judgment \$12.12 $\frac{1}{2}$. The record states: "Execution returned for want of a sufficient bid April the 8th, 1856."

James D. Thompson, the first judge of the thirteenth judicial district, was born Sept. 19, 1832, near Fredonia, Chautauqua Co. N. Y., and is the second son of Capt. Isaac K. and Emily D. Thompson, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Vermont, descendants of English forefathers who settled in New England before the Revolution. He lived with his parents on a farm, attending the common schools, and afterwards the academy in Fredonia, N. Y., till seventeen years of age, when he went to Niagara county and taught his first school. During the winter his father was accidentally killed,

and from that time he was left to his own unaided exertions. At the close of his school, in the spring of 1850, he returned to Fredonia, and again resumed his studies at the academy, and in his leisure hours read law, teaching again the following winter in Laona, a town near Fredonia, still continuing his law studies. In the spring he entered the law office of Hon. O. W. Johnson, of Fredonia, and at the same time recited with his class in the academy until he finished his law studies. Always of slight physical development and high nervous temperament, such close application told seriously on his health. Having been a sufferer from neuralgia to such an extent for three or four years as to compel him to read mostly at night, it now completely prostrated him; and for more than a year he was unable to read even the weekly newspaper, and for more than two years it stuck to him closer than a brother. Never, during all that time, was he free from it two weeks in succession. In the spring of 1854, he came to Iowa, having passed one year in Kentucky and one year in Ohio, engaged in railroading, both in constructing and engineering; arrived at Marietta, the county seat of Marshall county, on the 24th of May, meeting there Hon. Delos Arnold, an old friend and schoolmate, his only acquaintance in the State. After remaining at Marshall a few weeks, he concluded to make Hardin county his home, and on the evening of the 15th of June he walked into Eldora with his satchel on his back, and soon opened a law office, engaging in surveying and real estate business. He was elected prosecuting attorney at the next regular election, and in the summer of 1855, be-

came county judge by the resignation of Judge Alexander Smith. He was nominated by the democrats for that office during the Know-Nothing excitement, but withdrew from the contest. In the fall he returned to New York and was married to Dorinda Clough, of Laona, on the 12th of September, 1855, and immediately started for Iowa. In the spring of 1857, at the request of the democracy and a few personal friends of the republican party, he consented to run for the office of judge of the district court, and though the district was largely republican, was elected for the term of four years, holding the office until legislated out by the adoption of the new constitution. At the request of the Democratic Central Committee of the different counties, he announced himself as an independent candidate for re-election; but owing to the aspiration of others then professing to belong to that party, he consented to go before a convention of his party, and was nominated, receiving thirty-six out of thirty-nine votes on the first ballot. The district being largely republican, and the excitement of the "Dred Scott decision" at its height, a regular nominee of a democratic convention could expect nothing but defeat, and when the contest was decided, his opponent, Hon. John Porter, had a majority of less than 300 votes. This was a time, also, of county seat removals. Of the counties forming the district, three-fourths had, during his term of office, held elections, and in most cases the contest was carried into the district court for adjudication. While holding the office of judge, being largely interested in the town of Hampton, the county seat of Franklin county, he moved

there and resided a portion of the time. Returning to Eldora after the expiration of his term of office, he entered into partnership with Hon. H. L. Huff, and continued in the practice of his profession till he entered the army, in 1861; was a member of the State convention that sent delegates to Charleston, in 1860, and canvassed a portion of the State for Douglas in that exciting campaign; volunteered as a private in Capt. Stump's company, but withdrew by permission to assist in the organization of the 1st Iowa Cavalry; raising and commanding company G of that regiment; returned to Hardin county and took an active part in the election of the fall of 1861, supporting Hon. W. J. Moir as the Union candidate against Mr. Brown, the republican nominee. After the election he returned to his regiment, and was from that time in active service with his company and battalion during the years 1861 and 1862, that battalion accompanying Gen. Fremont in his famous campaign to Springfield; was present commanding his squadron at the battle of Milford, in December, 1861, when, after a sharp fight, 1,300 rebels under Cols. Robinson and Magoffin surrendered to 400 men of the 1st Iowa Cavalry and fifty regulars under command of Gen. J. C. Davis; a success that gave Gen. Pope prominence, and which he utilized to its full extent. Again at Silver Creek, Howard county on Jan. 8, 1862, when the 1st Iowa and a part of Merrill's Horse defeated Poindexter. In January, 1862, having been placed in command of the cavalry stationed at Sedalia, Mo., he, with a detachment of the 1st Iowa, numbering 120 men, fell upon 800 confederates under Gen. E. W. Price, son of Gen. Sterling

Price, while crossing the Osage river at Warsaw, about 4 o'clock on the morning of the day of the battle of Fort Donelson, and succeeded in cutting off and capturing Gen. Price, Col. Dorsey and other officers, and some fifty or sixty men, 400 horses, mules, etc., for which service he received special commendation from Gen. Halleck. In April of the same year, he was ordered to Warrensburg to relieve the garrison under Major Foster, of the Missouri troops, who had been driven into the stockade, and besieged by Quantrell and Parker.

Leaving Sedalia at eleven o'clock on a rainy night, by a forced march of thirty miles, he reached Warrensburg at sunrise, with 200 men and a section of artillery, to find that Quantrell had raised the siege and decamped. So he moved out fifteen miles from Warrensburg, fell in with Col. Parker and a portion of Quantrell's troops, and engaged in a running fight for two or three miles through the timber, killing Capt. Griffith and four or five men and wounding as many more, captured Col. Parker and fifteen or twenty of his troops. He was ordered to Lexington in May, thence to Clinton. He was a member of the military commission at Butler, Bates county, during the summer of 1862, assuming command at Clinton in August for a while, but owing to an unyielding attack of neuralgia and sickness and death in his family, he resigned in October, and returned home to remain only till his health improved, when he again returned to the army, having been commissioned major of the 8th regiment, Iowa Cavalry. Soon after he joined his regiment it was ordered south, and by the 1st of December reached Nashville, Tenn. During that month he was assigned

to the command of a sub-district, under the immediate command of Gen. Gillem, with headquarters at the terminus of the Western railroad, thirty miles out from Nashville. This winter he succeeded in defeating, killing and capturing at different times the most of the celebrated Hawkins' Scouts, and driving Col. Hawkins, their commander, into the arms of the 2d Kentucky Cavalry, as it was marching through the country. He was ordered to Iowa in March, 1864, in command of a detachment to escort recruits to different regiments in the department of the Tennessee. After discharging that duty, he was detailed on court martial at Nashville till Gen. Sherman was ready to begin his march to the sea, when he was ordered to his regiment, then stationed at Cleveland, Tenn., but soon destined to move to the front, where it was continually engaged in scouting and skirmishing. One time it was thirteen days successively under fire, till the unfortunate raid near Rome, Ga., resulting in the capture of its colonel and most of the regiment, a portion only cutting its way out with Gen. Edward McCook. He was breveted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious service. The terrible strain of such severe and continued service, the exposure and over exertions, resulted in an attack of neuralgia of the heart, so violent as to compel him to be sent to the hospital at Nashville for treatment, where he remained three nearly months without improvement, and until discharged, on certificate of permanent disability, by a medical board specially appointed. Arriving home in the fall of 1864, broken down in health but not in spirit, he located on his farm engaging for two years in agriculture.

In 1866 he was nominated for congress by the peoples' party, and made a thorough canvass of the district, and, though running far ahead of his ticket, was defeated. In 1867 he received an appointment as pension agent at DesMoines, to which place he removed, residing there till his term of office expired; then returning to Eldora in 1872, was a delegate to the democratic State convention, and was largely instrumental in securing harmony of action between that convention and that of the liberal republicans. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore convention that nominated Horace Greeley for president, and was selected by his fellow delegates as the member (from Iowa) of the committee to await on Mr. Greeley, of New York, and appraise him of the choice of the convention. Having performed this duty, he returned to Iowa and entered vigorously into the campaign that resulted so disastrously to Mr. Greeley and democracy. Coming to the conclusion that he was not a president maker, he has from that day since religiously abstained from all conventions. Though a member of the grange and an active supporter of the anti-monopoly movement, he only labored as a private, refusing promotion. In 1874 Judge Thompson closed his office in Eldora, and in 1875 removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he now resides.

By the constitution of 1857, Franklin county became a part of the eleventh judicial district, and still forms a part of that district.

John Porter, the successor of Judge Thompson, was born in Washington Co., Pa., April 14, 1828. His boyhood life was spent in milling and

farming during the summer seasons, and in attending the common schools in the winter. At the age of eighteen, he commenced teaching district school, and for three years his time was passed alternately in teaching and attending school to perfect himself in the higher branches. He then entered the office of Todd, Hoffman & Hutchins, Warren, Ohio, where he read law some years. In 1854, on his admission to the bar, he located at Plymouth, Ind., where he remained two years, and then removed to Mason City, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa. He soon took high rank as a lawyer, and obtained a good practice for that day. In 1858 he was elected judge of the newly organized district, which position he occupied until he resigned, in 1866. The energy displayed, with quick and good judgment, earned him the good will of both the bar and people of the district. Judge Porter was united in marriage with Mariam Stevens. They had one child. For several years the judge has taken great interest in railroads, and has devoted much of his time to securing roads through Hardin county. As a lawyer, he is recognized as one of the best in the State, and is an honor to the Hardin county bar.

In the fall of 1865, Judge Porter resigned and Daniel D. Chase was appointed by the governor, Feb. 5, 1866. Oct. 9, 1866, he was elected by the people, and four years later, re-elected.

Daniel D. Chase was born in Canajoharie, N. Y., July 4, 1830. Until he attained the age of seventeen he remained at the old homestead, attending the district school in the winter season, and la-

boring like other lads in rural communities on the farm during the spring, summer and autumn. The four ensuing years he passed at the Ames Academy and the Cazenovia Seminary, where he acquired a good academic education, and taught in the meantime to procure the necessary funds to pursue his studies. After he ceased attending the seminary, he became principal of the public schools at Cazenovia, at the same time commencing the study of law. He was afterwards called to the charge of Woodstock Academy, successfully discharging the duties of a teacher while pursuing his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar of the State of New York at the general term of the Supreme Court, in Saratoga county, Jan. 1, 1856, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession. In August, 1858, Mr. Chase removed to Iowa, settling at Webster City, Hamilton county. He came here with no capital save that which was stored up in his brain, and an earnest determination to deserve success. Upon his arrival in the little frontier town which he had selected as his home, and which then contained scarcely 400 people, and the county not over 1,600, he found the small legal practice in the hands of two older lawyers, who settled there some time previously. It was many months before he secured his first retainer—a discouraging fact to a man of limited means, when the times were hard, and growing worse with every succeeding week. But he patiently bided his time, and finally the temperance people were forced to employ him in the prosecution of Sunday violations of the liquor law; both of his competitors, fortunately for him, being en-

gaged on the other side. The fight was a prolonged and bitter one, and it served to bring prominently to the notice of the people the fine legal ability and great force of character of the hitherto reserved and rather reticent and neglected young lawyer. This rough and tumble contest completely "westernized" him, and from this time forward he was a favored attorney. In the following winter he visited a number of the counties in the eleventh judicial district, becoming acquainted and securing quite an addition to his slender, legal practice. In a short time he was accorded a leading position in his profession in northwestern Iowa. Noted for his purity of character, dealing fairly with his clients, and never encouraging litigation, except in cases where its necessity and justice rendered it imperative—thus making him always the safest of counselors—he rapidly won his way to a high place in the popular estimation. In the autumn of 1859, his name was prominently mentioned in connection with the position of county judge, every delegate to the convention favoring his nomination, but he declined the proffered honor. In the ensuing year, at the republican judicial convention, he was unanimously tendered the nomination for member of the board of education, to which he was chosen in October following by a large majority. Before his term of service expired he was elected district attorney. In 1865, a vacancy having occurred in the office of district judge, he was appointed to fill the vacancy by Governor Stone. He was twice nominated by acclamation and twice elected to this distinguished position, and, at the close of nine years continuous service on the

bench, declined a third nomination, and retired to private life. Judge Chase was always held in the highest esteem by both the bar and the people. On his retirement from the bench, the bar of Hardin county passed a most complimentary resolution, declaring that "by his ability, efficiency and integrity in the discharge of every official duty, Judge Chase has won, and is worthy of, not only the commendation and plaudits of the bar, but of the entire people who have received the benefits of his labor." The bar of the entire district, on the last day of his court, united in presenting him with a magnificent gold watch and chain, to purchase which they contributed the sum of \$500. Judge Chase, in his early days, was a whig, but has acted with the republican party since its organization. He was a delegate-at-large to the national republican convention which nominated President Lincoln for his second term.

In the fall of 1874, Isaac J. Mitchell was elected judge of the eleventh judicial district. Isaac J. Mitchell is a native of Ohio, and was born in Cincinnati on the 31st of May, 1827. While an infant his father moved to a farm in Clermont Co., Ohio, and there the son worked until he was nineteen, when he went to a high school in Laurel, Ohio, a few months, to prepare himself for a teacher. He taught in Brazil, Ind., and adjoining districts, for three years. While preparing to teach, he worked on a farm for two dollars a week, devoting the money thus earned to the purchase of textbooks. He read law while teaching in Indiana, and completed his school education by attending Asbury College, Greencastle, Ind., one

term, when, his health giving way, he had to leave the institution. He removed to Boonesborough, Iowa, in June, 1855, and there resumed his study of law while engaged in the drug business. He finished reading law early in 1858; was admitted to the bar in Boonesborough in April, and opened an office there in that year. He has since been in constant practice, except when in office, building up a large business and an enviable reputation. He served as justice of the peace in 1857, while reading law in Boonesborough, and the next year was elected a member of the State board of education, serving two years. In 1868 he was elected State Senator for the term of four years. He was chairman of the committee on enrolling and agriculture, and acted on three or four other committees. He was a very useful and influential member of the Assembly. In 1874 he was elected judge of the eleventh judicial district. He was recognized as a man of great purity of character, well read in the law, with good judgment, dignity, decision of character, and other qualities that tend to make an excellent judge. He had a hard struggle in securing an education, but success crowned his efforts.

July 10, 1878, J. W. McKenzie, of Hampton, was nominated for judge of the eleventh judicial district at the convention held at Fort Dodge, and was elected at the October election following, by a majority of 2,336 over Hon. H. E. J. Boardman.

Judge McKenzie was compelled to resign on account of ill health, and died shortly afterwards. From the Franklin County *Recorder*, under date Jan. 18,

1882, the following sketch of the judge is taken:

"Judge McKenzie is dead. After a lingering illness, which he bore with extraordinary fortitude, he peacefully breathed his last at half past four o'clock last Sunday morning, January 15.

"James Wheeler McKenzie was the son of Roderick and Rachel McKenzie, and was born in Wyandot Co., Ohio, July 2, 1843. His early life was spent on a farm, with such early schooling as the district schools could afford. He early manifested a taste for reading and intellectual pursuits, however, and the outbreak of the war found him well educated and well informed for his age. His first enlistment was in a regiment known as the 'Squirrel Hunters,' which was called into service to protect the southern border of Ohio, but this service was of short duration, and in March, 1864, he enlisted in the Signal corps as a private. At this time he was, and had been for two years, a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, in that State. He was assigned to duty in the department of the Tennessee, and most of the time until the close of the war he was on duty at the corps headquarters, commanded by Logan, McPherson and Howard. He was an eye-witness to the death of General McPherson, in 1864, and narrowly escaped capture at that time. While at Altoona, Oct. 5, 1864, when that place was attacked by the rebels under General French, he was on duty with a detachment of signal men and acting as sergeant, but in reality only a private, the occurrence took place which has passed into history and song under the title of 'Hold the Fort!' For bravery on

this occasion McKenzie was mentioned in General Order No. 46, from the Bureau of the Signal corps, Nov. 30, 1864, as follows:

For coolness, bravery and good behavior under fire, during an attack of the enemy on Altona, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864.

In the summer of 1865, he was mustered out of service, and after one term spent at Oberlin College, he taught school during the winter of 1865-6, and commenced the study of law in the office of Berry Bros., at Upper Sandusky, in the spring of 1866. In the fall of that year he entered the law department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1868. His father had removed with his family to Richland township, in this county, in the spring of 1867, so that he spent the summer at his father's place, returning here upon his graduating in the spring, as stated above. At the spring term of the district court of that year he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice.

"The first year or two was not encouraging to him. He lacked the pushing forward and self-sufficient manner that brings so many young lawyers to the front, especially in the west; but he was during all this time a close student, and finally it began to be known that this pale faced, quiet young man was a well-read lawyer, a safe counselor, and above all, an honest, upright man. From about the first of the year 1870, his practice steadily increased until, when at his nomination for district judge, he stood confessedly at the head of the bar in Franklin county. He was never an office seeker, although he was for three years president of the school

board of the independent district of Hampton, and, in 1876, was a delegate to the National Convention at Cincinnati that nominated Hayes. July 10, 1878, he was nominated for district judge for the eleventh judicial district at the convention held at Fort Dodge, and was elected at the October election following by a majority of 2,336 over Hon. H. E. J. Boardman, a well known and popular lawyer, which was 480 ahead of the State republican ticket in the district. In January following he assumed the duties of his office, and from that time until failing health compelled his resignation, he discharged the duties of his office with industry and fidelity, and showed a rare adaptation to the position. In fact he possessed in perfection the qualities that go to make a good judge, and if his life and health had been spared he would have made for himself a bright record as a judge and achieved distinction on the bench.

"Judge McKenzie was, while eminently a just man, also a kind-hearted and philanthropic one, and public-spirited and liberal even beyond his means. He was a member of the M. E. Church and met death without a doubt as to the future. In December, 1871, he was married to Delia Hemingway, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and she remains with four children, a boy and three girls, to mourn the loss of the kind husband and father. About a year ago he was taken with bleeding at the lungs, but continued to discharge his duties until March, when he became so much worse that he came home and took to his bed. He recovered sufficiently to take a trip to Tennessee in May, going

from thence to Michigan, where he spent the summer and then returned home, having abandoned all hope, and, as he said himself, 'Only waiting for the end.' From that time he gradually grew weaker and weaker until when death did come to him it must have come as a relief.

"Other citizens of Hampton may become more distinguished than he and achieve greater notoriety and even popularity, as the world goes, but no one will ever hold a stronger place in the hearts of our people and of all who knew him than J. W. McKenzie."

In reference to the incident upon which the song of "Hold the Fort" is based, the following facts are given: Altoona Pass, an insignificant station on the Chattanooga & Atlanta railroad, is located at the foot of the mountains from which it derives its name. A railroad pass has been cut through one of the foot hills of the mountains and is named after the station. While General Sherman was investing Atlanta, he had established a depot of supplies for his army at Altoona Pass, and on the 4th of October, 1864, there were about 1,500,000 rations stored here. The Pass was guarded by the 93d Illinois regiment and detachments from the 4th Minnesota and 18th Wisconsin regiments. The two forts, one on either side of the railroad pass, were garrisoned by the 12th Wisconsin Battery, with six ten pound guns; the entire force being under command of Lieutenant Colonel Tourtelotte, of the 93d Illinois. At this time, General Sherman's army was marching towards the Pass, but was yet beyond Kenesaw, eighteen miles from Altoona. During the night of Oct. 4, the forces at the Pass were re-inforced

by the arrival of General Corse, with the 7th Illinois, and another detachment of the 4th Minnesota. The enemy was advancing from the south, destroying the railroad and telegraph lines, and the only communications to be had with General Sherman, and his army, was by means of the signal corps, a detachment under Lieutenant Allen, having been sent to Altoona some weeks previous, for that purpose. Upon the arrival of General Corse, he took command of all the forces at Altoona, numbering less than 2,000 all told. By daylight, on the 5th of October, the little garrison was completely invested by French's division of Stewart's Confederate corps, numbering 8,000 men, and a large force of Cavalry. As soon as it was light enough to enable the gunners to sight their guns, the Confederates opened fire upon the forts from a battery occupying a commanding position. The fire was immediately answered by the 12th Wisconsin Battery and a brisk cannonading was kept up for the next two hours. During this time, Kenesaw was enveloped in a mist so dense that the signals could not be seen. At half-past 8 o'clock the Federals were summoned to surrender, and upon their refusal, the Confederates assaulted the forts with great fury, charging through the town and up the sides of the hill, nearly to the Union lines. About ten o'clock, and while the fight was raging, the mist cleared away from the brow of Kenesaw, and the signal flags, for which the besieged had been anxiously waiting, were plainly visible through the telescope. Sherman was calling to the invested forces. At first it was only necessary to signal a recognition, which was done by waving

the flag above the parapet and without exposure. Then came from Kenesaw the famous message, "Hold the Fort for I am coming. Where is Corse?" signed, Sherman. When this message was communicated to General Corse, he said to J. W. McKenzie, who was in charge of the signal squad, "Tell Sherman that I am here, and we can hold the fort." To send this message to Sherman, required that some one should mount the parapet of the fort, and in plain view of the enemy, exposed to a merciless fire, signal, letter by letter, each word of the message. McKenzie called for volunteers. One of the men answered, "I will go if I am ordered but will not volunteer," and then McKenzie, with noble self-sacrifice, seized the flag, stepped into an embrasure, from there climbed up to the parapet, and with the shot and bullets falling like leaden hail about him, waved the message back to Sherman.

H. C. Henderson, the present judge of the eleventh judicial district, is a native of Virginia, and comes of a family who were quite prominent in that commonwealth. His father was an old-line whig and quite intimate with Henry Clay, John Bell, and other noted politicians of that school. The family, or a portion of it, moved to Illinois at an early day; one of the members of it having since attained a national reputation—Thomas J. Henderson, colonel of one of the Illinois regiments during the rebellion, and subsequently a member of Congress from that State. While residing in Illinois, H. C. read law and was admitted to the bar. For several years he practiced his profession in Rock Island in that State, from

which place he removed to Iowa, about 1856, locating in Marshalltown. Here he gained a large practice and quite a reputation throughout the State, as a lawyer and as a politician. He is also a radical prohibitionist. On the death of Judge McKenzie he was appointed by the governor of the State to fill the vacancy on the bench in this district. The position he has filled in a satisfactory manner, so much so as to secure him the nomination and election for the full term, beginning Jan. 1, 1883.

CIRCUIT COURT.

By an act of the General Assembly, passed and approved April 3, 1868, circuit courts were established in this State, and each judicial district was divided into two circuits, in each of which, at the general election in November, 1868, and every four years thereafter, a circuit judge should be elected. Four terms of court were provided per year in each county in the circuits. By this act the office of county judge was abolished, and all business pertaining to that office was transferred to the circuit court, which was also to have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in all civil actions at law, and exclusive jurisdiction of all appeals and writs of error from justices' courts, mayors' courts, and all other inferior tribunals, either in civil or criminal cases. Franklin county, together with the counties of Hardin, Hamilton, Webster, Wright, Marshall, Story and Boone, were made the second circuit of the eleventh judicial district.

Samuel L. Rose, of Hamilton county, was the first circuit judge. He was elected in the fall of 1868. Samuel L. Rose was

born in Augusta, Oneida Co., N. Y., on the 19th of December, 1818. His father was Dr. Nathaniel Rose, and one of the ancestors of his mother (whose maiden name was Abigail Knowles) came over in the Mayflower. The paternal grandfather of Samuel was a victim of the Indian massacre at Wyoming, Pa. The early years of young Rose were spent in schools, he entering Augusta Academy at an early age, and remaining in it until he was eighteen, excepting one winter, when, at the age of sixteen, he taught school at Kennett, Chester Co., Pa. Among his pupils that season were Bayard Taylor and Mr. Wickersham, since State superintendent of public instruction in Pennsylvania. Mr. Rose began the study of medicine before leaving the academy, but at nineteen abandoned it for the study of the law, reading at first with Judge Beardsley, of Utica, and then with Hon. Timothy Jenkins, of Oneida. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and practiced in his native town until 1850. During the last named year he moved to Beaver Dam, Wis., where he rose to eminence as a lawyer, giving, meanwhile, part of his time to railroad matters. In December, 1857, he removed to Milwaukee, where he engaged more extensively in railroading, and was at one time president of the Milwaukee and Western Railway Company. In 1862 he crossed the Mississippi, halting one year at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and then locating at Rose Grove, in the adjoining county of Hamilton, fifteen miles from the county seat, where he now has one of the loveliest homes in this part of the State. A farm life has long been his choice. He has some 600 acres under improve-

ment, and raises a great deal of fruit. Mr. Rose was elected judge of Dodge county, Wis., before he was a voter in that State, and served until 1856, when he resigned. He was a member of the Wisconsin legislature four years, two in each house, and was one of the most prominent men in that body. Mr. Rose was the first postmaster at Rose Grove, and held the office six years. He was chairman of the board of county supervisors for six years. While a resident of Wisconsin, he was a part of the time very active in educational matters. He aided in founding Wayland University, at Beaver Dam, and was the first president of its board of trustees. For six years he was one of the regents of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Rose belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. He was a democrat of free soil proclivities until 1856, since which date he has been a republican. As a judge, Mr. Rose gave satisfaction to the bar and public. He served the full term of four years.

J. H. Bradley was the successor of Judge Rose, and was elected in the fall of 1872, entering upon the discharge of his duties in January, 1873. He was re-elected in 1876, and served his second term, ending January, 1881. Judge Bradley made an able and impartial judicial officer, and was generally esteemed by both bar and people. For several years previous he had been prosecuting attorney for the district, and his qualifications were therefore well known by all.

D. D. Miracle was elected successor of Judge Bradley, in the fall of 1880. His

qualifications as a judge are indisputable, and as a man he is highly respected. He is a resident of Webster City, and is a brother-in-law of Judge D. D Chase.

COUNTY COURT.

In 1851, by an act of the General Assembly, county courts were established and the office of county judge created. By the same act the office of probate judge was abolished, as were also the offices of county commissioners; the duties

of the commissioners and probate judges devolving upon the county judge. The county of Franklin, not being organized until 1855, had no probate judge nor county commissioners. The first county judge was James B. Reeve, one of the first settlers of the county. Upon Judge Reeve devolved the duty of perfecting the organization of the county, dividing it into townships, and such other work as was necessary to perfect a system of county government.

CHAPTER VII.

THE BAR OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

There is no class or profession which has more influence in social and political matters than the bar. Even the press, which yields a mighty power among the masses, does not surpass it, as matters treated by them are generally local and varying. The pulpit, a great worker for good, is more devoted to the moral and spiritual welfare of man. But the profession of law embraces all under one grand aim. Upon the few principles of natural justice is erected the whole superstructure of civil law tending to relieve the wants and meet the desires of all alike. The grand object of law is equal justice to all, not technicality; although the latter must be strictly adhered to, to preserve the supremacy of law. The laws are formed as exigencies arise demanding

them, by the representatives of the people. Change is necessary. The wants of the people of to-day, and the lawful restraints to be thrown around those of the present age, differ from those of former years. They are too lenient or too severe—in one case to be strengthened, in the other, modified. The business of the lawyer does not call upon him to form laws, but it lies with him to interpret them, and to apply them to the daily wants of men. Every matter of importance, every question of weight among all classes and grades, come before him in one form or another, for discussion. Hence, the lawyer is a man of to-day—posted upon all matters pertaining to the age in which he lives. His capital is his ability and individuality, and he cannot

bequeath them to his successors. They die with him, or live in the memory of his deeds and sayings.

In early days business was not so great in extent as to occupy the full time of the lawyer. Suits were not so numerous or remunerative as to afford him a comfortable living for himself and family, and often other occupations had to be taken in connection to swell the slender income. As a rule the lawyer became a politician, and more of the prominent lawyers of those days went to Congress and the State legislatures, than at present. The people demanded their services, and they were glad to accommodate the people. To-day the profession stands at the head, almost of all others, and the good lawyer must always be prominent, as he is one of the forces which move, control and protect society. There have been, and still are, able and prominent men practicing before the courts of Franklin county—men who were an honor to the profession to society and to the county.

In this chapter is presented a sketch of every lawyer who located in Franklin county and followed the profession of law. None are omitted intentionally, and of some, more would gladly have been said had material been accessible.

THE BAR OF THE PAST.

Among those who located in Franklin county, and practiced law, who have either moved away, quit practice, or are deceased, are the following: R. F. Piatt, Samuel B. Jackson, Q. A. Jordan, T. H. Baker, A. H. Bridgeman, W. N. Davidson, J. J. Layman, N. B. Chapman, M. A. Leahy, John T. Stearns, Col. A. T. Reeve, Maj. A. G. Kellam, John H. King, J. D.

Giffen, J. H. Bland, J. T. Haight and J. W. Gilger.

In an early day M. M. Trumbull, of Clarksville, Butler county, was connected frequently with law cases in this county. He was a young man and full of fun. When he came to Franklin county he would often stop with C. M. Leggett, and he happened along once just in time to help Leggett out of trouble. Leggett had a neighbor named Webster, who lived across the creek, and who had a large herd of cattle. The cattle were troubling Leggett in the fall by getting into his corn field, but as there was no herd law in those days it was almost impossible to get any redress. Finally, some of Webster's cattle threw down the fence and Leggett's own cow got in and ate so much corn that she died from the effects thereof. Leggett was the only justice of the peace in the county, and before whom to sue Webster he could not imagine; but Trumbull came along, stopped over night, and to him Leggett confided his troubles. Trumbull went to work and drew up a notice to Webster, citing him to appear before Judge Reeve, the county judge, at the next term of court, and told Leggett to go over and serve it. "But the county judge hasn't any jurisdiction in such cases," says Leggett. "That makes no difference," says Trumbull, "the chances are ten to one that he don't know it." Accordingly, Leggett went over, and with great pomp and ceremony read his notice to Webster. This scared Webster, and he began negotiations for a compromise forthwith, which ended by his giving Leggett another cow, and paying for extra trouble and attorney's fee besides,



W^m. H^C. Thompson.

which Trumbull donated to Leggett, as perhaps his (Trumbull's) conscience would not allow him to take money for such advice.

About the first attorney to locate in Franklin county was Robert F. Piatt. He was a native of Williamsport, Pa., was well educated, being a graduate of Mifflinburg Academy. He afterwards studied law, and was admitted to practice in Williamsport. Having relatives in Cedar Co., Iowa, he came west in 1855, and being a cousin of Herman and Charles Allen, he came "to view the prospect o'er" in Franklin county. He found it just organized, but no lawyer, and thinking that here was a field that offered good inducements, he put up at Judge Reeve's, and speedily was the legal adviser of the officials of the new county, and of everybody else who desired legal advice. He was a good penman and everything that he made a record of was neatly done and in a business like manner. The first entry in the county judge's minute book was written by him. In the spring, after the location of the county seat, he removed there and became intimately connected with the official growth of Franklin county. He afterwards got into financial trouble and left the county, going still farther west.

Samuel B. Jackson was among the very first attorneys to locate at Hampton, arriving here about the time the town was platted. He was a young unmarried man, and "boarded 'round" during his short stay. Where he went or what has become of him is unknown.

Q. A. Jordan was the first prosecuting attorney of the county, but whether he

had ever been admitted to the bar is unknown. He never made any pretensions in regard to the profession.

P. H. Baker came to Franklin county to practice law in 1856, locating at Maysville. He engaged in the profession for a number of years and then began the practice of medicine, which he has since continued.

In 1856 the legal profession of Franklin county received an additional member, in the person of A. H. Bridgeman, who came from New York State. Mr. Bridgeman was highly educated, having graduated as third in his class from Harvard University. He was also a graduate of the Albany Law School. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in Company H, 32d Iowa Infantry, and after his discharge from service went to Buchanan county, this State.

W. N. Davidson came to Franklin county in 1857, and located first at Maysville. In 1858 he removed to Hampton, and in November of that year, was appointed county superintendent of schools and was elected to the same office in 1859. He commenced the practice of law with but little preparatory study; but being a diligent student and a close observer, he became well posted in his profession. Mr. Davidson was not a thoroughly educated man, but he had an indomitable will that knew no such thing as "fail." His likes and dislikes were intensely strong, and, as his temperament was not such as was calculated to make him friends or extend his acquaintance, he did not achieve that success here that his talents entitled him to, although he built up a good practice and accumulated consider-

able property. It is said of him that he became one of the best special pleaders in the State of Iowa. His forte lay entirely in the preparation of a case. He was a fine writer and his papers and documents were faultless. Mr. Davidson was a very eccentric man ; he would meet a friend on the street and would shake hands in the most friendly manner ; but the next day meeting the same person he would never show the least sign of recognition ; his mind being at times so concentrated on some particular business that he would pass his best friends without noticing their presence. He was gifted with a poetical mind and would sometimes sit and allow his imagination to soar at will for hours. He published a book of original poems, replete with poetical thought and grand flights of imagination. In 1875 he went to Ackley, Hardin county, and from there removed to Bloomington, Ill., where he ran a democratic newspaper for about a year. He then went to Luverne, Minnesota, where he has since been judge of the probate court.

The next lawyer to locate in Franklin county, was J. J. Layman. He was a native of Elmira, N. Y. and came here in 1858. From here he went to Cedar Falls and engaged in the insurance business. On the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. Layman returned to Elmira, N. Y., and was commissioned as colonel of a New York regiment.

The next lawyer to commence practice in the county, was N. B. Chapman, who came to Hampton in 1859, from Rockford, Floyd county, this State, where he had made his home for three or four years. He was originally from Peekskill, N.

Y., where he had studied law and was admitted to the bar. He entered upon the practice of his profession here, and soon had the best law practice of any attorney in the county. In 1861, he was elected county superintendent of schools, and was re-elected in 1865. Mr. Chapman was a genial, open hearted gentleman and had many friends in the county. He removed to Grinnell, Iowa, in 1870, from there went to Iowa City, and from the latter place removed to Atlantic, Cass county, where he and his son opened a law office, and now enjoy a good practice.

M. A. Leahy, came to this county in 1868, and during his first winter taught school at Chapin. The next winter he taught the Reeve school in Reeve township. In 1870, he located at Hampton, where he opened a law office. In 1871, he was elected to the State legislature from Franklin county, and re-elected in 1873. During his second term, he was chairman of the judiciary committee, the most important committee of the General Assembly. In 1878, Mr. Leahy entered into partnership with Colonel Reeve, in the practice of law, giving most of his attention, however, to the real estate and insurance business. Mr. Leahy entered the Union army and served in a Wisconsin regiment until the close of the war, coming out of service as a captain. He was a fine scholar, having graduated from the Wisconsin State University, and from the law department of the Michigan University. He was a man of good moral character and was respected by the whole community. He was a good stump speaker, and in later years, was the acknowledged leader of the greenback party in

this county. Mr. Leahy is now located in Wausau, Wisconsin.

John T. Stearns must also be noted among the lawyers of Franklin county, although he never devoted his whole attention to practice. He was a native of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., born April 9, 1841. In 1856 he removed with his parents to Black Hawk Co., Iowa, his father settling upon a farm just east of Cedar Falls. In November, 1856, John entered the store of T. B. and H. H. Carpenter, at Cedar Falls, and when, in March, 1859, they decided to start a branch store at Hampton, they placed John, then only eighteen years old, in sole charge of the business. The room occupied was one directly adjoining the Hampton House, and afterwards became a part of it. Stearns bought the first wheat, and the first dressed hogs ever sold to any dealer in this county. The wheat he stored in a little house that stood where Dr. J. H. Hutchins now resides, on Iowa street. In the spring of 1863, the Carpenter brothers closed out their store here, and John returned to Cedar Falls, but soon went to Dubuque, and secured a place as salesman in the house of John Bell & Co. But in 1864 he left and started a clothing store at Iowa Falls, and in 1865 sold out and came back to Hampton, entering into trade again at the same old stand. In the spring of 1866 he was appointed postmaster at Hampton, and in the fall of 1866 erected and moved into the building which was afterward occupied by Isaac Robinson. In 1867 he sold out this establishment, and went into the hardware and agricultural implement business. From 1869 to 1873 he engaged in the real estate

and insurance business, and in the latter year removed to O'Brien county, in the northwestern part of the State, where he remained about three years, returning here in 1876, when he became a partner in the real estate and insurance business, under the firm name of Stearns, King & Co., and continued in that line until 1881, when he removed to Chamberlain, D. T., where he still lives.

Col. Arthur T. Reeve was for many years a member of the bar, and is one of the leading men of Franklin county. He is a native of Ohio, born at New Lyme, Ashtabula county, Dec. 18, 1835, and a brother of the first judge of Franklin county—James B. Reeve. The Reeve's were a patriotic family. The grandfather of Arthur, and three brothers were in the Revolutionary war, and two of them died in a prison ship. Arthur's father was a farmer, and the son remained at home until his nineteenth year, having, meantime, pursued one year's course of study at the Orwell Academy. In 1854, he moved to Iowa, settling at Maysville, Franklin county, where he followed farming in the summers and teaching in the winters. In the spring of 1858 he went to Buena Vista county, made a claim on the Little Sioux river, but lost it, and late in the same year returned to Franklin county. The summer of 1860 he spent in the mines of Pike's Peak. In 1861 he met John Brown, Jr., in Chicago, and enlisted in the 7th regiment Kansas Cavalry, better known as the "Jayhawkers." He started as a private, and became a non-commissioned officer, serving eighteen months. As soon as colored men began to be mustered in the Union army, Mr.

Reeve was detailed to organize such troops. He soon had such a company ready, at Corinth, Miss., for the 55th regiment Colored Infantry and he was appointed its captain. A little later he aided in organizing the 88th regiment Colored Infantry, and was appointed major. Still later, he organized a regiment of colored militia, and was made its colonel. Near the close of the rebellion, Col. Reeve was detailed for service in the Freedmen's Bureau, being appointed superintendent of the same at Memphis. This office he held until January, 1866, when he returned to his home and farm at Maysville. He moved to Hampton in 1870; had previously read law at sundry times; was admitted to the bar, and engaged in law practice and real estate business. Col. Reeve has held many offices of trust in Franklin county; he was elected county judge in 1861, but before qualifying enlisted in the army; he was a member of the board of supervisors from 1867 to 1869, and then elected treasurer of the county, serving four years. He has been for a number of years, one of the regents of the State University, and in 1873, was a very prominent candidate for State treasurer. He is now engaged in the pension bureau of the government, but still makes Hampton his home. On the 2d of April, 1858, Mr. Reeve was married to H. Lavina Soper, of Maysville, formerly of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. They have had seven children, six of whom are living.

Major A. G. Kellam came to Hampton, from Delevan, Wis., in 1871, and in company with J. F. Latimer, established the Franklin County Bank. For about ten years he remained connected with the

institution, and in the meantime became a law partner of John H. King and D. W. Henley. After closing his connection with the bank he devoted his whole time and energy to the practice of law. In business and social circles he was much esteemed and respected and his word was always as good as his note. Probably no man has ever had the thorough respect and friendship of the entire county as was felt for Mr. Kellam. In 1881 he removed to Chamberlain, Dakota, and is there engaged in business. In his leaving the county, Hampton lost a valued citizen.

John H. King commenced practice in 1872, and for a time afterward was in partnership with W. N. Davidson. He remained here until August, 1882, then went to Dakota and was one of the founders of the town of Chamberlain, at the terminus of the Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Mr. King was for two terms a member of the State legislature from this county, and while there attracted considerable attention for his zeal and activity in the interest of his constituents. No member of the eighteenth General Assembly stood higher in the estimation of his contemporaries or made a better record than did Mr. King. He was an indefatigable worker, and although not a success as a lawyer, his energy made him a man to be sought for. He was one of the best known men in the State.

J. D. Giffen opened a law office in Hampton in 1873, and remained about nine months. From here he went to Marion, Linn county, this State, and in 1882 was elected judge of the eighth judicial district.

J. H. Bland came here from Indianola, Iowa, in 1874, for the purpose of practicing law. He entered into partnership with D. W. Dow and remained about six months. His health then failed him and he went to Los Angeles Co., Cal, where he died soon after. In speaking of the unexpected death of James H. Bland, the State *Register* said: "Mr. Bland, who was well known in Iowa, removed to California in 1874, going partly for health and partly for business. His disease was diphtheria, and his illness lasted only four or five days. Mr. Bland had many friends in our city and many at Indianola, where he attended college for three years, as well as at Hampton, this State, where he used to be in business. He was an intimate friend of Homer Cope, and was himself a fine elocutionist, and had read in public at various places in this State. He went to California to pursue his profession, that of law, and was meeting with unusual success. He was a young gentleman of the highest worth and of the noblest qualities. His age was twenty-eight."

In 1877 the legal profession received an addition in the person of J. F. Haight, who located at Sheffield and commenced the practice of law. He had but little practice, paying most of his attention to insurance business. In 1880 he went to Tama county, this State, and in 1883 was located in Hamilton county.

The next lawyer was J. W. Gilger, who came here from Greene, Butler county, in 1880. He was a native of Venango Co., Pa., and came to Butler county early in the seventies. He was admitted to the bar in that county and worked up a fair

practice. Mr. Gilger was a man of ability and was a good lawyer. For eighteen months he was in partnership with D. W. Dow, of Hampton, and for a time with D. W. Henley. In the spring of 1883, Mr. Gilger removed to Minneapolis, Min., to pursue the practice of his profession.

THE BAR OF TO-DAY.

In 1883 the legal profession was represented in Franklin county by the following named firms and individuals: D. W. Dow, McKenzie & Hemingway, James T. McCormick, D. W. Henley, Taylor & Evans, Harriman & Luke, William Hoy, Walter A. Church, G. R. Miner and R. H. Whipple.

Daniel W. Dow, the second attorney to locate at Hampton, and the oldest resident attorney in the county, was born in Washtenaw Co., Mich., on the 30th of September, 1836. In 1846 his parents located in Waukesha Co., Wis., and two years later removed to Whiteside Co., Ill. Having been taught the advantage of an education, at the age of fifteen he began attending school, working during the summer season to secure the necessary means to attend during the winter. After he had sufficient education he taught school during the winter months and attended in the summer. At nineteen years of age he began the study of law, that profession being his aim from early boyhood. For a time he read law with Joseph Knox, of Rock Island. Early in 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after came to Iowa, and was admitted to practice before the courts of this State in Clinton county. In July, 1859, he located at Hampton and began the practice of his profession. One year after his arrival he

was elected clerk of the courts and re-elected twice. After retiring from office he again began practicing his profession, in which he has since been actively engaged. He is to-day one of the most successful attorneys in northern Iowa, and his success is largely due to his untiring zeal and energy. Mr. Dow has always taken an active part in any enterprise of a public nature that would tend to advance the interests of his county, and probably no man has worked harder than Daniel W. Dow to make Franklin county what it is to-day. He is a forcible speaker, clear and logical in his arguments, and is an honor to the bar of Franklin county. For a short time he served in the war for the Union, enlisting in 1864 in company G, 44th Iowa Infantry, as lieutenant, and served in that capacity until honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. On the 4th of December, 1864, Mr. Dow was married to Miss M. J. Carter, daughter of S. H. Carter of Reeve township. Their children are—Guy H., Sarah A., Alma and Abi.

Tom C. McKenzie came to Hampton in March, 1867, in company with his brother J. W. He remained a short time, then went to Cedar Falls and studied law in the office of Packard & Brown. He pursued his studies until fall, then went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and took a law course, returning to Hampton the following spring. Mr. McKenzie was admitted to the bar in April, soon after his return to this place. He then went to Sioux City, this State, and engaged in the real estate business; but not meeting with the success he expected, he returned to Hampton in

the fall, and in company with his brother, opened the first regular law office in the place. The country was new, however, and there was but little business for lawyers; so Mr. McKenzie concluded to try his skill in a newspaper enterprise. He went to Ackley, Hardin county, this State, and established the *Ackley Mirror*, which paper he ran until fall, when he sold and returned to Hampton. He has since made this his home, engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. McKenzie was born in Wyandot Co., Ohio, Sept. 30, 1845. His parents were Roderick and Rachel (Berry) McKenzie; the former a native of New York; the latter of Virginia. Mr. McKenzie made his native State his home, until coming to Iowa as above stated. He received his education at Ohio Wesleyan University, and at Oberlin College, having attended two years at the former and part of one year at the latter institution. In the spring of 1864, he enlisted in the Signal Corps and served until the close of the war. Most of this time the signal squad was attached to the 15th Army Corps, General John A. Logan, commander. Mr. McKenzie was married Dec. 1, 1869, to Florence Brown, of Cedar Falls. Jan. 16, 1876, Mrs. McKenzie died leaving two children—Nellie and Edwin, and one month later, little Edwin followed her. Mr. McKenzie was again married March 26, 1879, to Louie M. Harris, of Kirksville, Mo. This union has been blessed with two children—Gertrude and James W. In 1870, Mr. McKenzie was elected clerk of the district court, and resigned in June, 1875. In 1877, he was elected county treasurer and was re-elected in 1879. In

1878, Mr. McKenzie entered into partnership with J. M. Hemingway, for the purpose of practicing law, under the firm name of McKenzie & Hemingway. The firm is one of the most reliable in the county and have a large law practice.

J. M. Hemingway, junior member of the law firm of McKenzie & Hemingway, has been a resident of Hampton since 1875. He was born at Hadley, Mich., Dec. 4, 1848, and is a son of John and Sarah (Dexter) Hemingway. In 1869, he entered the literary department of the University, of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated in 1873. He came to Iowa in 1874, and matriculated at the State University at Iowa City, and graduated from the law department in the spring of 1875. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the State in June of that year. On opening his office at Hampton, he was associated with Hon. J. W. McKenzie, and on the latter's election as judge, he formed a co-partnership with T. C. McKenzie. He is a republican in politics. His business connection is regarded as among the leading in the county, and the firm is doing a prosperous and extensive business. Mr. Hemingway was married in 1877, to Natalia Zimmerman, born in La Porte, Ind. They have one child—Irma.

James T McCormick, is one of the gentlemen who can present valid claims to the rank of pioneer in Franklin county, arriving here in October 1857. Soon after, he was appointed deputy treasurer and recorder, which position he filled three years. In 1860, he engaged in the real estate business at Hampton. In 1862, he was appointed to fill a position in the quartermaster's department at Washington, D. C.,

where he remained six years. He has since been justice of the peace at Hampton, and is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the society of A. O. U. W. Mr. McCormick was born in Union Co., Penn., May 8, 1836. He is a son of Samuel C. and Sarah (Taggart) McCormick. He was educated at the Baptist University, at Lewisburg, Penn.

D. W. Henley has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Hampton, since 1875. He was born in what is now Hendricks Co., Ind., Jan. 26, 1848. He is a son of W. H. and Elizabeth (Pitts) Henley. He attended the public schools of his native county, and finished his education at Earlham College, where he graduated in 1871. He soon after began the study of law at Indianapolis, and soon after entered the law school at Des Moines, Iowa. In December 1875, he was admitted to the bar. He located at Hampton, and associated with John H. King, and afterwards with A. G. Kellam. Until lately, he has been a member of the law firm of Henley & Gilger. In politics, he is a staunch republican and belongs to the order of Masons. Mr. Henley was married, in 1871, to Emily Stanton.

T. B. Taylor, senior member of the law firm of Taylor & Evans, came to Hampton in 1873, and since 1874 has devoted his time to his profession. Mr. Taylor read law with Judge McKenzie, was admitted to the bar in 1874, and then commenced the practice of law in Hampton. The next June he was appointed clerk of courts of Franklin county, and in 1876 was elected to the same office which he held one term, and then resumed the practice of law, which he has since followed.

He is a republican and a member of the M. E. Church. He was married in 1872 to Nellie VanSant. They have three living children: Olive, Ralph V. and Thomas B. Mr. Taylor was born in Dubuque Co., Iowa, Jan. 1, 1853, graduated at Cornell College in 1872, was afterwards principal of Albion Seminary one year, and was engaged in Hampton with Taylor & Carhart for about eight months in the book and music business. In 1879 he entered partnership with W. D. Evans for the practice of law.

William D. Evans located and commenced the practice of law in Hampton in 1879, being associated with T. B. Taylor. He was born in Racine Co., Wis., May 10, 1852, and in 1858 came with his parents and settled in Iowa City, Iowa, where at the age of twenty-one he graduated at the State University, in the college department in 1878, and in the law department in 1879. He is a republican, an earnest advocate of temperance and a member of the Congregational Church at Hampton. He and Julia Clark, of Iowa City, were married in 1879 and have two children: Evan S. and William Devold.

W. F. Harriman, mayor of Hampton, is among the leading attorneys of Franklin county. He was born at Warner, N. H., Aug. 16, 1841. Until the age of nineteen he was engaged in obtaining his education, studying first in the public schools and afterward at the New London Literary and Scientific Institute. He was employed some time subsequently in teaching, and later in reading law. He came west to Floyd Co., Iowa, in 1860, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar at Charles City. He soon after removed to Cherokee Co.,

Iowa. After a brief residence there he was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools, which post he held two years. In 1876 he came to Hampton, and has since been actively engaged in the prosecution of his profession. He is of the firm of Harriman & Luke. He is independent in politics and gives his support to the candidate who is, in his judgment, most fit for the position. He is popular with the people and has held several official positions previous to his present incumbency. Mr. Harriman is a member of the Masonic order, and belongs to Anchor Lodge, No. 191, of Hampton. He was married in 1865 to Ella E. Mitchell. Their children are: John W., Wilbert E. and Charles B. Harriman.

J. W. Luke, junior member of the law firm of Harriman & Luke, was born near Albany, Albany Co., N. Y., in 1840. His parents were Garrett and Maria (Hotelling) Luke, both natives of Albany Co., N. Y. In 1849 the family removed to Cayuga county, same State, where they lived five years. In 1854 they removed to Illinois, locating for the first four years in Boone county, and at the expiration of that time went to Jo Daviess county. In April, 1861, Mr. Luke enlisted in company E, 15th Illinois Infantry, and on the organization of the company he was elected second lieutenant. He commanded the company during almost the entire time until the summer of 1865, when the company disbanded and Mr. Luke was discharged from service as a captain. During the war Mr. Luke participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Atlanta and all of the engagements of the Army of the Tennessee, to which his

company was attached. At the battle of Shiloh he was wounded in the right thigh and in the left leg below the knee, being disabled for over two months. On the first day of that memorable battle, there were seventy men in his company, and out of that number there were forty that were killed or wounded. After his discharge Mr. Luke returned to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., and was elected sheriff of the county, which office he held for two years. In the meantime he had been applying himself to the study of law, and as soon as his term of office expired was admitted to the bar, commencing practice at once. Shortly after being admitted to the bar Mr. Luke was elected prosecuting attorney of his county, holding the office four years. After this he engaged in the practice of his chosen profession at Galena, Ill., until the spring of 1882, when he came to Hampton. He at once opened a law office, engaging in practice alone until fall, when he entered into partnership with W. F. Harriman, under the firm name of Harriman & Luke. Mr. Luke was married in September, 1866, to Sarah A. Yerrington, a native of Michigan.

William Hoy has been a practicing attorney in Hampton since 1878. He was born Aug. 26, 1840, and when nine years of age, moved with his parents to eastern Wisconsin, where he grew to manhood and obtained a good common school education, which was supplemented by a five years course at Hamline University, at Red Wing, Minn. He then engaged as principal of the schools of Kasson, Minn., and afterwards at Newton, Iowa. He retained the latter position five years and then entered the law office of Hon.

J. C. Cook, of Newton, afterwards member of Congress from that district. He was admitted to the bar in Jasper Co., Iowa, in 1876, and soon after transferred his interests to Hampton. Mr. Hoy has given his attention chiefly to commercial law and ranks high as an expert in that avenue of his profession. He is doing an immense business and has an extensive reputation as a commercial lawyer. In politics he is a republican, and is a member of the M. E. Church. In 1863, he was married to Miss M. C. Ferguson of New York.

Walter A. Church came with his parents, David and Harriet C. (Shattuck) Church, in 1856, to Franklin Co., Iowa. He was born March 23, 1853, in Erie Co., Penn. He attended the log school house; the Albion Seminary; read law with W. F. Harriman; afterwards took a law course at Iowa City and was admitted, March, 1880, in Franklin county, before Judge Bradley. He practiced two years in Hampton, and then engaged in farming and stock raising, which he still continues. In politics he is a republican. In October, 1880, he married Miss L. E. Norton. They have one child.

G. R. Miner came to Sheffield, Iowa, 1879, having come to Franklin county in 1869. He was born in Windsor Co., Vt., in 1845. Here he grew up on a farm, working part of the time in a saw-mill, received an academic education at Barre, Vt., and in 1856, entered the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. On leaving that institution he came to Iowa and taught school two terms at Earville, Iowa. He then went to Iowa Falls and studied law in the office of N. W. Ander-

son for about a year and a half. In 1869, he came to Franklin county to teach in what was then Clinton township. In 1873, he moved to what is now Marion township and was largely instrumental in its organization. Mr. Miner taught the first school in the township, was the first township clerk, holding the office for three years and has also held the offices of treasurer and secretary of the school board, each two years. In all he has taught school about fifteen terms in this county. In 1879, he was admitted to the bar at Hampton and at once removed to Sheffield, where he has practiced his profession ever since, doing at the same time a very extensive insurance business. He was one of the charter members of the Masonic lodge. He served one year in the army, enlisting in the 16th Vermont Volunteer Infantry in 1862. He is also a member and is adjutant of the G. A. R. He was married, in 1872, to Mary J. Miner, born in Ohio. They have five children—May, Ora, Zoa, Rio and Ina.

R. H. Whipple, an attorney at Dows and member of the firm of Whipple & Train, was born in Akron, Ohio, May 24, 1849. When yet a child his parents settled in Green Lake Co., Wis., and two years later removed to Brandon. In 1866, they came to Franklin county and settled on section 30, Morgan town-

ship, where the father still lives, the mother having been called away by death in 1881. R. H. Whipple received his early education in Wisconsin. In October, 1862, he enlisted as a drummer in company I, 11th Wisconsin Infantry, and served in that regiment until July, 1864, when he re-enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin Battery and remained in service until July, 1865. On receiving his discharge he returned to Wisconsin, and in 1866, came to Iowa with his parents. Since that time he has devoted much of his time to teaching, and was principal of the high schools at Estherville and Spencer, Iowa. In 1877 and 1878, he read law with Lot Thomas, of Storm Lake, after which he engaged in railroading for Hon. S. L. Dows, remaining with him during the years 1880, 1881 and 1882. He was admitted to the bar at Clarion, Wright County, before Judge Miracle, and then formed the partnership now existing between himself and R. E. Train, in the law, collection and real estate business. Mr. Whipple was married in 1873 to Harriet M. Ellis, who was born in Linn Co., Iowa, May 29, 1858. They have three children—Freddie, Maude and Mamie. Mr. Whipple is a republican in polities and has held various local offices; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a man who holds the respect and esteem of all who know him.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATIONAL.

The educational history of Franklin county is one of interest, and the zeal displayed by many in the interests of good schools is indeed commendable. The common schools of our country are now regarded by many as essential to the safety of the Republic. The first settlers of the Territory showed in their works their faith in the public schools. Gov. Robert Lucas, in his message to the first legislative assembly of Iowa Territory, which convened at Burlington, Nov. 12, 1838, says, in reference to schools :

"The 12th section of the act of congress establishing our Territory declares, 'that the citizens of Iowa shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Wisconsin and its inhabitants.' This extends to us all the rights, privileges and immunities specified in the ordinance of congress of the 13th of July, 1787.

"The 3d article of this ordinance declares, 'that religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and all the means of education shall be forever encouraged.'

"Congress, to carry out this declaration, has granted one section of land in each township to the inhabitants of such township for the purposes of schools therein.

"There is no subject to which I wish to call your attention more emphatically than the subject of establishing, at the commencement of our political existence, a well digested system of common schools."

This assembly addressed itself early to the task of providing for a system of common schools, and enacted a law providing for the formation of districts, the establishing of schools, and authorized the voters of each district, when lawfully assembled, to levy and collect the necessary taxes, "either in cash or good, merchantable property, at cash price, upon the inhabitants of their respective districts, not exceeding one-half per centum, nor amounting to more than \$10 on any one person, to do all and everything necessary to the establishment and support of schools within the same."

The second legislative assembly enacted, Jan. 16, 1840, a much more comprehensive law to establish a system of common schools—a law containing many excellent features. Its provisions were, however, in advance of the existing public sentiment, on the subject of education, making ample provision as it did for free public schools. Even the people of Iowa were scarcely ready for such a law.

In the United States census of 1840, very few schools, either private or public, were reported. One academy in Scott

county, with 25 scholars, and in the State, 63 primary and common schools with 1,500 scholars, being the whole number reported.

The first section of the act of 1839 for the establishment of common schools provided, that "there shall be established a common school, or schools, in each of the counties of this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years;" the second section providing that "the county board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties, whenever a petition may be presented for that purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by a board of three trustees, whose duties were to examine and employ teachers, superintend the schools, and collect and disburse the taxes voted by the electors for school purposes.

Among the earlier enactments of the Territorial legislature were those requiring that each district maintain at least three month's school every year, and that the expenses for the same be raised by taxes levied upon the property of said district. Among the latter enactments was that providing for a county school tax to be levied to pay teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required for this purpose should be assessed upon the parents sending in proportion to the length of time sent. The rate-bill system was thus adopted near the close of the Territorial period.

When Iowa was admitted into the Union as a State, Dec. 28, 1846, with a population of 100,000, and a reported school population of about 20,000, about

400 districts had been organized. From this time the number of districts rapidly increased, reaching 1,000 in 1879, and 1,200 in 1850. In 1857 the number of organized school districts had increased to 3,265. The Hon. Maturin L. Fisher, who then so ably filled the office of superintendent of public instruction, in his report, dated November, 1857, urged the revision of the school law, and of the reduction in the number of school districts.

The seventh general assembly again took up the subject of the revision of the school laws, and on the 12th day of March, 1858, passed "An act for the Public Instruction of the State of Iowa," the first section of which provided that "Each civil township in the sever 1 counties of this State is hereby declared a school district for all the purposes of this act, the boundaries of said township being the boundaries of said school district, and every township hereafter laid out and organized, a school district; and each district, as at present organized, shall become a sub-district for the purposes hereinafter provided: *Provided*, that each incorporated city or town, including the territory annexed thereto for school purposes, and which contains not less than 1,000 inhabitants, shall be and is hereby created a school district." This law took effect March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

In December, 1858, a law was enacted providing that any city or incorporated town, including the territory annexed thereto for school purposes, may constitute a school district, by vote of the majority of electors residing upon the territory of

such contemplated district. In 1860 the provisions of this act were extended to unincorporated towns and villages containing not less than 300 inhabitants.

By an act passed April 3, 1866, this privilege was further extended to any city or sub-district containing not less than 200 inhabitants, and certain territory contiguous thereto. It soon became evident that by this amendment a serious innovation would be made in the district township system, by the formation of independent districts in the more thickly settled and wealthier portions of the townships. The amendment was repealed early in the session of the following General Assembly.

Hon. D. F. Wells, in his report, dated December, 1867, says that "the advantages of the district township system are so numerous and apparent that prominent educators in other States where it is not yet introduced are laboring earnestly for its adoption."

Hon. A. S. Kissell labored assiduously to secure such a change as would remove the sub-district feature of our system, which had proved a fruitful source of discord and dissatisfaction, and was every year making the system more unpopular as it became more difficult of administration. He desired to abolish the sub-district meeting and the office of sub-director, and make each township a single school district, to be governed by a board of directors elected at the annual district township meeting for the term of three years. In his report, dated Jan. 1, 1872, he says: "In this system every township becomes a school district, and all sub-district boundaries are abandoned; and if this plan were carried into effect in this

State it would allow no other school divisions than those of the independent and township districts.

"The most experienced educators of the country have advocated this system. Among these are such men as Horace Mann, U. S. Commissioner Barnard, ex-Gov. Boutwell, Dr. Newton Bateman, of Illinois. Dr. Gregory, late superintendent, of Michigan, and the county and State superintendents of one-third of the States of the Union. The arguments advanced by many of these experienced school men are unanswerable. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have tested the system practically for several years; it is pronounced by these States a success; and this successful experiment of three or four years should have greater weight with us in this young and growing commonwealth than any theoretical arguments that could be advanced."

Notwithstanding the efforts and array of argument, and the conviction on the part of those who had made a special study of this subject, the general assembly which convened Jan. 8, 1872, enacted a law providing for the formation of independent districts, from the sub-districts of a district township. This law has ever been a plague to county superintendents, and several efforts have been made to effect its repeal, but without avail.

Every governor that Iowa has had has given his warmest approval of the common school system. Gov. James W. Grimes, in his inaugural message, Dec. 9, 1854, displays broad statesmanship, advanced and liberal views and eminently sound philosophy in the following language:

"Government is established for the protection of the governed. But, that protection does not consist merely in the enforcement of laws against injury to the person and property. Men do not make a voluntary abnegation of their natural rights, simply that those rights may be protected by the body politic. It reaches more vital interests than those of property. Its greatest object is to elevate and ennable the citizen. It would fall far short of its design if it did not disseminate intelligence, and build up the moral energies of the people. It is organized to establish justice, promote the public welfare and secure the blessings of liberty. It is designed to foster the instincts of truth, justice and philanthropy, that are implanted in our very natures, and from which all constitutions and laws derive their validity and value. It should afford moral as well as physical protection by educating the rising generation; by encouraging industry and sobriety; by steadfastly adhering to the right, and by being ever true to the instincts of freedom and humanity.

"To accomplish these high aims of government, the first requisite is ample provision for the education of the youth of the State. The common school fund of the State should be scrupulously preserved, and a more efficient system of common schools than we now have should be adopted. The State should see to it that the elements of education, like the elements of universal nature, are above, around, and beneath all.

"It is agreed that the safety and perpetuity of our republican institutions depend upon the diffusion of intelligence among the masses of the people. The

statistics of the penitentiaries and almshouses throughout the country abundantly show that education is the best preventative of pauperism and crime. They show, also, that the prevention of those evils is much less expensive than the punishment of the one, and the relief of the other. Education, too, is the great equalizer of human conditions. It places the poor on an equality with the rich. It subjects the appetites and passions of the rich to the restraints of reason and conscience, and thus prepares each for a career of usefulness and honor. Every consideration, therefore, of duty and policy impels us to sustain the common schools of the State in the highest possible efficiency."

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONERS.

When Franklin county came into existence, in 1855, the office of superintendent had not been created. The only school officer was the school fund commissioner, who merely had charge of the school funds, to a certain extent the same as has the board of supervisors of to-day. He had authority to make loans of the school funds to private parties upon sufficient security, and most of the mortgages recorded as made in early days were made to him in consideration of the loan of school funds. In those days the directors hired the teacher, examining those whom they wished to employ, and public examinations were unknown.

The first school fund commissioner was Henry Schroyer, who was elected in August, 1865.

Henry Schroyer settled in Franklin county, in 1854, coming from Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind. He was not an educated man, but was possessed of good

natural ability. He was an active politician and was an efficient officer, serving his constituents with good satisfaction. He left the county in 1859 and moved to Mahaska county.

In April, 1858, George W. Hansell was elected school fund commissioner.

In the spring of 1858 the office of school fund commissioner was abolished, the duties thereafter devolving mostly upon the board of supervisors. The office of county superintendent of schools was at this time created. The duties and work of the office was then the same as at the present day, visiting schools, holding examinations, and looking after the interests of educational matters in general.

The first to fill this office was Robert F. Piatt, who was elected in 1858, and re-signed in November of the same year.

W. N. Davidson was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Piatt, and in 1859 was elected to the office.

N. B. Chapman succeeded W. N. Davidson in the office of county superintendent of schools in the fall of 1861.

In 1863, Dr. C. F. West was elected county superintendent of schools. Dr. West was a practicing physician of Hampton.

Dr. West was succeeded by N. B. Chapman in 1865, and in 1867 L. B. Raymond was elected county superintendent.

The next superintendent was J. C. Whitney, who was elected in 1869 and re-elected in 1871. Mr. Whitney was at this time editor of the *Franklin Reporter*. Mr. Whitney resigning in the spring of 1872, G. G. Clemmer was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Clemmer held the office

until fall, when J. W. Myers was elected. Mr Clemmer was elected to the office in the fall of 1873.

The office of superintendent was made vacant in the fall of 1875, by the resignation of Mr. Clemmer. G. H. Brock was appointed to the office and held it until Jan. 1, 1876, when Miss O. M. Reeve, superintendent elect, entered upon the duties of the office. In the summer of 1877, Miss Reeve resigned and L. B. Raymond was appointed to complete the year.

In the fall of 1877, I. W. Myers was elected county superintendent and served for one term.

The next county superintendent was John E Evans, who was elected in 1879, and re-elected in 1881.

John E. Evans, the present superintendent of schools of Franklin county, came here in 1876, and soon after became principal of the schools at Geneva and retained the position six terms. He was born in Racine Co., Wis., Aug. 22, 1850, and is a son of E. J. and Ann (Davis) Evans. His parents removed to Iowa Co., Iowa, when he was eight years of age. He obtained a fair degree of education at the district schools, and studied three years at the University at Iowa City. Mr. Evans is a supporter of the principles of the republican party, and a member of the Congregational Church at Hampton. He was married, in 1875, to Amelia Jones, born in the State of New York.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

From the time of the first settlement of the county, and the organization of the first district, the number of school districts increased very rapidly, and educational

facilities became more and more efficient. Every decade that passed showed a marked contrast to the preceding one. In 1870, there were 1,889 persons in Franklin county between the ages of five and twenty-one years, 985 males and 904 females, and of these, 1,129 were enrolled in the schools of the county. There were fifty-six schools in the county, with one graded. There were two brick, four stone and thirty-eight frame school houses. Male teachers received an average of \$6.75 per week, and female teachers \$9.13. In 1875, the number between the ages of five and twenty-one had increased to 1,191 males and 1,142 females, 1,804 being enrolled as pupils in the public schools. The number of schools had increased to seventy-one, with one graded. There were two brick, six stone, and sixty-three frame school houses in the county. Male teachers received a monthly compensation of \$34.57, and females \$25.43.

PRESENT CONDITION.

From the last statistical report, a number of items have been collected which will show conclusively the condition of educational matters in Franklin county in 1883:

Number of district townships in the county.....	15
Number of independent districts.....	31
Number of sub-districts.....	71
Number of ungraded schools in the county.....	103
Number of rooms in graded schools..	14
Average term of schools in county....	7.19
Number of male teachers employed in the county.....	52
Number of female teachers.....	68
Average monthly compensation to male teachers.....	\$35.38
Female teachers.....	27.47

Total number of children in county between ages of five and twenty-one years.....	3,891
Total number of pupils enrolled in the schools of the county.....	3,029
Total average attendance.....	1,717
Number of school houses in the county:	
Frame.....	107
Brick.....	1
Stone.....	4
Total value of houses.....	\$64,365
Total value of apparatus.....	2,683
Total number of certificates issued in 1882.....	180
First grade.....	74
Second grade.....	65
Third grade.....	41
Number of applicants rejected.....	28

The following general remarks concerning the present condition of educational matters in Franklin county was contributed by John E. Evans, county superintendent:

"The schools of Franklin county will compare favorably with those of neighboring counties. The complaints which could be made here can be made as truly in other counties, and in fact all over the State. Among these may be mentioned the scarcity of good teachers, and the continual change in the teaching force. Other employments offer inducements, and the best teachers soon leave the profession. The schools are compelled to use a great deal of raw material or go without teachers. However, our school may be said to be in good condition considering the many difficulties to be overcome

"Our teachers are generally in earnest and realize the importance of their work.

"Our institutes have been well attended and have been very successful in every respect.



Mrs Maria Appleby

"The sentiment of our people is strongly in favor of the schools. They are willing to be taxed for their support, and generally appreciate good work. A number of new school houses are built each year as the settlement demands. These houses are generally good substantial buildings, and provided with the best patent seats and other furniture.

"Franklin county stands in need of more high schools. At present there is only one school in the county which has a course of study in advance of the common school course. A county high school or private academy or any similar institution would be a great benefit, as the supply of well qualified teachers would be increased. Such an institution would be welcome.

JOHN E. EVANS,
County Superintendent.

THE NORMAL INSTITUTE.

By an act passed by the General Assembly of Iowa in 1873, the county superintendents were required to commence and each year hold a teachers' or normal institute at some convenient point in each county for the drill of those who were teachers, or who intended to teach. The design was to furnish teachers an opportunity to review and enlarge their knowledge of the branches to be taught, to acquaint themselves with improved methods of teaching, to awaken an increased desire for self-improvement in knowledge and skill and power to control others, and to give them more confidence and ability

in managing the affairs of the school. For the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to such gatherings, the institute fund was created, to which the State pays fifty dollars, the balance being made up by the one dollar examination fees paid to the county superintendent, and the fees of one dollar each charged to each member who attends the institute. This fund is under the exclusive control of the county superintendent. There is no law compelling teachers to attend the institutes, but each applicant for a certificate is required to show good cause for not having attended. The county superintendent is very active in this particular and continually urges upon the teachers the necessity of attending the institutes. The first institute was held at Hampton, in 1874, by G. G. Clemmer, county superintendent. There was but a meagre attendance, but the results were lasting and beneficial and year by year the institutes have been growing stronger, with steadily increasing attendance.

The ninth annual normal institute of Franklin county was held in the high school building at Hampton, Aug. 7, 1882, in compliance with the call of John E. Evans, county superintendent. The total enrollment was 114. Professor Sabin, of Clinton, Iowa, was conductor of the institute exercises, and occupied that position with great credit to himself and to those who had chosen him. The lecturers were Prof. Sabin, Rev. Mr. Plummer and Miss E. A. Hamilton.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

It is the general impression that no community could well get along without physicians, and the impression is well founded, although possibly a little exaggerated. Yet it would be trying and sorry work for any community to attempt to do entirely without the aid of those who have made the work of allaying the sufferings of the afflicted a life study and a life object. The work of physicians, when needed, is not measured by dollars, and the long years preparing them for emergencies where life and death are struggling for supremacy, are above value.

As to progress, the medical world has made wonderful strides, and, in the future, will undoubtedly keep up its onward march. Even to-day medical science has so mastered its intricacies that there are remedies for almost every phase of disease; and, if the past rapid progress continues, fifty years hence will see the science of medicine advanced to a wonderful stage of excellence.

FIRST PHYSICIAN IN THE COUNTY.

Dr. L. H. Arridge was the first practicating physician to locate in Franklin county. He came from Indiana in 1854, and purchased a farm of Mr. Mayne, the farm now owned by J. M. Soper. Arridge had a wife and three children. He had a common school education, and, though it is said that his medical education was limited,

yet he had an extensive practice for that day. He was a minister in the M. E. Church, and a first rate preacher. Many of the present settlers remember hearing him preach.

An incident is related of him by Mr. Soper. At the time Mr. Soper purchased the farm, Franklin county was attached to Hardin county, and, before the bargain was closed between him and the doctor, they both went to Eldora to look over the records. Finding everything satisfactory, the bargain was closed and the money was paid to Mr. Soper. The doctor then went to a drug store, got a gallon demijohn full of the best brandy, to help them on the way home. He placed the demijohn in the wagon, and the roads being rough it struck a projecting bolt in the bottom of the box, making a hole through which the brandy ran into the wagon box, on seeing which, the doctor excitedly exclaimed, "My gracious, I am losing all my brandy;" and catching a bucket he got under the wagon and caught the liquid as it ran through the cracks of the box. He was what was termed a Hoosier, and spoke that dialect. He went from here to Mankato, Minn., but shortly came back, remained a few years and then went to Nebraska. He fell from the top of a wagon load of logs, and the wheel passing over his head resulted in his death. He

was married twice—his first wife died in Ackley, Iowa; his second wife still survives, is married again and lives in the southern part of the State.

MAYSVILLE PHYSICIANS.

Dr. L. H. Arlide located one mile east of the present site of Maysville, in 1854, as stated.

Dr. S. R. Mitchell came in 1855, and commenced the practice of medicine at Maysville, remaining at that place until 1862, when he removed to Ottumwa, this State. The doctor was very popular as a physician, and was held in high esteem. He had a large practice, and made many long rides to reach his patients.

Dr. Addis came to Franklin county, and located near Maysville in about 1856. He remained several years, then moved to Ponca, Neb., where he practiced until his death.

HAMPTON PHYSICIANS.

Among the first physicians to locate in Hampton, was Dr. Guthrie. He came here in the fall of 1856, and besides following his profession, kept hotel in a little building which stood on the present site of the Beed block. Dr. Guthrie was a man of good morals, and had many traits of character which made him a respected citizen. In 1858, he removed to New Hartford, Butler Co., Iowa. His present location, if he is still living, is unknown.

Dr. T. H. Baker began the practice of medicine at Hampton at a very early day, and is still an honored citizen and physician. He is the oldest practicing physician in the county.

Dr. J. S. Hurd practiced here for many years. He is still a resident of Chapin, this county.

Dr. C. F. West, allopath, came to this place in 1863, and remained until 1865. Dr. West was from Missouri, and on leaving Hampton, went to Indianola, Warren Co., Iowa, where he is now following his profession. Dr. West was a man of ability, but had little practice. He is now doing well and has a good business in Indianola.

Dr. O. B. Harriman located and commenced the practice of medicine at Hampton, in 1865. He was born Sept., 29, 1836, in Warner, N. H., where, in his youth, he attended Ellenwood Seminary—now Webster. He began the study of medicine in Concord, N. H., entered Dartmouth Medical College in 1857, where he graduated in 1860, followed his profession four years in Rockford, Iowa, and then settled at Hampton. He was the first president of the Franklin County Medical Association, and a member of the Northwestern and Iowa State Medical Association. He was superintendent of schools, of his native town, at the age of twenty, and has held many municipal offices in Hampton. He was an elector on the Harrison and Tyler ticket. In a nutshell, he is a democrat, Mason, Knight Templar and Odd Fellow. In April 1868, he married Ellen J. Donovan and they have seven children—Edwin, Jennie, Lily, Lura, Vera, Dua and an infant.

Dr. James A. Norton came to Hampton in 1869. He practiced here for about three years, then returned to Tiffin, Ohio, his former home. He has since served three terms in the Ohio legislature. Dr. Norton was small in stature, of quick, nervous temperament, and was as "smart as a whip." He was a graduate of the Cleveland Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio. He was

married in Franklin county to Miss Heming, a native of Ohio.

J. B. Galer, M. D., born in Milton, Penn., Feb. 4, 1822, a son of George and Mary (Orr) Galer, located at Hampton, Iowa, as a physician June 1, 1870, and still resides there, having a large practice. He is a member of the County Medical Association, and was one of its charter members. He went with his parents to Muncie, Lycoming Co., Penn., and at fourteen he went to Clearfield, same State. He has also lived at Jefferson and Fayette, Wis., and Warren, Ill. In 1848, he entered Rush Medical College and graduated. From Aug. 9, 1862, until Dec. 25, 1863, he was assistant surgeon in the 31st regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, and resigned because of ill-health. In October, 1852, he married Louisa E. Beals, of St. Albans, Vt., who died Jan. 15, 1870; and Oct. 10, 1872, he married Aoba A. Gould, of Georgia, Vt.

Dr. J. J. Leas came to Hampton, from St. Louis, in 1871, for the purpose of practicing medicine. He was a good physician and full of fun. He remained in Hampton about ten years, when he went to Nebraska.

Dr. Lincoln, an old school physician, came to Hampton, from Ohio, in 1871, and remained one year. His practice was not very extensive, so he left.

James H. Hutchins, M. D., came to Hampton, Franklin Co., Iowa, in 1873, and has since devoted his time to the practice of medicine in this vicinity. He is senior member of the firm of Hutchins & Funk, in the drug business, but gives his entire time to his practice. He was born Jan. 10, 1845, at Kendall, Niagara

Co., N. Y., and in August of the same year his parents, Osmond B. and Lydia (Davis) Hutchins, came west and settled at Rockford, Ill. At the age of fifteen he entered the Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris, Ill., where he spent three years in study, after which he engaged two years in teaching, and when he was twenty years of age began reading medicine in the office of B. G. Pierce, M. D., at Warren, Ill. Here he spent two years, and then entered Rush Medical College, where he graduated, Feb. 1, 1871. He practiced a few months at Riverside, Wis., then a year and a half at Apple River, Ill., after which he located at Hampton, in 1873. The same year he graduated he was appointed United States Examining Surgeon but resigned the same, in consequence of his removal to this State, and in 1876 he was re-appointed to the same position, which he still holds. He is now coroner of this county, and has been secretary of the Franklin County Medical Society. In June, 1864, he enlisted as a non-commissioned officer, company B, 142d Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was mustered out of the service with his regiment in the fall of the same year, at Camp Fry, Chicago, Ill. In 1880, Dr. Hutchins went to New York for the purpose of more thoroughly preparing himself for his professional work. He took special instruction under Professor Alfred L. Loomis, at Bellevue Hospital, also at the Woman's Hospital, under T. Adis Emmet, A. M., M. D., and received a thorough course of instruction from Professor Montrose A. Pallen, at the University Medical College. He also attended the general course of lectures at the med-

ical department of the University of the city of New York, graduating there in March, 1881. Dr. Hutchins is a skillful and successful physician. He is in love with his profession and is establishing an extensive practice which is well deserved, as his medical knowledge has been of the highest order. In February 1871, he was married to Celesta O. Frank. They have one daughter—Ione C., now ten years of age.

In 1874, the medical profession at Hampton was re-inforced by the arrival of Dr. Chappell, a physician of the homeopathic school. He remained about five or six months, then went to Oregon, Ill.

Dr. C. E. Booth arrived in May, 1876, and at once opened an office. Dr. Booth came here from Le Roy, Wis., and was a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. He entered into partnership with Dr. J. H. Hutchins, and remained six months, when he returned to Le Roy, Wis. Dr. Booth was a gentleman and a thorough scholar. He made many friends and became very popular. Previous to his locating here, he had been professor of physiology and anatomy in a medical institution at Le Roy, and on his return to that place was placed in the same position.

In 1877, Dr. O. P. Thompson, allopath, who was born in Hampton, opened an office. He remained about six months. Dr. Thompson was a graduate of the Iowa State University at Iowa City. He came home from Wisconsin, where he had been practicing.

Dr. John M. Pride located at Hampton in 1878. He entered into partnership with Dr. O. B. Harriman and remained about one year. Dr. Pride graduated

from the medical department of the Iowa State University at Iowa City. He is now practicing in Whitamore, Kossuth Co., this State, and is succeeding remarkably well, having a large practice.

Dr. G. A. Corning, homeopathic physician and surgeon, located at Hampton in 1878 and enjoys a lucrative practice. He was born at Manchester, N. H., Aug. 18, 1835. He acquired a good education, and at the age of nineteen years he came to Wisconsin, where, not long after, he engaged in teaching, which vocation he followed for some years. He was married in 1861 to Isabel Town. He was at that time principal of the schools at Kilbourn City, Columbia Co., Wis. In 1864 he went to Union Co., Ill., to establish himself in the fruit business. He found it distasteful and resumed his former occupation, obtaining an appointment as principal of the Lamoille schools in Bureau Co., Ill. He remained there two years and then accepted a like position in the schools in Buda, in that county. His wife died at Buda in 1868, leaving one child, Ernest Banks. Meanwhile he had been prosecuting the study of medicine and graduated at Hahnemann College, Chicago. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1871, and continued until 1878 at Marseilles, Ill., when he came to Hampton. He was again married in 1875 to Josephine Town, sister of the first Mrs. Corning. By this second marriage there is one child, Edward Ray.

In 1879, the number of physicians of Hampton was increased by the arrival of Dr. Humphrey, who came from Cedarville, Ill. He was a graduate of the Pennsylvania State Medical College, at

Philadelphia. Dr. Humphrey remained here until the summer of 1881, then returned to Cedarville, Ill., where he is now practicing. Dr. Humphrey was a large, fine looking man, but was too reserved to make many friends, although he was respected by every one.

Dr. J. Z. E. Funk came to Hampton direct from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1880, and attended to the business of Dr. J. H. Hutchins for nine months while the latter gentleman was in New York city. From here he went to Spirit Lake, Iowa, where he is now practicing. Dr. Funk was a man of good ability and thoroughly understood his profession.

In the summer of 1881 Dr. Floyd came from Johnson Co., Iowa, and located in this place. He remained about six months, then went to Sheffield, this county, where he still remains.

Dr. H. P. Roberts, of Hampton, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Dec. 1, 1828, and when about eight years of age moved with his parents to Knox Co., Ohio, where he received an academic education in Fredericktown. He commenced the study of medicine in the spring of 1847, with Thomas Rigdon Potter, a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa.; completing his medical education at the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio, in the spring of 1857. He was married Dec. 25, 1849, to Abbie S. Lane, and commenced the practice of his profession in Amity, Knox county, in 1851. After remaining in practice in that place for five years, he removed with his family in 1856 to Morrison, Whiteside Co., Ill., where he re-

mained in active professional business for twenty years. In June, 1876, he came to Franklin county and located four miles north of Hampton on a half section of land which he had purchased in 1864. Having frequent professional calls at his farm, he concluded to make his profession his exclusive business, and in the spring of 1882, opened an office in Hampton. Politically, the doctor is a republican; in religion he is a Congregationalist. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have nine children living, four sons and five daughters—Charlotte Ann, Charles P., Hattie A., Edward B., Etta L., Henry G., Lena May, John H. and Gertie B.

In 1883 the medical profession at Hampton was represented by Drs. J. B. Galer, O. B. Harriman, J. H. Hutchins, H. P. Roberts and T. H. Baker, of the allopathic school; and G. A. Corning, homeopathist.

Dr. M. H. Ross is the senior resident dentist at Hampton. His father, A. S. Ross, came to Iowa in 1853 and settled in Franklin county in 1857. He still resides near Chapin. Dr. Ross was born in La Porte Co., Ind., Dec. 22, 1842. In July, 1861, he enlisted in company C, 6th Iowa Infantry, and became first sergeant of the company. He received two wounds and was the only one of seven that enlisted with him who lived to see the close of the war. He received his discharge at Davenport, Iowa, at the close of the war. He returned to Franklin county and in 1866 entered the office of Dr. Flowers at Grinnell. He commenced practice at Hampton in 1868 and has since pursued his business here with the exception of two years, when he was engaged in mining

in Montana. He is a member of the Iowa State Dental Association, belongs to the order of F. & A. M. and is present Secretary of Anchor Lodge No. 191. He was married in 1869 to Eliza Mitchell, a native of Wisconsin. Dr. and Mrs. Ross have four children—Carl, Frank, Totta and Minnie.

V. B. Pool, dental surgeon, has been located at Hampton since December, 1881, and has an extensive and increasing business. He is a graduate of Victoria Dental College at Toronto, Canada, and a registered dentist of the State of Iowa. Dr. Pool was born in Oxford Co., Canada, Feb. 21, 1850. He received a common school education in the county of his birth and afterward studied for his profession. He came to western Wisconsin in 1878, and in the spring of 1879 to Mason City, Iowa, where, associated with Dr. Harkinson, he engaged in dentistry. He was married Feb. 10, 1877, to Christiana Harkinson, born in Oxford Co., Canada. Their children are Nellie, May and Hardy Fayette.

GENEVA PHYSICIANS.

C. H. Tidd, M. D., came to Franklin Co., Iowa, and located in Geneva in 1875. He has been very successful in the practice of medicine, having by close application to his profession built up an extensive practice. He was born in Coolville, Athens Co., Ohio, Oct. 28, 1847, where he spent his youth, attending the village school. He then spent three years in the academy, when by the final examination he was pronounced prepared for the sophomore class in college, but cir-

cumstances prevented his then entering college and he engaged with a mercantile firm in Brooklyn, Mich., and afterwards in the same business in Brighton, Ill. During this time he employed all his spare hours in the preliminary studies of medicine for which he always had a fondness. After spending two years at Brighton he returned to Ohio where he entered the Medical College of Ohio in 1869, and graduated in 1872. By a competitive examination he was elected one of the internes of the Good Samaritan Hospital in Cincinnati, where he spent one year. He then began the practice of medicine at Middleport, Ohio, and established an extensive practice, but owing to some financial reverses decided to come west, and after considerable prospecting chose Geneva as his future home. In January, 1883, he was selected by the Central Railway of Iowa as first assistant surgeon of the road with charge of all cases occurring north of Marshalltown; he, with surgeon W. R. Nugent, of Oskaloosa, being the only surgeons employed by the company along the entire line. He is widely known to the medical profession as the author of several medical essays, for one of which he received five years' subscription to the New York *Medical Journal*, one of the oldest and most reliable medical journals in America. He is also a frequent contributor to the Detroit *Lancet*, the Southern *Medical Review* and the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* of Philadelphia. For an article published in the latter the editor presented him with a copy each of Flint's *Physiology*, Vogal on Diseases of Children and Pepper and Smith on Diseases of Children.

SHEFFIELD PHYSICIANS.

The first physician to locate in Sheffield was Dr. Mosley Canfield, who came from Marshalltown in 1873-4. Previous to his coming here, he had been engaged in the dry goods business, but on coming to Sheffield gave his whole attention to the practice of his profession, and remained until his death which occurred in July, 1880. He belonged to the homeopathic school, and thoroughly understood his profession. He was a man of strong republican principles, well read and highly respected. He had a large practice. His widow now lives in Marshall county, this State.

Dr. J. M. Potter, of the eclectic school, came from Faribault, Minn., and located at Sheffield in 1875. He was a native of New York State and had studied his profession in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1881 he went to Xenia, Dallas county, this State, where he was still located in 1883. He built up a fair practice and was thought well of as a physician.

Dr. Lee located in Sheffield in 1882, coming from Wisconsin. Dr. Lee is a graduate of Ann Arbor College, Michigan, and is a first-class physician. His practice is steadily increasing, and he is destined to be one of the leading physicians of the county. The doctor is a married man and has one child.

H. R. Floyd, M. D., came to Iowa in 1876, and in October, 1881, located at Sheffield, Franklin coun'y, where he still remains enjoying an increasing and lucrative practice. He was born in Canada in 1839, and at the age of thirteen ran away from home and went to New York, thence sailed to England and Germany as a cabin

boy in the steamship Washington; came back to New York, but soon returned to the sea. During the voyage he was shipwrecked, and after being seven days in an open boat on the ocean without food, was picked up in an insensible condition and brought back to New York. In Newark N. Y. he worked at carriage blacksmithing about three years and also attended a night school. After this he went to Savannah, Ga. and from there sailed to England and entered the English army. He participated in the capture of Sebastopol, and was afterward stationed in Gibraltar for four years, during which time he accompanied a party of officers to Africa as an interpreter, he being a good Spanish linguist. While they were observing the conduct of the war between Spain and Morocco he was sergeant in command of "Eropa Point Guard," at Gibraltar, where the confederate steamer, Sumpter, under Capt. Semmes, captured three United States vessels in the straits, bonding two and burning one. He received orders from Gov. Sir William Codrington: "If that vessel" (the Sumpter) "does not show her colors on entering the bay, sink her without warning." He at once prepared to do so by bringing three sixty-eight pounder Armstrong guns to bear on her. But before the guns opened on her she showed her colors and thus was saved from her impending ruin. Soon afterwards the United States gunboat Tuscorora arrived and Capt. Semmes was obliged to sell the Sumpter and leave her there. Dr. Floyd was for three years hospital sergeant and dispenser of medicine, and afterwards, in 1862, he procured a discharge and returned to America (his

parents having died during his absence), and in 1864, joined the New York Moun ed Rifles, and was engaged in and around Petersburg and Richmond, and finally at Appomatox where Lee surrendered. His regiment was sent as provost guard to Maysville, Buckingham Co., Va., where he organized and taught the first freedmen's school in the south, without any remuneration. In 1865, he was mustered out and returned to Canada where he attended the Toronto Military school and obtained a certificate of fitness to command. He then joined the volunteers to resist Fenian invasion. After this wave of danger passed over, he returned to the United States, went to Baltimore Md., and was florist and botanist for a large firm, attended part of a term in Maryland University, went with Prof. Agassiz and party to Brazil, South America, to collect natural curiosities, for six months, and remained there in the practice of medicine three years, at which time he re-tured to America and was employed as landscape gardner, on Highland Park, Bal imore. He came to Iowa in 1876, and was married to Agnes Danskin, of Marengo, Dec. 25, 1876. He then attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, where he graduated and then practiced medicine in Solon and Tiffin in this State until he came to Sheffield.

CHAPIN PHYSICIANS.

The medical profession is represented at Chapin by Drs. J. S. Hurd and W. F. Cooper.

Dr. W. F. Cooper has been a practicing physician of C apin since July 22, 1881. He was born in Medina Co., Ohio, Sept.

19, 1845. His parents, Wm. G. and Maria (Smith) Cooper, came from Connecticut and Massachusetts respectively. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood on his father's farm, attending the district school, supplemented by several terms at Delaware Academy and Oberlin College. While attending school and afterward while pursuing the study of medicine, he frequently engaged in teaching. He engaged in the study and practice of medicine in Ohio for six years in Green and Miami counties, also prac iced one year in Decatur Co., Ind., after which he came to Chapin. Dr. Cooper is a gentleman of fine personal appearance, easy address, rare educational attainments, and is rapidly pushing his way to the front rank among the medical fraternity of Franklin county. He has good success in the treatment of patients, and his field of practice is constantly enlarging. On the 24th of September, 1867, he married Aurietta Gridley, of Medina Co., Ohio. They are the parents of two children—L. May and Lillian M. Dr. Cooper was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, serving as private in the 166th regiment, Ohio National Guards. He was on duty in Virgina a little more than four months.

LATIMER.

Dr. Thom represents the medical fraternity at this place.

PHYSICIANS AT DOWS.

Dr. F. E. Cornish located at Dows in October, 1880, and is the local physician of the B., C. R. & N. Railway Company,also physician of Morgan township, Franklin county, and Vernon and Blair townships, Wright county, having an extended practice and drug trade. He was born in

Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1849. He received his education at the Bennett Medical College, in Chicago, practicing in that city four years. In February, 1877, he moved to Parkersburg, engaging in his profession until October, 1880, when he moved to Dows. He was married, July 10, 1867, to Elizabeth Dwyer, a native of New York city, born in 1850. They have two children—Sanford Stephen and Arthur Guy.

James A. Mulnix, M. D., a native of New York, came to Dows on the 1st of September, 1881, and commenced the practice of medicine. He has been very successful as a physician and has a large and increasing business. He was born Nov. 8, 1852, in Ulster Co., N. Y., and was the second child of J. L. and Margaret (Johnson) Mulnix, both natives of New York. The father was born Dec. 18, 1819, the mother Sept. 14, of the same year. In 1859, the family removed to Ogle Co., Ill., where the parents remained until March, 1880, when they settled in Franklin Co., Iowa, where they still live. James A. Mulnix attended Carthage College, at Carthage, Ill., in the winter of 1876-7, then entered Keokuk Medical College and graduated in 1878, after which he practiced medicine for two years in Alden, Hardin Co., Iowa, and then came to Dows. He was married at Adrian, Ill., Jan. 26, 1882, to Sallie L. Rice, of Cincinnati. Dr. Mulnix is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

FRANKLIN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

On Feb. 15, 1876, a meeting was held at Hampton by the representatives of the medical profession, for the purpose of forming an association of this kind. The following gentlemen were present at this meeting: J. B. Galer, O. B. Harriman, J. I. Leas, J. H. Hutchins, C. H. Tidd and J. S. Hurd. The officers elected, were as follows: O. B. Harriman, president; C. H. Tidd, vice-president; J. H. Hutchins, secretary; J. B. Galer, treasurer. This meeting resulted in the permanent organization of the society.

The rules and regulations fixed the time of meeting on the first Tuesday of each month, the annual meeting to be held the first Tuesday in February of each year. The above named officers held until 1880, when a change was made by the election of C. H. Tidd as president and Oscar Thompson, secretary; the other officers being retained.

The object of the society was to be the advancement of medical knowledge, the uniformity of medical ethics, the promotion of harmony and fraternity in the medical profession, the protection of the interests of its members, the promotion of all measures adapted to the relief of the suffering, and to improve the health and protect the lives of the community.

The members of the association in 1883, were: Drs. J. B. Galer, O. B. Harriman, J. I. Leas, J. H. Hutchins, C. H. Tidd, J. S. Hurd and P. C. Shephard.

CHAPTER X.

EARLY DAYS.

The following account of personal matters is given to show the disadvantages under which the hardy pioneers procured the homes which now seem so comfortable. Whatever of romance attached to the lives of the hardy colonists was abundantly compensated for by hard work. Contrast the journey of that devoted party through the roadless and bridgeless tract between Chicago and their destination with that of a party on a like trip to-day. Instead of weeks of labor and toil, privation and suffering, with cold and hunger, a seat is taken in a palace car, at noon, in Chicago, an unexceptional supper is partaken of without leaving the train, the passenger retires upon a downy couch, and in the morning awakens to find himself at his destination in central or northern Iowa, having lost only a half day on the journey. Those who enjoy these blessings would be less than human if they were not filled with gratitude to these early settlers, who paved the way and actually made the present condition of things possible. At that time the confines of civilization were on the lakes. Chicago had not many thousand people. Milwaukee was just beginning to be a village and Dubuque was a mere vidette—an outpost of civilization. Their was nothing in the now great State of Iowa, except the intrinsic merit of the location, to attract people

from their more or less comfortable homes in the east or on the other side of the water. The imagined grand possibilities of the future gave birth to hope which "springs eternal in the human heart," luring them on, and although those who came were usually regarded by the friends they left as soldiers of fortune, who if they ever returned at all would indeed be fortunate, yet in spite of this they came and have fought their way through trials and adversity to a realization of their early hopes. They were a sturdy race who realized the inequality of the struggle in the old States or countries and resolved to plant themselves where merit would not be suppressed by traditions.

The men who came, were, as a rule, enterprising, open-hearted and sympathetic. They were good neighbors and so good neighborhoods were created, and they illustrated the idea of the brotherhood of man more by example than by quoting creeds, with a bravery that never blanched in the face of the most appalling danger. They nevertheless were tender, kind and considerate in the presence of misfortune, and their deficiency in outward manifestations of piety was more than compensated for by their love and regard for humanity. And if this meed of praise is justly due to the men, and it certainly is, what shall be said of the heroic women

who braved the vicissitudes of frontier life, endured the absence of home, friends and old associations, the severing of whose tender ties must have wrung all hearts. The devotion which would lead to such a breaking away to follow a father, a husband or a son into a trackless waste beyond the Mississippi, where gloomy apprehensions must have arisen in the mind, is worthy of the highest praise. The value of the part taken by the noble women who first came to this uninhabited region cannot be over estimated. Although by nature liberal, they practiced the most rigid economy and often at critical times preserved order, reclaiming the men from despair during gloomy periods, and their example of industry constantly admonished him to renewed exertion, and the instincts of womanhood ever encouraged integrity and manhood.

As to the effects of frontier life upon those who have secured homes west of the Mississippi, a few observations may not be inappropriate.

Years ago the Rev. Dr. Bushnell, a noted divine in the east, preached a sermon on the barbarous tendencies of civilization in the west, and on this the reverend gentleman predicated an urgent appeal to Christianity to put forth renewed and strenuous efforts to save the west from a relapse into barbarism. This tendency was supposed to result from the disruption of social and religious ties, the mingling of heterogeneous elements and the removal of external restraints, so common, and supposed to be so patent, in older communities. Dr. Bushnell did not have a sufficiently extended view of the subject, for, in looking over the history of the past, we

find that in a nomadic condition there is never any real progress in refinement. Institutions for the elevation of the race must be planted deep in the soil before they can raise their heads in beauty and majesty towards heaven, and bear fruit for the enlightenment of nations. The evils of which Dr. Bushnell was so afraid are merely temporary in their character and will have no lasting impression. What actually happens is this: at first there is an obvious increase of human freedom, but the element of self-government everywhere largely predominates, and the fusion of the races, which is inevitable, will in due time create a composite nationality or a race as unlike as it must be superior to those that have preceded it. Even now, before the first generation has passed away, society in the west has outgrown the irritation of the transplanting, and there are no more vicious elements in society here than in the east, as the criminal statistics will abundantly show.

EARLY DAYS, BY LEVI S. JONES.

"On the 12th of September, 1854, myself and family left Indiana to come to Iowa. We came through with horse teams, also bringing several head of cattle, and were twenty-two days on the road. The trip was a long one, and the roads were so bad on account of much rain that we had a hard time getting here. We located first in Buchanan county, where we spent the winter. During the winter I hunted for a permanent location, and finally found my way to Franklin county, where, in Reeve township, we found just the location we desired. On the 1st of March, 1855, we left Buchanan county, and after a week's hard driving through mud and

slush, we reached our destination. About this time hay was very scarce, and we had to go to Hardin county to get hay for the horses and cattle. Hay was high, and for a small wagon box full we had to pay five dollars. Grass soon came, however, and we had no more hay to buy. Market was a long way from us. For provisions we had to go to Waterloo and Cedar Rapids, and thought we were living in fine style if we had plenty of corn cakes. During our first winter here a great amount of snow fell, making it almost impossible to get about with horses, so everything had to be hauled on hand sleds. This same winter we had the good fortune to kill a large elk that furnished us with the finest steaks and broils all winter. Our dog, a great strong fellow, chased the elk about five miles and finally got it down and stood guard until we came up. Our first crop was a lot of sod corn. We broke twelve acres of our land and chopped in the seed. We had a good crop, and some said the corn was as sound and firm as any they had ever seen in the east. We first lived in a rude cabin made of rough logs, and I have often said that that old log cabin was just as good as a mansion. In 1860, I built a more modern house in which I now live.

EXPERIENCE OF HON. E. A. HOWLAND.

"On the 1st day of April, 1859, I landed with my family at Otisville. I was obliged to stay over night on my way from Webster City at Walled Lake, stopping at the celebrated hotel kept by E. Purcell. That night, March 31, it froze nearly hard enough to bear a man on the ice; and I was obliged to break a road through the ice with my feet in order to get my team

through the sloughs that abound between there and Otisville, and then carry my wife on my shoulders; my hired man drove the team. I took formal possession about twelve o'clock m. of the log house where William H. Selleck now lives. It was snowing some, freezing hard, and my clothes were wet to the waist. To add to the genuine merriment of the occasion, my wife, as she stepped into the door and took a general survey of puncheon doors and puncheon floor, the chimney built of sticks and mud, and the roof "shingled mit shakes," and the entire house plastered with mud and hog grease, shed a few tears but said not a word. The 2d of April was ushered in by an old fashioned blizzard. The snow was driven into the old shanty through its numerous crevices, adding very much to our personal discomfort. The clouds broke away towards night, when by a vigorous use of a scoop shovel we relieved the inside of the shanty of snow-drifts. The weather continued cold until the last of April, and the farmers commenced sowing about the 1st of May. During the summer of 1857 or 1858, H. L. Morgan, who owned the west of the southwest quarter of section 30, township 91, range 22, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 31, township 91, range 22, laid off into town lots the west half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 30, township 91, range 22, and called the town Otisville. About the same time a postoffice was established at Otisville with Lewis H. Morgan as postmaster. The farm that I moved on as a renter, was entered in 1859 by a Mr. Bacon, but at the time I occupied it, was owned by Philan-

der Smith and Isaac Munson, of Jefferson Co., N. Y. The farm consisted of the west fractional half of the west fractional half of the northwest quarter of section 31, township 91, range 22, also the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 25; the west half of the southeast quarter and northwest quarter of section 31, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 36, in all $29\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Just across the road from where the Otisville school house now stands was a log shanty about 14x16 feet, in which were living Frank White and family and Charles Bullis and family with R. E. Train and Robert Duffy as boarders, in all fourteen persons. White and Bullis soon after moved to Horse Grove, and Train and Duffy rented the farm now owned by A. S. Eskridge. Joseph Osborn owned and occupied what is now known as the W. H. Troth farm. Joseph Ray lived on section 29, on the east side of the grove, and an old bachelor by the name of Weaver at the northeast corner of the grove, on section 29. Weaver was considered a dangerous character, feared by all his neighbors, who warned me to be careful how I offended him. He did draw a rifle on me and threatened to blow my brains out. Not having any brains to spare, I concluded to "beard the lion in his den." As a result he was the worst whipped man I ever saw, and nobody hurt. The entire neighborhood being hoosiers they had declared war on the Yankee, but when the bully was cleaned out they sued for peace, and from that time I had no more trouble with the natives.

The first Sabbath school was established in 1860 or 1861, with R. E. Train as

superintendent, and E. A. Howland as bible class leader. Mrs. Samuel Parkinson was the only professing Christian in the community, and it was through her efforts that the school was established. Of course Mrs. Parkinson always opened the school with prayer. Train and Howland were decidedly worldly, and knew about as much of the bible as they did of their dutch almanac. After a thorough revival of religion in the winter of 1862-3, a church was organized and known as the Presbyterian Church of Otisville and Oakland. Ever since that time the Sabbath school at Otisville has been a grand success. Lewis H. Morgan sold his farm the spring of 1864, I think, and removed to Oregon, where he still resides. R. E. Train was married to Huldah Jane Morgan in the spring of 1861. I was invited to attend the wedding, but was warned by Mrs. Morgan that I must not plague Jane, as that would make Train mad. Not being the possessor of clothing suitable for so great an occasion, I borrowed a suit of my brother, and in company with Mrs. Howland attended the wedding. Jedediah, Esq., of Oakland, was the officiating magistrate, and it was hard to tell which was the most embarrassed, the 'Squire or the bridegroom. I was compelled, however, to interrupt the ceremony when about half through to change sides with the bride and groom, as I did not want them married left handed. In the spring of 1865, I purchased the farm of Smith & Munson, together with all the stock, farming utensils, etc., running in debt therefor about \$5,000 on ten years' time at seven per cent. interest, but was fortunate to pay for it in four years. I remained on

this farm until October, 1873, when I sold it to W. C. Tyrrell, and removed to Belmont. Frank Walters purchased the Ray farm, on section 29, east side of the grove, in 1861. Mrs. Walters was a fine specimen of a Posey county hoosier. She was an inveterate smoker, but raised her own tobacco. Her breath was enough to convince any one of the evils of tobacco smoking. During the summer of 1867, I think, the people gathered in the grove near Mr. Walters' house for a basket picnic, and they had a good time generally. After dinner the game of copenhagen was introduced. It consisted of forming a ring with one hand hold of a rope, and one or two persons inside the ring. If the persons inside the ring could strike the hand of one of the opposite sex while hold of the rope, it was their privilege to kiss them before they dodged inside the rope. The cattle king was on hand as usual, and, feeling that I owed him one, I managed to get Mrs. Walters inside the ring and instructed her to go for Popejoy. Calling Popejoy's attention to his horses, Mrs. Walters took the advantage and dealt him a fearful blow on the hand. Before he could recover from his astonishment she kissed him on his mouth, giving him the full benefit of her delicious breath. Popejoy declared it was a regular millennium buss, and it so effectually cured him of the habit of smoking, that he didn't indulge again for two years.

INCIDENTS OF EARLY DAYS IN FRANKLIN
COUNTY.

By Mrs. H. J. Mitchell.

As the historian requested me to write a reminiscence of pioneer life, this thought

suggests itself. Our early experience might encourage other young people to see a light beyond the present dark cloud of poverty. In regard to our financial circumstances, we had nothing, or nearly so. I was young, not quite seventee , and had earned a little money teaching school at one dollar and a half per week. My husband, H. J. Mitchell, said one day (before we were married), "I have twenty dollars, do you think we could commence house-keeping ?" I thought we could, so we were married and began keepir g house and only used thirteen of the twenty dollars, that included our furniture, cook stove, dishes and groceries. Our stove only cost one dollar and a half, three chairs, fifty cents a piece, our table, my husband made, also our bedsteads. I had beds and bedding for two beds, my sister gave me two breadths of rag carpet, this I spread on the sit ing room side of our house. The house was 14x16 feet. I put a curtain around the meal barrel (we had no flour) and over it placed a board on which I laid the family bible and hymn book. This was our center table. I had white curtains at my one window, also around one bed. I had two beds in this one room, for I always believed in being ready for guests. Now we were keeping house and quite nice and cozy it seemed, but with what little expense. We have neighbors near us now who can remember our little home. We both tried our best to earn something. I would knit lace gloves or sew for any who would hire such things done. When we had been married about one year, my father gave me thirty dollars. This bought our first cow, and from her milk I sold, during the next four

months, twelve dollars worth of butter. Here I will tell a little incident: One of the neighbors, Leander Reeves, came to father Jones (he was our class leader and still is) to have his horses shod; his wife came to make me a visit. I had sold all the butter except enough for one meal, this was kept that I should not be out. I felt very pleased to see her, we had a nice visit and dinner was over. The sun (we had no clock) indicated that night was approaching and I ought to get—I was going to say tea, but that was out of the question, as we had no tea—supper, but the butter was gone; we had eaten it for dinner. We had meat, and I must make that answer. It was quite a trial for me Mr. Reeves' folks were quite well off and I felt sorry for them to know that I had sold all the butter, yet now I feel glad that I was willing to do what I could to pay for our home. My husband was working every day that he could get work to do, for the land must be paid for and only our two pair of hands to earn the money; but I forgot, about this time two other little hands came to help, and they surely did help. Many here can remember little Charley, he is at rest now, but he was one of the comforts of pioneer life. The winter of 1856-7 was very cold and my brother-in-law, John Mitchell, thought we must come and stay with them; they lived near the timber and we on the prairie. They had a log house 18x20 feet. Their family consisted of eleven persons, three of which were boarders, but people did not think of being crowded in those days. We kept the baby in a basket hung over a joist and we would each as we passed, jog the

basket. It wasn't as nice, perhaps, as a crib, but he seemed as happy as need be. One more item and I am done. The summer we were married three years, our cow died. It was a great loss to us, for we had neither butter to eat nor sell; however, we had a pig to kill, and as calico dresses had got pretty scarce, I sold the lard at the store of Clock & Wheeler. There was only enough to pay for seven yards. I made it up and it was rather short. One of the neighbors came to see me and she said "your dress is too short," but I said "it will be long enough before I get another." Thus, you see, though we were poor, we were happy.

I feel that I must speak of our first ride with our own team and conveyance. We had a yoke of two year old steers. This was when we had been married a little over one year. My husband made a little sled, also a yoke for the steers. He hitched them to the sled and tied a rope to their horns and I took the baby and rode on the sled. He walked and led the team. We have rode out under different circumstances since, but I am sure we never enjoyed ourselves better than we did that day. I do not think we endured more privations than others, really not as much as some. I have only written this to encourage young people to think that they may dare the privations of frontier life, and feel confident that with industry and economy, they may hope to make for themselves and children a comfortable home.

MRS. OCTAVIA MITCHELL.

INCIDENTS OF EARLY DAYS.

By L. B. Raymond.

Game of almost every description abounded here in 1852 and 1853, including



John Inlay.



Mary Inlay.

buffalo and elk. The buffalo disappeared about 1854, and the elk about 1856. Judge Reeve and Mr. Mayne, late in the fall of 1852, while hunting for elk, and both on foot, came across a drove of nearly a hundred buffaloes in the ravine below A. D. St. Clair's present residence in Reeve township, and fired into them but without effect. The buffaloes started northward and they followed them, getting a shot now and then, as the herd would come to a stream and be huddled together at the crossing. They killed none, however, until they had followed them to Bailey's creek, some four or five miles west of Shobe's Grove, when they were fortunate enough to creep up behind a bluff and kill two. But it was already getting dark, and a sudden snow squall came up so that they could not get their bearings, and accordingly they skinned their slain buffaloes and wrapping themselves in the hides lay down and slept until morning. By daylight it was clear and they could distinguish the timber at Shobe's grove, whither they wended their way and reached home by noon. Judge Reeve and William Braden, now of Otisville, killed an immense buffalo bull on the prairie in June, 1856, somewhere near section 16, in Hamilton township. The old fellow was just jumping the channel of Mayne's creek, when a shot brought him down and he tumbled into the bed of the creek, and was so heavy that it was impossible for them to get him out without going for more help. This is about the last buffalo that we have any record of excepting a stray one that wandered into the county about 1854-5, and was discovered near Maysville by W. L. Schroyer. The whole

neighborhood turned out on horseback and after a three hours hunt he was finally killed near the south line of the county about half way between Ackley and Iowa Falls. The elk stayed longer. C. M. Leggett tells of killing one on September, 1855, on or near the place now owned by S. H. Carter in Reeve township. Leggett and Solomon Staley were drawing hay, Leggett being on the load. He saw the elk off about half a mile, and calling Staley's attention to it, slid down from the load and each taking a horse and pitchfork, started in pursuit. Leggett overtook him and struck him in the neck with the fork, but the tines stuck fast and jerked the handle out of his hands. He kept close behind, however, and when the elk came to the little creek that runs across the southeast corner of Carter's farm the handle stuck in the ground, and Leggett, jumping from his horse, held on until Staley came up with the other fork, which he firmly planted in the elk's neck on the other side. Dr. Mitchell was out hunting prairie chickens and came up with a shot gun, terribly excited. Standing off about ten feet he took good aim, fired and missed clean. He then took aim with the other barrel, but had the "buck ague" so badly that he landed the charge in the elk's nose; whereupon the poor beast bellowed terrifically. Leggett then tried to get the doctor to take hold of the pitchfork and let him try his hand with the gun, but the doctor's blood was up and he swore he would shoot that elk if it took all the powder he had in his horn. Accordingly he reloaded and walking up to the animal, putting the muzzle of the gun about six inches from its head, put an end to its sufferings.

This exploit excited all hands so much that the next morning they made up a party consisting of half a dozen men, a team, two or three saddle horses, and no end of dogs, and all hands went up southwest of the Merriss place in Grant township and after skirmishing around they got up a small herd and Dr. Mitchell had the good fortune to kill another one, and some one else in the party, whose name we cannot now give, killed one also, which they thought was good enough for one day. In the fall of 1855, Leggett and his wife were going across the prairie to John I. Popejoy's, when they saw a large herd of elk crossing Mayne's creek directly west of George Wright's residence, in Lee township. They counted 195, and saw more than they did not count. Deer never were numerous, as they are more apt to frequent timbered countries, but what few there were when the first settlers came, soon disappeared.

THE INDIAN SCARE.

All newly settled countries, if they do not suffer from the depredations of the Indians, have panics caused by reports of their depredations elsewhere or frequently by false reports of massacres, etc. Franklin county had her first experience in this line on the 4th of July, 1854, and its origin is believed to be about as follows:

Clear Lake was regarded as within the "neutral ground" between the Sioux, Sacs and Foxes, and any trespassing on this ground by either tribe, was sure to bring on trouble. But the government had made it a Winnebago reservation, and placed the Winnebagoes thereon, although the Sioux never con-

sented to have the reservation used by that tribe and became so hostile in their attitude towards them that Fort Atkinson, in the southwest corner of Winneshiek county was built in 1840, and soldiers placed therein to protect the Winnebagoes from the inroads of the bloodthirsty Sioux.

In 1851 a man named Hewitt, who had been a trader among the Winnebagoes, located at Clear Lake, and in the fall of 1853, several families of Winnebagoes headed by a chief called To-Shan-ega (The Otter) came and located where the village of Clear Lake now stands. The Sioux, who, as has been stated, lived farther north, in Minnesota, hearing of this, determined to exterminate the little party of Winnebagoes, and accordingly in June, 1854, came down to the lake about five hundred strong. For some time they pretended to be friendly, but before long caught a Winnebago boy away from the village alone, whom they killed and chopped off his head. Hewitt and his two other white neighbors then seeing that trouble was inevitable sent the Winnebagoes with their teams to Fort Snelling, near St. Paul, starting them in the night. After they were gone the settlers all gathered at the house of Mr. Dickinson and the Sioux hung around until satisfied that the Winnebagoes had gone, when they left for Minnesota. Soon after their departure, a detachment of fifty soldiers, that had been sent by the Governor of the State, arrived at the lake, and it was from this affair that the report spread through all northern Iowa that a general massacre of the whites was intended by the Indians.

The little settlement at Mayne's Grove, or the greater portion of it spent July 4, 1854, at the house of John Mitchell, which our readers will remember was the old Mayne house on the John S. Jones place. While history and tradition both are silent as to what the particular exercises of the day were, so far as the lords of creation are concerned, yet it is to be presumed that they sat out doors in the shade and talked politics or told hunting stories, like their brethren of a later day. The ladies had a quilting, and all had a good dinner, thanks to the hospitality and culinary skill of Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Smith. At an early hour they separated, and wended their way homeward with their ox teams, and we presume that the most of the families, after comparing *their* fourth with the good times gone by, back in Ohio or Indiana or elsewhere, retired to their beds about the usual time. In the middle of the night, however, word was carried hurriedly from cabin to cabin : "The Indians! the Indians!" And as the pioneer would open his door and stand, half asleep and half awake, he would be entirely awakened by his neighbor's statement that, "Four hundred Sioux warriors are at Clear Lake and moving this way!" How the report reached the settlement we are unable to say, but so far as we now learn, Silas Moon, who lived on the J. D. Parks place, was the first to spread the news. A son of Job Garner notified the people who lived in the "bend" of the creek ; Mitchells, Springers, Sturms, Arlidges, etc. By daylight the whole settlement was ready for the march and excepting the families of John Mayne and Dr. Arridge struck out for the settlement

at Beaver Grove, in Butler county. It should have been stated that the wife of Dr. Arridge died two or three days before this time, and was buried in the cemetery on the hill west of J. S. Jones', being the first person buried there, and her children had all been taken home by relatives residing near Hardin City, Arridge absolutely refusing to go, and when the train left was still there. Miss Smith, (now Mrs. H. J. Mitchell) and others think that he either remained there while they were away or went to Hardin City. Mayne, too, went to the Iowa river with his family instead of going with the rest.

Old Mr. Mitchell, too, strongly objected to going, and wanted to stay and fight it out, and at first declared he would not go, but finally was persuaded to accompany the rest. It was warm weather and there were but two horse teams in the train, all the balance being oxen. The settlers, too, had gathered up most of their cattle, and as they were driven along their progress was necessarily tedious and slow. They passed within a mile or so of Downs' Grove and the Downs family seeing the wagons, came out. To the excited imaginations of the fugitives, the panic-stricken family, who it seems had also heard something of the Indian troubles, became bloodthirsty savages who had already murdered Downs' family, and now sallied forth from the grove to massacre the emigrants, pillage the train and exterminate the white population of Franklin county at one blow. Flight was impossible so a halt was ordered, and the little party disposed in as good order as possible for defense. Happily, however, the precautions were needless, and the train forth-

with proceeded on its way, augmented by the Downs' family who having no team, accompanied it on foot. Where the McCormick family were at this time does not appear, but they were probably at Hardin City spending the fourth and had not yet returned home.

At night they camped and sentinels were posted, and let it be recorded that Miss Smith, the pioneer teacher of Franklin county, insisted on taking her turn in standing guard with the rest.

In about three days they reached their destination and most of them camped near where the village of New Hartford now is, some of them going to Cedar Falls.

The two elder sons of Mr. Allen, together with Hogan and Tatum, had gone back to Janesville to spend the fourth, and at that place heard of the Indian trouble, and while one of the boys and Hogan joined a company who were going up to Clear Lake to learn the exact state of affairs, the other one and Tatum returned to Allen's Grove after the families, bringing them down to Janesville where they remained nearly two months, returning about the first of September.

Of the party who went to Beaver Grove some of them returned in about two weeks while some stayed until after harvest, and returned to find the most of their sod corn and vegetables destroyed by what stock they had left at home.

It is doubtful whether Mayne ever returned with his family to the grove after this time or not. His claim, as has been stated, had been "entered out" and late in the summer he left for Missouri in about the same style, and just about as rich in this world's goods as he had come into

Franklin county, two years before. He was a remarkable man in many respects and there was something mysterious about him that none of his neighbors ever solved. From what his wife said he was from Indiana and had always been just on the verge of civilization, dividing his time between trapping, hunting and making claims. He never referred to his past life, and from this it was inferred that he had committed some deed for which he had fled westward.

He was quick-witted and sharp in many things but exceedingly superstitious and distrustful. When going on a hunting expedition he never took his gun and went out of doors, but always went out without it, and had his wife bring it out to him. This he fancied brought him good luck, and it is said that he would wait for hours before setting forth upon a hunt when his wife was absent, for her to return and hand him out his gun. He could neither read nor write and as his name was given to the grove where he resided and the creek that runs through it, it is spelled on all old maps as "Main," but in later years W. N. Davidson, Esq., an attorney of Hampton, drew a large map of the county and in lettering the creek adopted the plan of spelling the name "Mayne," and this method of spelling it generally prevails at present. Of Mayne's subsequent history we have never heard anything, yet it is fair to presume, that if alive, he is somewhere at the heels of the buffalo and the Indian in the far west.

Amon and Urias Rice have been mentioned as locating at Four Mile Grove in June, 1854. They arrived there on the 25th of June and moved into the house

with Job Garner who lived on the Boots place. With the family of Amon Rice came a sister of Mrs. Rice's, Anna Scott, (now Mrs. J. B. Goldsborough) who is a resident of Hampton at the present time, and was one of the party at Mr. John Mitchell's, on the 4th of July, but she states that instead of the Indian scare being the night following, it was the Sunday night following although she cannot now recollect what day in the week the 4th came on. The news was brought to the families of Garner and the Rices, by one of the VanHorns, who had been up to his claim on the farm where C. J. Mott now resides just north of Hampton, and was then on his way back to his family near Janesville, in Bremer county. It now appears probable that VanHorn must have been the one who also carried the news to the settlement at Mayne's Grove, probably to Moon's on the J. D. Parks place. VanHorn came to Garners before bedtime and the families immediately set about making preparations for departure. Garner's people had quite a number of chickens and the thrifty housewife concluded that the best method of taking them along was to kill, pick and cook them, which job took nearly all night to accomplish, and when daylight came, all were loaded up and on the way down Mayne's creek. They camped the first night at the "Horse-neck," near Willoughby, in Butler county, which must have been a pretty good drive for ox-teams. The next day they went to Cedar Falls. The Garner family remained away about three weeks and Amon Rice's about four. Urias Rice did not return to the county at all.

Mention has been made of Peter Rhinehart's selling his claim (the Haines place) to a man named Loomis who came out with C. M. Leggett, in June. Immediately after the Indian "hegira" Rhineheart went still farther down the creek and made a claim where W. B. Bryan now lives, and where William Ward lived for several years. There just above the spring on the side hill he built a double log house that was imposing in its dimensions in those days. The same house was afterwards torn down and moved to Hampton, and stood until about 1877 on the front of the lots now occupied by Major Kellam's residence on Reeve street.

Rhinehart got well settled in his new house in November and about the same time a man named Carnes came and made a claim where Richard Horner now lives and built there. Of him we know scarcely anything excepting that his wife died that winter and that he left the county a year or so afterwards.

Silas Moon sold his claim on the J. D. Parks place in September to a man named McCrary or McCreery and also went farther down the creek, locating where A. D. Benson now lives. About the same time a man named Henry W. Smith came and made a claim on the old Perdue place, now also owned by Benson, and built a house. Later still in the fall, Quincy A. Jordan, from Illinois, came and taking the claim where Rufus Benson resides, built a large log house there. Jordan was pretty well-to-do in this world's goods and had furniture and family clothing, considerably ahead of the average of his neighbors. Jordan's people brought with them a little Swiss girl, ap-

parently ten or twelve years of age, of whom they made a sort of a menial. The child could not speak a word of the English language, but seemed unhappy and wretched, and in a couple of months after the arrival of the family here, two men, dressed and appearing like gentlemen, came on and took the child away. No explanations were made to the neighbors, but it was reported in the community at the time, that Jordan was compelled to pay the men quite a respectable sum as damages. Nothing further was ever known about the matter.

In December, 1854, a subscription school was started in one room of Rhinehart's double log house and Miss Anna Scott, although not yet fifteen years of age, was engaged as its teacher. The school continued through the winter with good success. Spelling schools were frequent and the whole population of the settlement would turn out. This was the second school taught in the county, the first being that of Miss Smith, (Mrs. Mitchell) already mentioned.

CHAPTER XI.

POLITICAL.

The political history of a country is always one of general interest, and especially is this true in a free land, where in the eyes of the law, all are upon an equality, where it has been shown that even the humblest—the rail-splitter or the tow-path boy—can attain the highest honor that can be bestowed upon the American citizen. We delight to see merit rewarded; we are pleased with the onward progress of one from the humblest walks of life, as step by step he mounts the ladder of fame. Every citizen has a political ambition and although he may never reach the highest pinnacle, there is a possibility that his children may.

There is an excitement about a political campaign which all enjoy, and although

personalities are often indulged in, as a general thing all yield gracefully to the verdict of the people, a majority vote, and submit themselves unto the "powers that be."

In this chapter it is designed to briefly sketch the political history of Franklin county, giving the various general and local issues that entered into each campaign, and to so trace the political straws that the reader may know which way the tide runs.

Franklin county was organized by the election of officers to fill the various county offices, in August, 1855. Since that time there has never been held a regular democratic convention for the nomination of county officers. The contest has always

been between the republican nominees and independent candidates, the latter usually under the head of "peoples," "farmers" or "independent ticket."

In 1856 former issues dividing political parties had disappeared and new issues were being rapidly formed. The whig party had ceased to exist, and on its ruins had been erected two other parties, one having for its central truth opposition to the further extension of slavery, and the other that American-born citizens must rule America. These parties had, of course, absorbed many of the members of the old democratic party. The American party, not being opposed to slavery, or, at least, making no opposition to it, either in the States in which it existed or the newly formed territories, where it had been made subject to admission by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, had become a numerous body in the South, with many adherents in the North. The republican party, basing its claims for popular suffrage upon its advocacy of freedom in the territories, was not permitted an existence in the southern States, and of necessity was confined to the North. The first State convention by the newly organized republican party was held at Iowa City, February 22, and placed a ticket in the field for State officers, and adopted a platform in accordance with the principles of equal rights and firm opposition to slavery. The democratic convention met at the capitol, June 26, nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform in accordance with that adopted at the National Convention at Cincinnati. The nomination of James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge was enthusiastically con-

firmed. In Franklin county the newly organized party had a regular ticket in the field. For president the vote stood: John C. Fremont, republican, 110; James Buchanan, 32; republican majority, 78.

The April election, 1857, was for county attorney, clerk of court and assessor, all important offices. Robert F. Piatt was elected to the former by a majority of 8 over Benjamin Butterfield, the vote standing 85 to 77; For clerk the vote stood S. C. Brazzelton, 79 J. A. Guthrie, 72, and Solomon Brazzelton, 18. For assessor John I. Popejoy was successful over William Thorpe by a majority of 21.

The October election, 1857, was for governor, lieutenant-governor, a representative in the General Assembly and county officers. A light vote was cast, Ralph P. Lowe, republican, for governor, receiving 70 votes, against Ben M. Samuels, democrat, 32.

The first hotly contested campaign in Franklin county took place concerning the August election, 1857. The strife between Maysville and Hampton for the county seat caused a division in political matters at this election for the first time, that was the controlling element in every election held in the county for twelve years thereafter. Judge Reeve, who had been elected county judge at the organization of the county in 1855, was a candidate for re-election to that office, which was the most important in the county. He was in favor of retaining the county seat at Hampton—although he lived much nearer Maysville—as he held that good faith required it should remain there, after the unanimous vote removing it from "Jefferson." Dr. Mitchell, on the con-

trary, was strong for removing it to Maysville, where he had built and owned a steam saw mill, and was regarded at that time as its leading citizen. He was put forward to oppose Judge Reeve. Isaac Miller, county treasurer, who had been elected in 1855, was a candidate for re-election, but sympathized with Maysville, and was supported by its citizens. He had before this traded farms with George Ryan, and removed to the farm now owned by J. D. Parks, in Reeve township. Against him the Hampton faction ran a young man named Milton Clover, who had lately come to the county, and was boarding at Uncle Job Garner's. He seems to have been selected mainly because nothing could be said against him, rather than for any especial qualifications. H. P. Allen, for county surveyor, and A. S. Ross, for sheriff, had no opposition. The vote for county judge was canvassed by R. F. Piatt, who signed himself "Pros. Att'y and ex-officio Co. Judge," and justices Boyles and Utley. They declared Dr. Mitchell elected county judge, he having, according to their returns, received 109 votes, and Judge Reeve 108. Judge Reeve officiated as canvasser in the vote for county treasurer, assisted by Boyles and Utley, and they declared Clover elected county treasurer, he receiving 107 votes, Miller 104, and Isaac N. Dodd 5. The returns were certified to on the 8th of August, and on the 10th, Judge Reeve filed the necessary papers to contest the election of Dr. Mitchell, and on the same day, Miller filed notice of contest against Clover. As these two contests were of great importance at that time, the record of the trial is given in full:-

"Contested election in Franklin county for the office of treasurer and recorder, Isaac Miller, contestant vs. Milton Clover, incumbent. Contestant's statement filed Aug. 8, 1857. Bond filed and approved Aug. 10, 1857. Precept issued Aug. 13, 1857. Contestant filed his nomination Aug. 18, 1857, to-wit: George H. Ingham. The incumbent having failed to nominate an associate judge, as required by law, the county judge appoints for him William H. Thompson, on the 18th of August, 1857." (The above entry was made by the court.)

"Parties appeared at the time set forth in the notices. Now came the incumbent, by his attorneys, and filed his answer, and made a motion as follows: That the proceedings in this case be dismissed for the following causes: That William H. Thompson, one of the judges in this case, was not legally appointed; that the notice to the incumbent was served on the 14th of August, 1857, and the appointment made on the 18th of August, 1857, as appears on record. James B. Reeve, county judge of Franklin county. Motion argued and overruled by the court, and instructed the clerk to change the records so that they will read that the appointment of William H. Thompson, one of the associate judges in this case, was made by the county judge, on the 20th of August, instead of Aug. 18, 1857. To which ruling the incumbent said he would file his bill of exceptions. Now comes the contestant, by his attorney, and moves the court to allow him to file a copy of the original written nomination of W. H. Thompson, as one of the associate judges, appointed by James B. Reeve, county judge, Milton

Clover having failed to appoint within the time allowed by law, the original written nomination having been lost.

The ruling of the court is that the three names alleged to be illegal votes in Washington township be stricken out of the answer, the incumbent will file a bill of exceptions to the rulings of the court or the proceedings. Accordingly, the court adjourned until Friday, Sept. 11, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Parties appeared and court was called, then adjourned until Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M. Now, to-wit, court was called and parties appeared, then adjourned until Monday, Sept. 19, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Sept. 14, 1857, parties appeared, and court was called. Now came the incumbent, by his attorneys, and filed his affidavit that R. F. Piatt vacate his seat for cause as a judge in this case, who refused to do so. Now came the incumbent, by his attorneys, and filed his bond of appeal, and notices of appeal being served on Isaac Miller and filed this 14th day of September, 1857, and also notices of appeal served on the judges of said cause. Returned and filed on Sept. 14, 1857.

Court ruled that the trial of the cause should be heard. Now came the incumbent, by his attorneys, and filed his amended statement. Witnesses on the part of contestant were called and sworn. Court adjourned until Sept. 15, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Sept. 15, 1857. Now on this day, about one o'clock, court was called. Parties on the part of the contestant appeared and some of the witnesses sworn. The judgment of the court is that Isaac Miller is

duly elected to the office of treasurer and recorder of the county of Franklin, and direct that judgment be entered against the incumbent, Milton Clover, for the costs in said suit to be taxed in said case.

Contested election in Franklin county for the office of county judge, James B. Reeve, contestant, vs. S. R. Mitchell, incumbent. Bonds and other necessary papers filed. The incumbent specially came and filed his affidavit setting forth causes therefore and praying that R. F. Piatt, prosecuting attorney, in and for said county, vacate his seat as a judge in said cause. Affidavit argued and overruled, whereupon the contestant, by his attorney, asks leave to amend his statement. Refused for the time being, whereupon contestant declared himself ready for trial. Witnesses on the part of contestant called and sworn, when contestant, by his attorney, asked to file an amended statement; argued and leave granted. An amended statement filed. Adjourned until Sept. 8, 1857, 9 o'clock A. M.

Sept. 8, 1857. Parties appeared and incumbent filed his motion for cause asking that the said contestant's amended statement be stricken from the files. Motion argued and overruled. Incumbent, by his attorney, then filed his motion asking that the names of the persons set forth in said amended statement as having voted illegally be stricken out. Without arguing, overruled, whereupon incumbent filed an oath, his prayer for continuance of said cause at contestant's cost. Granted, and costs accrued up to the time of filing the amended statement taxed to the contestant and then adjourned ac-

cordingly until Thursday, Sept. 10, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Court called at time stated. Parties appeared. The incumbent, S. R. Mitchell, came, by his attorneys, and filed his answer to the original statement and also to the amended statement, both of which are on file. Now comes the contestant, by his attorney, and files a demurer. The court overruled the demurer. Now comes the contestant, by his attorney, and asks to amend his amended statement by striking out that William Caywood was not a legal voter from the fact that he was 'not a legal voter at the time' of the late August election. The court allowed the amendment. Now comes the contestant and files, by his attorney, his replication. Now came the incumbent, by his attorneys, and moved to exclude the poll books, from the fact that they had not been filed in the county office, which motion was overruled. Evidence was introduced to identify the papers as being the original poll books, and the court filed them and allowed them to be admitted. The witnesses on the part of the contestant were again called and sworn. Court adjourned until Friday at 7:30 o'clock A. M.

According to stated time, parties appeared, and court convened. Now came the contestant, by his attorney, and asked to amend his amended statement. Argued, and then, without ruling on said motion, court adjourned until Saturday.

According to stated time, parties appeared, court was called, and then the motion to amend was allowed by adding four new names that did vote in Reeve township at the late August election, 1857, as illegal, and also the names of two that

did vote in Morgan township illegally, and also the name of one that did illegally vote in Washington township. Now came the incumbent, by his attorneys, and filed his affidavit and motion to continue the cause until the first Monday in October, 1857, at the cost of the contestant, from the fact that they want to prepare an answer to the amended statement. Argued, and court ruled that court adjourn until Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1857, and that the cost of contestant's own witnesses of Sept. 12, 1857, be taxed to contestant in said cause. On the 14th of September, 1857, the incumbent, by his attorney, filed his bond of appeal in this cause. Notice of appeal was issued on Sept. 14, 1857, to James B. Reeve, served and returned on the same day, and notice was issued to R. F. Piatt, John I. Popejoy and George H. Ingham, the judges of said cause; which notice was served, returned and filed Sept. 26, 1857.

Sept. 16, 1857, court was called about one o'clock, the bench to try this cause. Parties appeared on the part of the contestant. Witnesses were called, on the part of the contestant, and sworn.

The decision of the court is that James B. Reeve is duly declared elected county judge of Franklin county, and that judgment be entered against S. R. Mitchell, the incumbent, for the costs in this case."

The April election of 1858, was another hotly contested one in Franklin county. The officers to be elected were school fund commissioner and superintendent. George W. Hansell was elected to the former office over Henry Schroyer, receiving a majority of 23. R. F. Piatt was elected county superintendent, receiving

61 votes, to William C. Boyles 38, and John Staley 17. Boyles contested Piatt's election, but the judges, James Van Horn and T. H. Baker, decided in favor of Piatt.

In 1859, there were both State and county officers to be elected and the contest was again sharp in Franklin county. A full vote was polled. In Franklin county, the vote on governor stood: S. J. Kirkwood, republican, 201; A. C. Dodge, democrat, 51. For county judge, Henry Shroye received 153 votes, and James B. Reeve, 100. Both candidates lived in Reeve township, but Judge Reeve was accused by his neighbors, of favoring Hampton at the expense of Maysville, and consequently had his own town against him.

At the same election, James Thompson had 106 votes for county treasurer, John E. Boyles, 88 and Isaac Miller (the incumbent) 53. For sheriff, F. A. Denton had 86 votes, George Ryan, 58; W. B. Freeburn, 46; G. W. Thompson, 32; J. E. Cannam, 19; T. C. Riddle, 5; evidently a "free for all" race. Of this canvass, it is told by the old settlers, that Ryan rode over the county in a buggy, driving a fine pair of horses with silver plated harness on (the only outfit of the kind in the county) while Denton, his successful opponent, made his canvass on foot and wearing clothes that badly needed repairs, thus giving to the "sovereigns" ocular demonstration that he needed the office.

Steve Jones, then editor of the *Record*, relates that one of the candidates, who only got a few votes for sheriff, came into the *Record* office to order his tickets. "Now, Steve," said the candidate, "I want my name on every ticket you print." Steve tried to explain to him that that

was impossible, but was unable to convince him. About election time, he called around again and gave Steve a lively shaking-up for having disobeyed his instructions, and Steve had all he could do to get the misunderstanding satisfactorily adjusted.

The country was now becoming deeply moved over questions which stirred the popular heart as none had ever done before. The storm had been gathering ever since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; the struggles in Kansas had deeply intensified the feelings of the people of the North, and John Brown's attempt upon Harper's Ferry had been skillfully managed so as to arouse and heat the people of the South. That the Territories of the United States should be forever consecrated to freedom was the solemn determination of a large majority of the people of the North, and that the boundaries of the institution of slavery should not be further enlarged. The South, seeking its perpetuation by means of enlarged political power, determined that it should not be restricted, but should have enlarged privileges. The questions dividing parties were thus chiefly sectional and pointed directly to war. In this state of public mind the republican party met in National Convention at Chicago, for the purpose of placing in the field candidates for the office of President and Vice-President. The names of Seward, Lincoln, Chase, Blair and Bates were proposed for the chief office. In the convention it was plain to see who was the favorite of the lookers-on. Every mention of Lincoln's name was received with cheer after cheer. Three ballots were taken; on the last, Mr. Lincoln received a

majority of the whole votes, and was made the unanimous choice of the convention amidst the most intense enthusiasm. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was selected as the candidate for Vice-President.

The Democratic National Convention was called to meet at Charleston, South Carolina. The friends of Stephen A. Douglas were active in urging his claims to the nomination for the Presidency, many of the delegates from the northern States being instructed to use all honorable means to that end. The claims of Douglas were stoutly contested by the leaders of the democracy of the South, and it was evident some time before the convention assembled that it would be difficult to come to an agreement, especially as the rule of the Democratic National Conventions required a two-thirds vote to nominate. Meeting in the city of Charleston, April 23, 1860, the convention remained in session ten days, at the expiration of which time no nominations were made, many of the delegates from the southern States withdrawing. After taking fifty-seven ballots, it was found impossible for any candidate to receive a two-thirds vote of the entire body, so many delegates having withdrawn. An adjournment was then had to Baltimore June 19. At this latter place the convention met, pursuant to adjournment, but even here no agreement could be reached between the factions. After a six days' meeting, Stephen A. Douglas was nominated for President, and Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for Vice-President. The nomination of Douglas was received with very great enthusiasm. Mr. Fitzpatrick declining, Herschel

V. Johnson, of Georgia, was substituted. Mr. Johnson accepted the nomination.

That portion of the convention which seceded held a convention June 23, and nominated John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice-President. A "Union" convention was also held, at which John Bell, of Tennessee was nominated for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

With four Presidential candidates in the field, the exciting questions growing out of the institution of slavery, and the threats of disunion by a portion of the south in the event of the election of Lincoln, tended to make the campaign one of great interest. "Wide-Awake" clubs and organizations of "Hickory Boys" on the part of republicans and Douglas democrats, respectively, tended to increase the excitement. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held by each party in all the leading towns and cities, and even in many of the smaller villages. The names of the "Rail-Splitter" and the "Little Giant" evoked the greatest enthusiasm.

The Republican State Convention met in Iowa city, May 23, nominated a State ticket, and adopted a platform endorsing the action of the National Convention at Chicago, endorsing its nominations and favoring rigid economy in State matters. The Democratic Convention met at Des Moines July 12, nominated a State ticket, and passed resolutions endorsing Douglas and Johnson. The "Union ticket" was strongly condemned.

In this county the fight was waged as hard as in any county in the State. There was but one county officer of any import-

ance to be elected—clerk of the district court—consequently there was but little to attract from the great National questions.

The war for the Union was in progress during the political campaign of 1861, and issues growing out of that war were forming.

The republicans were the first to meet in convention, assembling at Des Moines, July 31, and nominating a candidate for governor and other State officers, adopting a platform heartily supporting the government in its assertion of the right to coerce, denouncing the doctrine of secession, maintaining the supremacy of the constitution, and declaring in the most forcible language that the rebellion should be put down at any cost.

The Democratic State Convention passed resolutions also unequivocally condemning the action of the seceding States, but declaring it to be the legitimate result of the successful teaching of the irrepressible conflict, and also denying *in toto* the right of the government to perpetuate the Union by force of arms. State sovereignty was endorsed, and the opposite doctrine declared to be fraught with disastrous consequences.

The campaign in this county afforded but little interest, the all-exciting questions of the war, filling the mind of every voter.

During 1862, the Union army had met with several reverses, and a gloomy feeling pervaded the minds of the people, having its effect upon the canvass for State officers.

The democrats met in convention at Des Moines, and adopted a platform in

which they expressed themselves as in favor of using all constitutional means for the suppression of the rebellion, and opposing any scheme of confiscation or emancipation; objecting to a suppression of the writ of *habeas corpus*; declaring the superiority of the white over the black race and opposed to the purchase of slaves.

The republicans, in their platform, adopted at Des Moines, resolved that it was the duty of every man to help maintain the government, condemned the course of the secession sympathizers, and asked all who were favorable to giving the national administration honest support, to co-operate with them.

In this county the campaign afforded but little of interest. The county officers to be elected were county judge and clerk of court. Austin North was elected to the former, and D. W. Dow to the latter.

In 1863, the democracy of the State met in convention at Des Moines, July 8, and nominated a candidate for governor and other State officers. Questions growing out of the war still afforded issues between the parties. The writ of *habeas corpus* had been suspended by the President; martial law had been declared in some of the States not in rebellion, and the proclamation of emancipation had been issued. These measures the democracy in convention and by resolution opposed, while the republican convention, which convened June 17, favored each. Thus were the issues defined. In Franklin county the vote on governor stood: William M. Stone, republican, 193; James M. Tuttle, democrat, 68; republican majority, 130.

In 1864, Abraham Lincoln was re-nominated by the republicans, and associated with him on the ticket was Andrew Johnson, the Union governor of Tennessee. The democrats put in nomination Gen. George B. McClellan for the Presidency, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for the Vice-Presidency. The republicans of Iowa, held a convention at Des Moines, July 7, and adopted a platform confirming the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln, and paying high tributes of praise to the loyal soldiers and soldiers' wives who were daily making sacrifices that the Union might be saved. The Democratic State Convention met at Des Moines, July 16, selected a State ticket, but adopted no platform. A peace convention, however, was held at Iowa City, August 24, which adopted resolutions denouncing the war and its further support, and rejecting the equality of the negro with the white man.

In 1865, the republicans were first in the field, meeting in convention at Des Moines, June 14, nominating a ticket and adopting a platform. The Union anti-negro suffrage party met at the capital, August 23 and nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform in which they resolved to sustain the administration of Andrew Johnson; that they were opposed to negro suffrage; that the soldiers of the late war deserved well of their countrymen, and that their sympathies were with them. The democrats met in convention the same day, but made no nominations, the party supporting the soldier's ticket as it was known.

The campaign of 1866 was fought on the issue of reconstruction in the southern States. The republicans in convention

resolved that the people who subdued the rebellion and their representatives in Congress had the right to re-organize the States that had been in rebellion. This was denied by some of the republicans and the entire democratic party. The conservative republicans, or those who were opposed to congressional action, met in convention and nominated a State ticket. The democratic convention adopted a platform, nominated two candidates, and resolved to support the ticket of the conservatives.

The general issues dividing the parties in 1867 were the same as in 1866.

The year 1868 brought with it another Presidential campaign. The republican National Convention met in Chicago and placed in nomination Ulysses S. Grant, the victorious Union general, associating with him Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. The democratic National Convention nominated Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr., for President and Vice President. The financial question began to be a leading issue, especially with reference to the payment of the bonds in coin or greenbacks, the republicans favoring the payment in coin, the democrats opposing. The latter also, by resolution, favored the abolition of the national banking system, and the substitution of United States notes for those of national banks. This was opposed by the republicans.

The campaigns of 1869, 1870 and 1871 were devoid of much interest, and were but repetitions of the results of previous years, as a glance at the official vote in this chapter will show.

The movement known as the liberal republican had a large influence, politically,

in 1872, having virtually dictated the democratic nomination for the Presidency, and the platform of principles on which the campaign against the republican party was dictated. The liberal republicans were those connected with the republican party who were opposed to any extreme measures in the reconstruction of the southern States, and who believed the time had come when past issues should be forgotten, and new issues formed; that the hand of reconciliation should be offered the South, and a united country, working together to build up the waste places of the South. Many of the most able men of the republican party, including Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, John M. Palmer, and others, united in this movement. In May a National Convention was held by the liberal republicans, in Cincinnati, which nominated Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice President. The following is a synopsis of the resolutions adopted :

1. Equality of all men before the law ; equal and exact justice to all, without regard to race, color or previous condition.
2. Opposition to the re-opening of all questions settled by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution.
3. Demand for the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion.
4. Local self-government ; supremacy of the civil over the military, and demand for the largest individual liberty consistent with public order.
5. Denunciation of the existing system of civil service.

6. Demand for a system of federal taxation which should not unnecessarily interfere with the industries of the people ; reference of the tariff to the congressional districts.

7. Demand for civil service reform, and for the election of President for a single term only.

8. Maintenance of public credit and denunciation of repudiation.

9. A speedy return to specie payment.

10. Thanks to the citizen-soldiers and sailors of the Republic.

11. Opposition to further grants to railroads

12. Cultivation of friendship with all nations ; regarding alike dishonorable, either to demand what is not right or submit to what is wrong.

The democracy, in convention, ratified the nominations of Greeley and Brown, and adopted the platform of the liberal republicans. The republicans re-nominated President Grant, and associated with him on the ticket Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. The disaffection among the democrats in consequence of the nomination of Horace Greeley, a life-long political enemy, was so great, that a third ticket was nominated, at the head of which was Charles O'Connor, the distinguished lawyer of New York. The democrats and liberal republicans met in State convention, and nominated a ticket composed of two democrats and three liberal republicans, and passed a resolution endorsing the nomination of Greeley. The liberal ticket in this county did not meet with much encouragement, the vote given it being only that number usually polled by the democratic nomi-

nees. The total vote this year in Franklin county was 1,035, and the republican majority ranged between 708 and 898.

The question of Capital *vs.* Labor, engaged the attention of the people in 1873. The Republican State Convention met at DesMoines June 25, and after nominating candidates, adopted resolutions declaring against monopolies, and urging that the several States should carefully restrict the powers of the railroad companies and other monopolies. Class legislation was also denounced. The democratic party of the State made no regular nomination this year, but generally supported the anti-monopoly ticket. A convention was held at DesMoines, August 12, nominating candidates, and adopting resolutions, declaring that the old party organizations were no longer useful, denouncing corruption in government affairs, and urging the necessity of political honesty. In this county the general aspect of affairs remained unchanged, the republicans carrying the county on the State ticket by majorities ranging above 800. The total vote was about 1,100.

In 1874, the issues were the same as in the previous year, and the anti-monopolists made a gallant fight in this county as well as in the State, but were defeated in both.

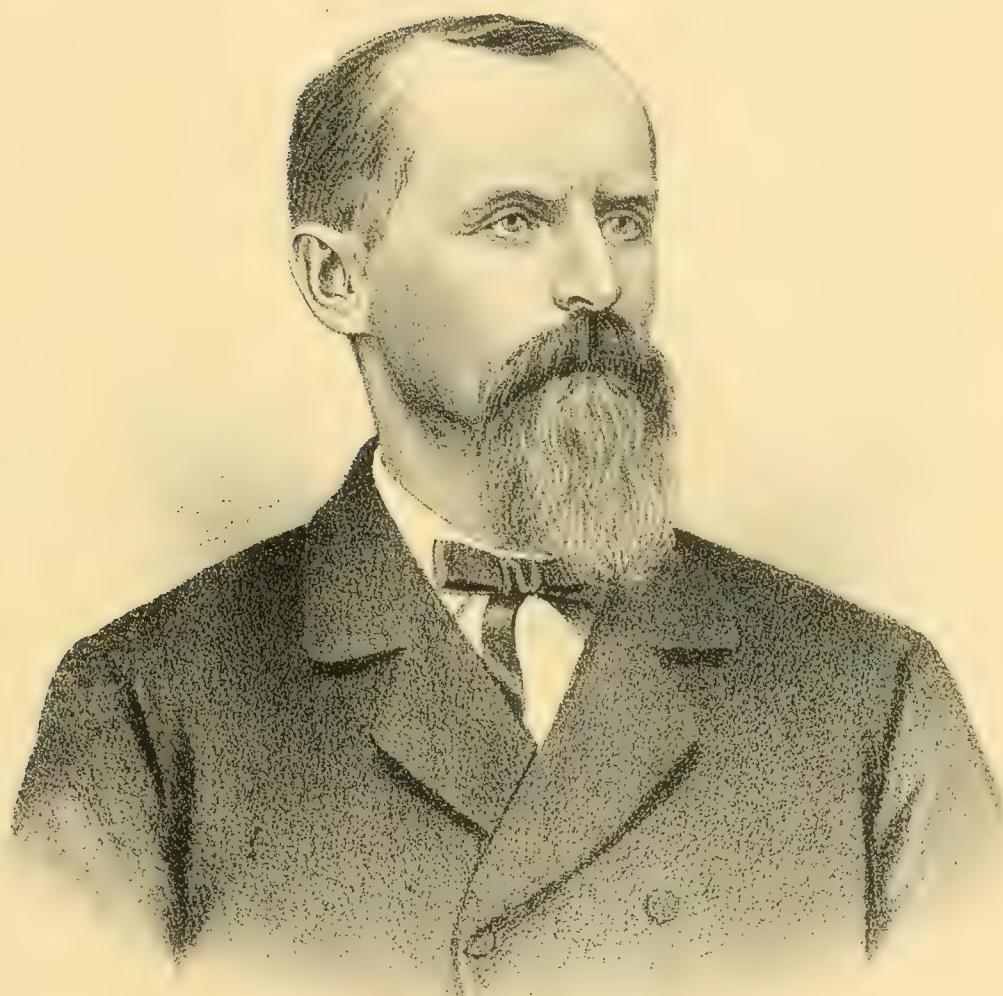
A convention was called to meet at Des Moines June 24, 1875, to be composed of democrats, anti-monopolists and liberal republicans. Assembling, a ticket was nominated headed by Shepherd Lefler for governor, and a platform of principles adopted covering the principal ground of belief of the three elements represented. The republicans met in convention and nominated S. J. Kirkwood for governor.

A temperance convention was also held, and Rev. John H. Lozier nominated for governor. In Franklin county, the vote for governor stood: Kirkwood, 923; Lefler, 214. The temperance candidate did not receive a single vote in this county.

The election in 1876, was for National, State and county officers. Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler were the republican candidates for President and Vice-President, while Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks received the nomination of the democratic party for the same offices. Peter Cooper was the nominee of the independent party or greenbackers for President. The hard times which began in 1878 had a perceptible effect upon this campaign. The democratic party, which for some years had been acting on the defensive, when not allied to some other political body, now assumed the aggressive, and under the banner of "Tilden and reform," forced the republicans in the defensive. On the part of the democrats the campaign was boldly conducted, though it cannot truthfully be said that Tilden was the choice of the Nation, especially of the western element of the party.

In this State the greenbackers held two conventions, at the first of which it adopted a platform containing their principal tenets.

The republicans adopted as a platform substantially the following points: 1, Unity of the Nation; 2, Economy in the administration of the government; 3, A currency convertible with coin; 4, All railway and other corporations to be subject to the law-making power. The democrats adopted but a single resolution approving



Geo W. Pease.

the platform of the National Democratic Convention and the nominations of Tilden and Hendricks.

In 1877, State tickets were nominated by democrats, republicans, greenbackers and prohibitionists. The latter had for a candidate, Elias Jessup, of Hardin county. The republican candidate, was John H. Gear; democratic, John P. Irish; and greenback, Daniel P. Stubbs. The vote in Franklin county stood: Gear, 1311; Irish, 336; Jessup, 10; Stubbs, 16.

In 1878, State tickets were nominated by greenbackers, democrats and republicans. Subsequently a fusion was effected by the democrats and greenbackers, and a portion of the nominees of each of their State tickets were chosen as the choice of both parties. The result in this county is seen by the official vote.

The campaign of 1879, was opened May 12, by the democracy meeting in convention and nominating a State ticket, headed by H. H. Trimble for governor. A lengthy platform was adopted. The greenbackers were next in the field, their ticket being headed by Daniel Campbell for governor. The republicans met and nominated John H. Gear for governor, together with a full State ticket. Lastly, the prohibitionists met and placed in nomination George T. Carpenter, of Mahaska, for governor. Mr. Carpenter declining, D. R. Dungan, of Eldora, was substituted. The republicans nominated a straight ticket, while the opposition combined on a "People's ticket," composed of independent republicans, greenbackers and democrats.

The general campaign in 1880 began quite early, especially among aspirants for

office, and their friends. The preliminary canvass for the nomination grew quite warm as both republicans and democrats were alike confident that they would succeed in the National struggle. James A. Garfield received the republican nomination for President, and associated with him on the ticket, was Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President. Winfield S. Hancock was nominated for President by the democrats, and with him was William H. English for Vice-President. James B. Weaver and Gen. Chambers for President and Vice-President, respectively, on the National or greenback ticket. The canvass was pushed with vigor, the democratic and republican parties each using their utmost endeavors to be successful. The National party, under the lead of Weaver, also endeavored to increase its votes, Mr. Weaver making speeches in more than half the States in the Union. The first State Convention held in Iowa this year was by the republicans, at DesMoines, April 7. The platform adopted consisted of three resolutions, the first demanding that candidates be nominated at Chicago by the National Republican Convention, of National reputation for ability; second, that James G. Blaine be the choice of the republicans of the State, and third, instructing delegates to the National Convention to vote for Blaine. The greenbackers met at DesMoines, May 11, and adopted a platform re-asserting their demands for the abolition of the National banks, the reduction of the army, the limitation of Chinese immigration, the reduction of salaries, and the payment of the National debt in greenbacks. The democrats met at DesMoines, Sept. 2,

HISTORY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform endorsing Hancock and English, and the National platform adopted at Cincinnati.

The election of 1881 was for State and county officers. The three leading parties had tickets in the field. In Franklin county the vote for governor stood: Buren R. Sherman, republican, 1,135; L. G. Kinne, democrat, 188; D. M. Clark, greenback, 75.

In 1882, the election was for State and county officers and members of Congress, and was a heated one. Particulars as to candidates and vote will be found in the official vote.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

In this connection is presented the official vote of Franklin county, for every general election from 1856 to 1883, so far as could be ascertained from the records in the court house.

The following is the record transcript of the elections since that time:

Election August, 1856

Prosecuting Attorney.

Samuel B. Jackson.....	28—7
Robert F. Piatt.....	21

Clerk of Courts.

Samuel R. Mitchell.....	33
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November, 1856.

President.

John C. Fremont.....	110—78
James Buchanan.....	32

Delegates to Constitutional Convention

S. Winchester.....	110—91
William McClintock.....	19

April, 1857.

Prosecuting Attorney.

Robert F. Piatt.....	85—8
Benjamin Butterfield.....	77

Clerk of Courts.

S. C. Brazzelton.....	79—7
James A. Guthrie.....	72
Solomon Brazzelton.....	18

County Assessor.

John I. Popejoy.....	95—21
William Tharpe.....	74

August, 1857.

County Judge.

Samuel R. Mitchell.....	109—1
James B. Reeve.....	108

Treasurer and Recorder

Milton Clover.....	108—3
Isaac Miller.....	104
Isaac Dodd.....	1

Surveyor.

H. P. Allen.....	219
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Sheriff.

A. S. Ross.....	216
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Coroner

William Ward.....	111—12
George Ryan.....	99
William Vanhorn.....	3

April, 1858.

Superintendent of Schools.

R. F. Piatt.....	61—23
William C. Boyles.....	37
John Staley.....	17

School Fund Commissioner.

George W. Hansell.....	39—13
H. W. Shroyer.....	16

October, 1858.

Clerk of Courts.

John D. Leland.....	86—13
John E. Boyles.....	73
S. C. Brazzelton.....	45

Drainage Commissioners.

W. H. Thompson.....	78—30
David Church.....	48

Coroner.

John Cromwell.....	62—16
E. H. Sparling.....	46
A. H. Bridgeman.....	1
George Lyman.....	1

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October, 1859.

County Judge.

Henry Shroyer..... 153—53

James B. Reeve..... 100

Treasurer and Recorder.

James Thompson..... 106—18

John E. Boyles..... 88

Isaac Miller..... 53

Sheriff.

F. A. Denton..... 86—28

George Ryan..... 58

W. B. Freeburn..... 46

George W. Thompson..... 32

J. E. Cannam..... 19

T. C. Riddle..... 5

School Superintendent.

W. N. Davidson..... 170—59

J. W. Avery..... 111

A. H. Bridgeman..... 13

Surveyor.

Obadiah Smith..... 171—98

J. M. Hansberry..... 73

Drainage Commissioner.

L. H. Morgan..... 251

Coroner.

L. Armstrong..... 249

November, 1860.

Clerk of Courts.

D. W. Dow..... 152—38

John D. Leland..... 114

Henry White..... 22

A. H. Bridgeman..... 1

Coroner.

L. Shroyer..... 138—112

W. W. Soper..... 26

L. Benjamin..... 20

J. M. White..... 6

D. W. Dow..... 1

J. D. Brand..... 6

Drainage Commissioner.

William May..... 111—101

James Jenkins..... 10

L. Shroyer..... 1

October, 1861.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, rep.,..... 237—207

W. H. Merritt, dem'..... 30

County Judge.

A. T. Reeve..... 132—69

J. M. White..... 63

F. A. Denton..... 55

A. Denton..... 1

Treasurer and Recorder.

George Beed..... 237—211

L. H. Morgan..... 26

S. R. Mitchell..... 6

Surveyor.

O. Smith..... 104—33

S. H. Vankirk..... 71

George Beed..... 1

Sheriff.

J. W. Ward..... 97—30

William Ward..... 67

E. A. Evans..... 38

J. E. Hunter..... 45

Scattering..... 9

School Superintendent.

N. B. Chapman..... 141—64

W. N. Davidson..... 77

J. W. Avery..... 50

J. Avery..... 2

October, 1862.

County Judge.

Austin North..... 190—179

N. McDonald..... 11

James T. McCormick..... 8

Clerk of Courts.

Daniel W. Dow..... 196—133

W. N. Davidson..... 63

NOTE.—For some reason the records do not give any returns for the years 1863, 1864 and 1865. The list of officers elected will be found in the chapter up in "Representation;" but it is impossible to give the vote.

Election, October 9, 1866.

Clerk of District Court.

R. S. Benson..... 204—9

A. T. Reeve..... 195

County Recorder.

James H. Beed..... 257—115

H. C. Graves..... 142

George Beed..... 2

Additional Tax.

For additional tax..... 285—188

Against " " 97

HISTORY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Election, October 8, 1867.

County Judge

W. W. Day.....	242—35
James Thompson.....	207
D. D. Day.....	1
County Treasurer	
George Beed.....	446
Sheriff.	
A. Pickering.....	248—55
Lewis P. Berry.....	193
N. B. Chapman.....	1
Superintendent of Schools.	
L. B. Raymond.....	222—33
N. B. Chapman.....	189
John Avery.....	1
County Surveyor	
S. H. Vankirk.....	483—423
O. Smith.....	10
Coroner.	
J. C. Addis.....	445
Drainage Commissioner.	
B. H. Gibbs.....	399

November, 1868.

Clerk of Courts.

R. S. Benson.....	554—547
J. T. McFaddin.....	7
James Beed.....	1
Recorder.	

Henry Meyer..... 232—38

James Beed..... 194

James Walker..... 156

Charles Meyer..... 1

October, 1869.

Auditor.

R. S. Benson.....	374—50
G. G. Clemmer.....	324
G. C. Clemmer.....	2
Treasurer.	
A. T. Reeve.....	380—54
George Beed.....	326
Sheriff.	
A. B. Hudson.....	399—92
D. G. Carbaugh.....	307
School Superintendent	
J. Cheston Whitney.....	429—163
L. B. Raymond.....	266
Drainage Commissioner.	
Henry Thompson.....	16

Election, October, 1870.

Judges of Supreme Court.

Chester C. Cole, Rep.....	381
W. E. Miller, Rep.....	596
James G. Day, Rep.....	594
J. C. Knapp, Dem.....	38
P. H. Smith, Dem.....	38
Reuben Noble, Dem.....	38
Secretary of State.	
Ed Wright.....	594—584
Charles Doerr.....	10
Auditor of State.	
John Russell.....	595—585
W. W. Garner.....	10
State Treasurer.	
Samuel E. Rankin.....	595—557
W. C. James.....	38
Register of State Land office.	
Aaron Brown.....	595—557
D. T. Ellsworth.....	38
Attorney General.	
Henry Oleman.....	595—558
H. M. Martin.....	37
Supreme Court Reporter.	
Charles Lindeman.....	595—557
W. E. McLellan.....	38
Congress.	
Jackson Orr.....	592—555
C. C. Smeltzer.....	37
District Judge.	
Daniel D. Chase.....	592
District Attorney.	
J. H. Bradley.....	588
Clerk of Courts.	
T. C. McKenzie.....	605—599
George Pettis.....	6
D. W. Dow.....	1
County Recorder.	
Henry Meyer, Sr.....	611—605
Ed. Avery.....	6
Coroner.	
J. M. Wait.....	609
Board of Supervisors,	
C. J. Mott.....	460
E. L. Clock.....	440
J. I. Popejoy.....	501
W. H. Hoxie.....	201
David Elliott.....	23
Baker.....	1

October Election, 1871.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter.....745—664

J. C. Knapp.....81

Lieutenant Governor.

H. C. Bullis.....745—656

M. M. Ham.....89

Judge Supreme Court

J. G. Day.....748—680

J. F. Duncombe.....88

Superintendent Public Instruction.

A. Abernethy.....748—696

E. Mumm.....36

E. M. Dunn.....52

State Senator.

E. A. Howland.....808

Representative.

M. A. Leahy.....797

County Treasurer.

A. T. Reeve.....806

Auditor.

R. S. Benson.....819

Sheriff.

A. B. Hudson.....461—92

A. Pickering.....369

County Superintendent

J. C. Whitney.....815

Surveyor.

O. Smith.....839

Coroner.

A. Graham.....835

Supervisor.

B. K. Jackson.....429—18

J. I. Popejoy.....411

Stock Act.

For.....349

Against.....370—21

November Election, 1872.

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young.....953—871

E. A. Guilbert.....82

State Treasurer.

William Christy.....876—717

M. J. Rholfs.....159

Register State Land Office.

Aaron Brown.....870—710

Jacob Butler.....150

Attorney General.

(To fill vacancy.)

M. E. Cutts.....870

Congressman, 4th District.

H. O. Pratt.....869—708

A. T. Lusch.....161

Judge Circuit Court, 11th District.

J. H. Bradley.....882—869

John A. Hull.....13

F. Bliss.....1

District Attorney.

M. D. O'Connell.....909—898

H. E. J. Boardman.....11

W. N. Davidson.....2

J. M. McKenzie.....1

Clerk of District and Circuit Court.

T. C. McKenzie.....1038

County Recorder.

G. C. Hayes.....1039

Supervisor.

D. W. Elliott.....762—496

E. L. Clock.....267

Superintendent of Schools.

(To fill vacancy.)

I. W. Myers.....544—83

G. H. Brock.....461

M. A. Ives.....1

Stock Act.

For.....497—148

Against.....349

October Election, 1873.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter.....979—866

J. G. Vale.....113

Lieutenant Governor.

Joseph Dysart.....981—871

C. Whiting.....110

Supreme Judge.

Joseph M. Beck.....979—866

B. J. Hall.....113

Superintendent Public Instruction.

A. Abernethy.....978—866

D. W. Prindle.....112

Representative.

M. A. Leahy.....978—870

G. B. Rockwell.....108

HISTORY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

County Auditor.	Congressman.
J. M. Wait.....683—283	H. O. Pratt.....721—483
William H. Thompson.....400	John Bowman.....238
Treasurer.	Judge of District Court.
R. S. Benson.....572—57	I. J. Mitchell.....617—347
George Beed.....515	John Porter.....270
Sheriff.	District Attorney.
A. N. Minor.....719—356	M. D. O'Connell.....671—353
Philip Salisbury.....363	C. A. Clark.....315
Surveyor.	John Porter.....1
P. S. Brennan.....674—276	Col. Clark.....1
S. H. Vankirk.....398	C. H. Clark.....1
Superintendent of Schools.	Clerk of Circuit and District Courts.
G. G. Clemmer.....1061—1057	M. A. Ives.....587—219
I. W. Myers.....4	A. I. Smith.....368
Coroner.	T. C. McKenzie.....2
Andrew Graham.....1069	I. W. Daggett.....3
Supervisor.	County Recorder.
L. D. Lane.....598—122	G. C. Hayes.....935
C. J. Mott.....476	Stock Act.
County High School	For.....682—557
For.....165	Against.....125
Against.....744—579	Supervisor.
Increase of Board of Supervisors.	David Church.....228—140
For.....126	Richard T. Blake.....88
Against.....746—621	William Boots.....1
<i>October Election, 1874.</i>	T. E. B. Hudson.....1
Secretary of State.	<i>October Election, 1875.</i>
Josiah T. Young.....749—516	Governor.
David Morgan.....233	Samuel J. Kirkwood.....923—709
Auditor of State.	Shepherd Lefler.....214
B. R. Sherman.....753—514	Lieutenant Governor.
Joseph M. King.....229	Joshua G. Newbold.....923—709
State Treasurer.	Emmett B. Woodward.....214
William Christy.....750—518	Supreme Judge.
H. C. Hargis.....232	Austin Adams.....923—710
Register State Land Office.	William J. Knight.....213
David Secor.....749—517	Superintendent Public Instruction.
R. H. Rodearmel.....232	Alonzo Abernethy.....924—711
Attorney General.	Isaiah Doane.....213
M. E. Cutts.....750—518	State Senator.
John H. Keatly.....232	Lemuel Dwelle.....929—721
Supreme Court Reporter.	James M. Elder.....208
J. S. Runnels.....750—518	Representative 68th District.
J. M. Weart.....232	Lorenzo D. Lane.....456—11
Clerk of Supreme Court.	Daniel W. Dow.....445
E. J. Holmes.....750—518	George B. Rockwell.....27
George W. Ball.....232	Marmaduke P. Rosecrans.....196

HISTORY OF FRANKIN COUNTY.

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County Auditor.		Treasurer State.	
John M. Wait.....	1103-1084	George W. Bemis.....	1175-796
James M. Snyder.....	19	Wesley Jones.....	379
County Treasurer.		Register State Land Office.	
Rufus S. Benson.....	768-413	David Secor.....	1175-796
Henry Meyers, Sr.....	355	N. C. Ridenour.....	379
Clerk]of Courts.		G. M. Walker.....	
(To fill vacancy.)		5	5
Thomas B. Taylor.....	595-73	Attorney General.	
James T. McCormick.....	522	John F. McJunkin	1175-796
William C. Tyrrell.....	2	J. C. Cook.....	379
Sheriff.		Superintendent Public Instruction.	
Abel N. Minor.....	937-813	(To fill vacancy.)	
Newton Penney.....	124	Carl W. Van Coellen.....	1180-1175
O. H. Hemming.....	65	J. A. North.....	5
County Superintendent of Schools.		Congress.	
Orilla M. Reeve.....	574-79	Nathaniel C. Deering.....	1177-793
G. H. Brock.....	495	Cyrus Foreman.....	384
I. W. Myers.....	8	Judge Circuit Court.	
County Surveyor.		J. H. Bradley.....	1268-978
L. B. Raymond.....	447-64	J. T. Frazier.....	290
P. S. Brennan.....	283	Clerk of Courts.	
S. H. Vankirk.....	282	Thomas B. Taylor.....	893-318
Coroner.		James T. McCormick.....	575
O. B. Harriman	1114	G. R. Miner.....	87
Supervisor.		County Recorder.	
John I. Popejoy.....	208	Guy C. Hayes.....	1561
<i>November Election, 1876.</i>		Supervisor.	
Judge Supreme Court.		W. A. Alexander,.....	371-125
William H. Seevers.....	1175-796	William Glendenning.....	246
Walter I. Hayes.....	379	<i>October Election, 1877.</i>	
Judge Supreme Court to fill vacancy created by Chapter 7 of Acts 16th General Assembly.		Governor.	
James H. Rothrock.....	1176-798	John H. Gear.....	1311-975
William Graham.....	378	John P. Irish.....	336
Judge Supreme Court to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Chester C. Cole,		Elias Jessup.....	10
William H. Seevers	1175-796	Daniel P. Stubbs.....	16
Walter I. Hayes.....	379	Lieutenant Governor.	
Charles Negus.....	1	Frank T. Campbell.....	1344-1020
Secretary of State.		William C. James.....	324
Josiah T. Young.....	1175-796	O. McCready,.....	16
John Strubenaugh.....	379	Judge Supreme Court.	
A. McReady.....	5	J. G. Day.....	1339-1011
Auditor State.		H. E. J. Boardman.....	328
Buren R. Sherman.....	1175-796	John Porter	16
Wm. Groneweg.....	379	Superintendent Public Instruction.	
David Brown.....	5	C. W. Von Coellen.....	1331-1210
		G. D. Cullison.....	121
		V. G. Collison.....	202
		S. T. Ballard	16

HISTORY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Representative 78th District.	
John H. King.....	1202—996
W. W. Knapp.....	207
Daniel Dougherty.....	255
County Auditor.	
C. L. Clock.....	879—86
John M. Wait.....	793
County Treasurer.	
T. C. McKenzie.....	905—126
Gideon G. Clemmer.....	779
Sheriff.	
M. B. Jones, rep.....	892—560
M. K. Donovan, dem.....	332
Robert Jeffers.....	268
John H. Rule.....	182
John Hartgraves.....	1
Surveyor. (To fill vacancy.)	
S. H. Vankirk.....	574—222
John T. Stearns.....	352
Surveyor. (Full term.)	
S. H. Vankirk.....	909—152
John T. Stearns.....	757
Superintendent Schools. (To fill vacancy.)	
I. W. Myers.....	900—410
L. B. Raymond.....	490
G. W. Miller.....	4
Superintendent Schools. (Full term.)	
I. W. Myers.....	1077—524
L. B. Raymond.....	553
G. W. Miller.....	13
Coroner.	
J. H. Hutchins.....	829—742
C. D. Tidd	77
O. B. Harriman.....	9
Dr. J. I. Leas.....	1
Supervisor.	
David Church.....	352
October Election 1878.	
Secretary of State.	
John A. T. Hull.....	1127—702
F. M. Farnsworth.....	425
E. M. Farnsworth.....	145
E. N. Farnsworth.....	29
Auditor of State.	
Buren R. Sherman.....	1128—584
Joseph Eiboeck.....	543
G. D. Swearinger.....	44
Treasurer of State.	
George W. Bemis.....	1128—565
M. L. Devin.....	563
M. L. Divine.....	35
Register State Land Office.	
James K. Powers.....	1130—534
M. Farrington.....	596
Attorney General.	
John F. McJunkin	1054—543
John Gibbons.....	511
John E. McJunkin.....	73
John Gibbins	29
C. H. Jackson.....	44
Supreme Judge.	
James H. Rothrock.....	1126—537
James C. Knapp.....	589
James Knapp.....	9
Clerk Supreme Court.	
Edward J. Holmes.....	1127—529
Alex. Runyan.....	598
Supreme Court Reporter.	
John S. Rennells.....	1061—564
John B. Elliott.....	497
John S. Rennells.....	66
John Elliott.....	43
George W. Rutherford.....	44
Congress.	
Nathaniel C. Deering.....	1101—547
L. H. Weller.....	554
W. V. Allen.....	74
District Judge.	
J. W. McKenzie.....	1485—1264
H. E. J. Boardman.....	221
District Attorney.	
J. L. Stevens	1247—780
N. B. Hyatt.....	467
Clerk of Courts.	
Henry A. Harriman,.....	986—251
T. B. Taylor.....	735
County Recorder.	
A. W. Crawford.....	801—67
C. S. Guilford.....	734
George W. Folsom.....	166
Supervisor.	
J. I. Popejoy.....	242—21
Wesley Brogan.....	221

HISTORY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

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October Election, 1879.

Governor.

John H. Gear.....	1345-1067
H. H. Trimble.....	278
Daniel Campbell.....	180

Lieutenant Governor.

Frank T. Campbell.....	1343-1070
J. A. O. Yeaman.....	273
H. M. Moore.....	182

Supreme Judge.

J. M. Beck.....	1344-1069
Reuben Noble.....	275
M. H. Jones.....	180

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Carl W. Von Coellen.....	1346-1075
Erwin Boke.....	271
J. A. Nash.....	182

State Senator.

F. M. Goodykoont.....	1791
Representative.	

John H. King.....	1240-698
H. H. Schell.....	542
C. C. Freeguard.....	1
S. B. Elder.....	1

County Auditor.

Charles L. Clock.....	1567-1364
Philip H. Wolfenbarger.....	203
C. P. Philps.....	18

County Treasurer.

Tom C. McKenzie, Ind.....	1596-1398
J. M. Carroll.....	198
N. B. Enfield.....	1

Sheriff.

Martin B. Jones.....	1546-1301
M. A. Leahey.....	245
A. R. Carter.....	8

Surveyor.

S. H. Van Kirk.....	1180-821
Thomas R. Kelley.....	333
P. S. Brennan.....	309

Superintendent of Schools.

John E. Evans.....	872-167
I. W. Myers.....	675
George Miller.....	206
Loren J. Merris.....	5

Coroner.

James H. Hutchins.....	778-237
C. H. Tidd.....	541
William Boddy.....	221
J. Crebbs.....	59

Supervisor.

W. A. Alexander.....	405-25
W. H. McMillan.....	380
Jail Appropriation.	
For.....	1100-876
Against.....	224

November Election, 1880.

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull.....	1519-1047
A. B. Keith.....	402
George M. Walker.....	70

Auditor of State.

W. V. Lucas.....	1516-1041
Charles I. Barker.....	401
G. V. Swearinger.....	74

Treasurer of State.

E. H. Conger.....	1517-1041
Martin Blim.....	401
Matthew Farrington.....	73

Register of State Land Office.

J. K. Powers.....	1521-1129
Daniel Dougherty.....	392
Thomas Hooker.....	74

Attorney General.

S. McPherson.....	1516-1115
Charles A. Clark.....	401
W. A. Spurrier.....	74

Congress.

N. C. Deering.....	1457-1092
J. S. Root.....	365
M. B. Doolittle.....	154
J. H. King.....	1
E. J. Dean.....	12

Circuit Judge.

David D. Miracle.....	1684-1881
John Porter.....	303

Clerk of Courts.

C. S. Guilford.....	1968-1964
R. S. Wardwell.....	4
Mose Harriman	1

County Recorder.

A. W. Crawford.....	1975-1971
T. I. McChesney.....	4

Supervisor.

William Barry.....	364-172
A. H. Bemis.....	192

HISTORY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Additional Appropriation for County Jail.	
For.....	1448—1277
Against.....	171
Convention for Constitutional Amendment.	
Yes.....	1390—1152
No.....	238
<i>October Election, 1881.</i>	
Governor.	
Buren R. Sherman.....	1135—870
L. G. Kinne	188
D. M. Clark.....	75
Thomas Phelps.....	1
Wm. Johnson.....	1
Lieutenant-Governor.	
O. H. Manning.....	1138—876
J. M. Walker.....	189
James M. Holland.....	72
John M. Cent.....	1
Supreme Judge.	
Austin Adams.....	1137—874
H. B. Hendershott.....	190
Jacob W. Rogers	1
W. W. Williamson.....	72
Superintendent of Public Instruction.	
J. W. Akers.....	1138—876
W. H. Butler.....	260
J. Hammond.....	1
Mrs. A. M. Swain.....	1
State Senator (Vacancy).	
H. G. Parker.....	1301
Representative.	
R. S. Benson.....	1246—1103
F. J. Bush.....	143
District Judge.	
H. C. Henderson.....	1391
County Auditor.	
I. M. Wait.....	834—278
C. P. Phelps.....	555
J. S. Nye.....	1
Treasurer.	
C. L. Clock.....	1397
Sheriff.	
S. C. Stevens.....	1387—1381
J. M. Soper.....	4
Frank Thayer.....	1
J. S. Nye.....	1

County Superintendent of Schools.	
John E. Evans.....	1387
Nancy Evans.....	1
Solomon Gamble.....	1
County Surveyor.	
S. H. Vankirk.....	1384
T. Kelley.....	1
E. H. Weitzel.....	1
Coroner.	
J. H. Hutchins.....	1397
Supervisor.	
A. D. St. Clair.....	273
N. Peany.....	2
Stock Act.	
For permitting stock to run at large....	64
Against.....	1134
<i>November, 1882.</i>	
Secretary State.	
John A. T. Hull.....	1232
T. O. Walker.....	524
William Gaston.....	33
Auditor State.	
John L. Brown.....	1232—708
William Thompson.....	524
G. A. Wyant.....	33
Treasurer State.	
Edwin H. Conger.....	1232—708
John Foley.....	524
George Doerr.....	33
Attorney General.	
Smith McPherson.....	1232—707
J. H. Bremermann.....	525
James A. Rice.....	33
Supreme Judge.	
William H. Seevers.....	1163—653
Charles E. Bronson.....	510
M. A. Jones.....	33
H. T. Bonorden.....	16
Clerk Supreme Court.	
Gilbert B. Pray.....	1232—723
H. F. Bonorden.....	509
J. E. N. Clark.....	33
Reporter Supreme Court.	
Ezra C. Ebersole	1231—696
L. A. Palmer.....	535
J. H. Williamson.....	33

District Judge.		Clerk of Courts.
H. C. Henderson.....	1218—675	C. S. Guilford..... 1765—1763
B. L. Burritt.....	543	R. S. Bird..... 2
District Attorney.		County Recorder.
J. L. Stevens....	1295—839	Lewis Elseffer..... 1730
M. W. Anderson.....	456	Supervisor.
Congress.		W. H. McMillan..... 424—16
J. A. Holmes.....	1279—806	L. P. Holden..... 408
John Cliggitt.....	473	Holden..... 2
Isaac Doane.....	34	H. P. Holden..... 11
John Dunn.....	1	

CHAPTER XII.

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

While unworthy men, at times, may force themselves into office, it cannot but be acknowledged that the great body of office-holders of the country are truly representative men,—men of positive force and character. They are of the number that build up and strengthen a town, county or State. In this chapter, as far as possible, are given sketches of all who have served the Nation, State or county, in an official capacity, who could be classed among the citizens of Franklin county. Some of the sketches are imperfect, but it is not the fault of the historian that they are not more complete. Some of the parties have passed away, leaving no record from which a sketch could be obtained, while others have left the county and the place of their residence is unknown.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Franklin county became a part of the second congressional district, on its or-

ganization, and was represented in the thirty-third Congress, from 1853 to 1855, by John P. Cook, of Davenport.

Mr. Cook was a native of the State of New York, and in 1836, came west to Davenport. He was elected a member of Congress as a whig, and held the views of that party until its dissolution. On the breaking up of the whig party, he affiliated with the democratic party, the principles of which he labored to sustain and promulgate, even to the end of his days. His life was one of great energy and industry. He was by natural instinct a true western man,—a wide-awake, thoroughly active pioneer, who never saw the time when he could lay aside the business harness, and, to all appearances, never wanted to. As a lawyer, he had but few superiors; was always ready, fluent and an able advocate, and with these qualities were combined energy, tact and industry; and for

years he stood pre-eminently high. Mr. Cook died at Davenport, April 17, 1872.

James Thorington, of Davenport, was the next representative in Congress from the second district. He was not a man of extraordinary ability, but was a good politician and wire-puller. He was afterward minister to one of the South American States.

Timothy Davis, of Elkader, Clayton county, was the next, and served the district from 1857 to 1859, in the thirty-fifth Congress.

William Vandever, of Dubuque, was elected a member of the thirty-sixth Congress and re-elected to the thirty-seventh. William Vandever was a native of Maryland. In 1839, he came west, locating in Rock Island, where he remained until 1851, when he moved to Dubuque. In 1855, he formed a partnership with Ben. W. Samuels, of Dubuque, in the practice of law. In 1858, he was elected a member of the thirty-sixth Congress. He made a useful member of that body. While serving his second term, he abandoned his seat in Congress, returned home and raised the 9th Iowa Infantry, of which he was made colonel. In 1862, he was promoted to a brigadier-general, and at the close of the war was breveted major-general.

By the census of 1862, Iowa was entitled to six representatives in Congress. Franklin, on the State being re-districted, became a part of the sixth district. Its first representative was A. W. Hubbard, of Sioux City. He was elected in the fall of 1862, and became a member of the thirty-eighth Congress. He was re-elected a

member of the thirty-ninth and fortieth Congress.

Charles Pomeroy, of Fort Dodge, was the next representative in Congress from the sixth district. He was elected in 1868 as a member of the forty first Congress, and served one term, when he was succeeded by Jackson Orr, of Boonesborough, in 1871, who served in the forty-second Congress as a representative. He was also re-elected to the forty-third Congress.

In 1870, it was found that the population of the State had increased to a number entitling it to nine representatives in Congress. In the re-districting, Franklin county became a part of the fourth district. It was first represented by Henry O. Pratt, of Charles City, in the 43d Congress; he was re-elected to the 44th and served until March, 1877. Mr. Pratt was a native of Maine. He came west at an early day, and in June, 1862, was admitted to the bar at Mason City. Soon afterwards a call was made for 600,000 men, by the president, and he enlisted as a private in company B, 32d Iowa Infantry. He became completely broken down in health in less than a year, and was discharged in the spring of 1863. The following summer, while regaining his health, he taught a small school in Worth Co., Iowa. His health being restored, he commenced the practice of law at Charles City.

N. C. Deering was the successor to Mr. Pratt. He was elected as a member of the 45th and re-elected to the 46th and 47th Congress. He was an influential member. In 1882, a change was again made in the congressional district by which Franklin county was thrown into the tenth district, and Major J. A. Holmes,

of Boone county, was elected as the first representative after this change. Col. John Scott, of Story county, and Hon. C. C Carpenter, of Fort Dodge, were candidates in the convention against him.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The fourth General Assembly convened at Iowa City Dec. 6, 1852, and adjourned Jan. 24, 1853. At this time Franklin county, although unorganized, was associated with Dallas, Greene, Polk, Boone, Story, Marshall, Risley, Will, Fox, Pocahontas, Humboldt, Wright, Hardin, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Emmett, Bancroft, Winnebago and Worth, constituting one district, with Andrew L. Hull as senator, and J. F. Rice, J. C. Goodson and Benjamin Green as representatives.

The fifth General Assembly convened at Iowa City, Dec. 4, 1854, and also convened in extra session in July, 1858. The district, of which Franklin county was a part, was represented by James C. Jordan, in the Senate, and Jacob W. Rogers in the House.

The sixth General Assembly convened at Iowa City, in December, 1856, and adjourned Jan. 29, 1857. At this time the district was composed of Fayette, Bremer, Butler, Franklin, Grundy, Hardin, Wright, Webster, Boone, Story, Greene and Humboldt counties. The district was represented by Aaron Brown, of Fayette, in the Senate, and Walter C. Wilson, of Hamilton, in the House.

The seventh General Assembly convened at DesMoines, Jan. 11, 1858. Aaron Brown was still in the Senate, and the district was represented in the House by C. C. Carpenter, of Fort Dodge.

The eighth General Assembly convened at DesMoines, Jan. 8, 1860, and also convened in extra session, May 15, 1861. At this time Franklin county was associated with Grundy, Black Hawk and Butler counties as the thirty-sixth senatorial district, and was represented by A. F. Brown, a lawyer from Black Hawk county. The representative district comprised the counties of Franklin, Wright, Butler and Grundy, which was served in the House by Chauncey Gillett, of Hampton.

Chauncey Gillett was born in Bridport, Addison Co., Vt., in October, 1820, and when little past his majority removed to Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1844, he moved to Columbus and went into business there—that of handling musical instruments. In 1856, he made some investments in Franklin county, but did not move his family out until 1857. Upon his arrival he laid out the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 30—forty acres—into Gillett's addition to Hampton, and built the house which is now a part of the Phoenix Hotel, on the corner of Fourth and Main streets. In 1859, he was elected to the legislature, and served with marked ability. He was a radical republican, and was the first republican postmaster at Hampton, having been appointed by President Lincoln in the spring of 1861. Never a very strong or robust man, the vigorous climate proved too much for him and he was stricken with consumption. With characteristic pluck and nerve, however, he kept up his courage and hope to the last, and insisted on taking a trip to Chicago on business against the advice of his family and friends, and while there was taken worse, and died in September, 1862.

He was a public-spirited man, and a citizen whose loss was severely felt in Hampton, and if he had lived, his ability and the esteem in which he was held would have doubtless placed him among the first men in Iowa. He left no children, and his wife yet resides in Hampton, and is now the wife of E. S. Stiles.

The ninth General Assembly convened in January, 1862. This district was represented by A. F. Brown, in the Senate and Alonzo Converse, of Butler county, in the House.

The tenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines, Jan. 11, 1864. At this date the counties of Hardin, Grundy, Black Hawk, Butler and Franklin constituted the thirty-ninth senatorial district and was represented by Coker F. Clarkson, of Grundy. Franklin was then in the fifty-third representative district, and was represented by Willis A. Lathrop, of Butler Centre.

The eleventh General Assembly convened January 8, 1866. George W. Bassett represented the district in the Senate, and G. W. Hand in the House.

The twelfth General Assembly convened in January, 1868. At this time this district was composed of Franklin, Butler, Grundy and Cerro Gordo counties, and was represented in the Senate by Marcus Tuttle, of Clear Lake. In the House, Wright, Hamilton, Franklin and Cerro Gordo counties were represented by J. D. Hunter, now of Webster City.

The thirteenth General Assembly convened in January, 1870. Worth, Mitchell, Cerro Gordo, Franklin, Wright, Hancock, Winnebago and Kossuth counties were represented in the Senate by Marcus Tuttle. In the House, J. D. Hunter repre-

sented the counties of Franklin, Hancock, Hamilton and Wright.

The fourteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1872. At this time Franklin county was represented in the State Senate by Hon. E. A. Howland. In the House, the county was served by M. A. Leahy, of Hampton.

The fifteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines, January, 1874. At this session Franklin county was represented by the same parties as at the preceding one, M. A. Leahy having been re-elected.

Senator E. A. Howland was a native of Rutland, Jefferson Co., N. Y., born Feb. 27, 1832. In the spring of 1855, he emigrated to Joliet, Ill., and one year later came to Iowa, locating at Fort Dodge, where he remained one month and went to Webster City, where he engaged in the livery business. In 1858, he returned to Fort Dodge and in company with C. P. Farr kept the St. Charles Hotel for a year. In 1859 he came to Franklin county, settled at Otisville and went to farming and dairying. He afterwards added a land agency to his business and was exceedingly well prospered as to this world's goods. For many years he was the member of the board of supervisors from Morgan township, and was chairman of that body for two or three years. In 1871, he was elected State senator and served his term with credit to himself. In 1873, he removed to Belmond, where he still lives.

The sixteenth General Assembly convened in January, 1876, at Des Moines. Hon. Lemuel Dwelle had been elected to succeed E. A. Howland, as State senator,

and Lorenzo D. Lane took the place of M. A. Leahy as representative.

L. D. Lane came to Franklin Co., Iowa, in 1870, and lived on a farm near Hampton until 1880, when he went into the book and music trade in Hampton. He was one of the board of supervisors two years, is now justice of the peace, and was one term in the Iowa State legislature. He is a member of the M. E. Church in Hampton. He was married in 1852 to Miss M. A. Mickle, and they have three children living. Mr. Lane was born, July 29, 1830, in Licking Co., Ohio, where he grew up. He received a common school education, and spent three years in the Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, then came west to Freeport, Ill., and from there to this county.

The seventeenth General Assembly convened in January, 1878, at DesMoines. At this time Hon. Lemuel Dwelle, of Worth county, was still representing the district in the Senate. Hon. John H. King was Representative.

The eighteenth General Assembly convened in January, 1880. At this time Hon. F. M. Goodykoontz, of Mason City, was senator from the district of which Franklin county formed a part. Hon. John H. King had been re-elected representative.

The nineteenth General Assembly convened at DesMoines in January, 1882. H. G. Parker, of Mason City, was representing the district in the Senate, and R. S. Benson, of Hampton, served the county in the House.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The history of Franklin county would indeed be incomplete without a record of

the county officers, who have served since the organization of the county. There has been much difficulty connected with obtaining material for biographical sketches of those who have died or moved from the county since their official services were performed. Where the mention of men, who were prominent in their day, is short, it is because of the meagre material to be secured. The following embraces a complete list of the various officers from 1855 to 1883, inclusive:

COUNTY JUDGE.

This was the most important of the county officers, embracing the work now attended to by the board of supervisors and auditor, and also a great deal of business now handled by the circuit court. The first county judge of Franklin county was James B. Reeve. He was first elected in August, 1855, and two years later was re-elected, serving until January, 1860. His second election, in 1857, was contested by Dr. S. R. Mitchell, but after a lengthy trial Judge Reeve was declared elected. Upon him, as the first county judge, devolved the duty of perfecting the organization of the county, dividing it into townships, and such other work as was necessary to perfect a system of county government. Judge James B. Reeve was one of Franklin county's prominent men, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was one of the first three men who settled in Franklin county, and is remembered by the citizens, both in his private and official capacity as a man, in the fullest sense of that word. It is seldom that the first settler of a new county enters so fully into its history as does Mr. Reeve. When the South re-

belled against the old flag, and the country was in peril, Mr. Reeve raised a company, of which he was made captain. He went South with his company and was taken sick at Fort Pillow, from which he never recovered, and died June 24, 1863. He was born in Lyme, Conn., Dec. 27, 1816. His parents, with several other families, moved to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, when he was but five years of age, and settled in an unorganized township, which upon its organization they called New Lyme, after the town in which he was born. Here he grew to manhood, and received a common school education. He was married Feb. 9, 1840, to Adeline Riggs, born in Geauga Co., Ohio, Dec. 23, 1819. In the fall of 1852 he came, in company with Addison Phelps, to Franklin Co., Iowa, and settled on section 23, township 91, range 20, where his wife still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Reeve had eleven children, all living but the eldest son (Fernando T.) who died at Andersonville prison. Those living are—T. Henry, Orrilla M., Orson G., Beulah M., J. Rumsey, Susan M., J. Albert, Sarah E., Herman D. and Emily A. The three oldest sons were also in the army.

The second county judge of Franklin county was Henry Shroyer, who was elected in the fall of 1869, and began official duties on Jan. 2, 1870. Henry Shroyer came here from Indiana in 1856 and settled near Maysville, in Reeve township. He was a married man and had a large family. He was a republican, a man of fair ability and made a good officer. During the latter part of the decade between 1860 and 1870, Shroyer moved to Mahaska county, this State, where,

in 1882, he was still living, engaged in farming.

In October, 1861, A. T. Reeve was elected county judge, but did not qualify, as he soon went into the army, and for a few months S. R. Mitchell acted as county judge.

W. N. Davidson was appointed to fill the vacancy, and served until succeeded by Judge Austin North. Davidson was a lawyer of Hampton, and is noted at length in the Bar Chapter.

In the fall of 1862, Judge Austin North was elected to the office, and was twice thereafter re-elected, serving nearly five years. He made a good judge, and after his resignation, a few months before the expiration of his term, the members of the bar prepared and presented him with a testimonial of their esteem and regard for him as a man, and appreciation of his services as an official. This was signed by W. N. Davidson, attorney; N. B. Chapman, attorney and superintendent; George Beed, treasurer; James H. Beed, recorder; R. S. Benson, clerk; A. Pickering, sheriff.

After the resignation of Judge North, James Thompson was appointed county judge and served about four months, until his successor was elected and qualified. He is still a resident and an honored citizen of Hampton.

W. W. Day was the next county judge, being elected in the fall of 1867 and serving until the office was abolished by law. Judge Day came from Pennsylvania at an early day, and settled in Reeve township. He was quite an old man at the time, was married and was a shoemaker by trade. He made a good officer, and made many

friends. Since his first settlement in Franklin county his residence has not been continuous, but in 1883 he was living in Marion township.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

In 1869 the office of county judge was abolished, and that of county auditor created. Captain R. S. Benson was the first elected to this office, and two years later, in 1871, he was re-elected. He made one of the most popular and efficient officers the county has ever had.

In October, 1873, J. M. Wait was elected county auditor, and being re-elected, served until January, 1878.

C. L. Clock was the next county auditor, being elected in 1877, and re-elected in 1879. He is the present county treasurer.

In the fall of 1881, John M. Wait was again elected county auditor, and his term continues until January, 1884. He is a gentlemanly, careful, correct and most satisfactory officer. John M. Wait located in what is now Mott township in 1865. He lived on a farm three years, after which he embarked in the drug business at Hampton, and later, in the grocery trade. In 1873, he was elected county auditor, and re-elected in 1875 without any opposition. At the expiration of his second term he established himself as a real estate broker. Four years later, in 1881, he was re-elected to his present position. He is a republican in politics, and is a member of the Congregational Church. He was married in 1860 to Alice M. Aldrich, born in Hancock Co., Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Wait have three children—Walter W., Wells and Bertha V.

TREASURER AND RECORDERS.

When Franklin county was organized, and for several years thereafter, the duties pertaining to the present offices of treasurer and recorder were attended to by one officer. The work of each was about the same as at the present day, but there was so little to do that it hardly kept one man busy to attend to both. Upon the organization, Isaac Miller was elected treasurer and recorder, and was the first to act in that capacity. Isaac Miller came here from Howard Co., Ind., in 1855, and settled in Reeve township with his family, consisting of wife and a number of children. He was a pleasant, affable man, of but little education, though with a good deal of natural tact, and succeeded very well in the office, as there was but little to do. In some respects he was rather rough. He remained here until about 1864 when he removed to Nebraska. Isaac Miller was re-elected in 1857. The vote stood 107 for Milton Clover, his opponent, and 104 for Miller, but after an extended contest trial, Miller was declared duly elected.

In October, 1859, James Thompson was elected treasurer and recorder, over John E. Boyles and Isaac Miller. Mr. Thompson served for two years, George Beed being his deputy.

George Beed was elected to the office in the fall of 1861, and re-elected in 1863.

In 1863-4, by an act of the General Assembly, the offices of treasurer and recorder were separated, and provision was made for the election of an officer to attend to the duties of each. But notwithstanding this provision, George Beed continued to attend to the duties of both offices for one term after the passage of the act.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

In 1865, George Beed was elected treasurer of Franklin county, and in 1867, was re-elected, serving until January, 1870. The value and appreciation of Mr. Beed as an official, and a citizen, is attested by the fact that he was kept in the office for eight consecutive years.

Col. A. T. Reeve succeeded George Beed as county treasurer, and served until January, 1874. In the fall of 1873, he was a prominent candidate for the office of State treasurer, but was defeated in the convention.

In the fall of 1873, Rufus S. Benson was elected treasurer of Franklin county, and was re-elected in 1875, serving until January, 1878.

In October, 1877, T. C. McKenzie was elected to succeed Mr. Benson. He was re-elected in 1879, serving four years. Mr. McKenzie had served the county prior to this in the capacity of clerk of court, and was probably the most popular man who has ever held office in Franklin county. After the expiration of his term, he resumed the practice of law at Hampton, in which he is now engaged.

C. L. Clock succeeded Mr. McKenzie as treasurer, being elected in the fall of 1881.

Charles L. Clock came to Franklin county immediately after the close of the war in 1865. He located on a farm in Reeve township, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1875, when he began to operate in grain and continued that business two years. He was elected county auditor in 1877, and re-elected in 1879. In 1881, he was elected to his present position. In politics he is a radical republican. He has been a member

of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1872, and during that time has been an active and zealous laborer in religious matters. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken the degree of the Royal Arch Chapter. Mr. Clock was married Jan. 1, 1867, to Rebecca Haskell. They have three children—Fred H., Harry L. and Charles H. Mr. Clock is a son of Ebenezer and Lucinda (Jarvis) Clock. His father died in 1845, and, in 1852, his mother removed to Illinois, and settled in Jo Daviess county. 1861, Mr. Clock enlisted in company E, 15th Illinois Infantry, and served as a private two years, when he became forage master, and acted in that capacity until the close of the war in 1865.

COUNTY RECODERS.

This office was separated from that of treasurer in 1863-4, but for two years afterward, George Beed attended to the duties of both offices. James H. Beed was the first to hold the office of recorder distinct from others, and served until January, 1869, making two years.

Henry Meyer, Sr., succeeded James H. Beed as recorder, being elected in 1868, and re-elected in 1870. Mr. Meyer was born in Switzerland on the 27th of June, 1809. In 1833, he came to America, and settled in southern Illinois, where he remained, engaged at farming, until 1846, and then moved northward to Sauk Co., Wis. There he engaged at the same vocation, and remained until 1855, when he came to Franklin Co., Iowa, and settled on the West Fork. In 1868, as stated, he was elected recorder of the county. After the expiration of his second term of office, he embarked in mercantile trade at

Hampton, and was in active business life until 1882, when he retired. Mr. Meyer was married in 1831, to Sophia Baumgartner, who was born in Switzerland, November 8, 1812. They have been blessed with twelve children. The living ones are Sophia, Henry, Fred, Emile, Bertha and Adolph.

At the fall election, 1872, G. C. Hayes was elected recorder of Franklin county without opposition. In 1874 and 1876, Mr. Hayes was re-elected, serving six years in all. He made a popular and efficient officer.

A. W. Crawford succeeded G. C. Hayes as recorder, in the fall of 1878, and being re-elected in 1880, served until January, 1883.

Louis Elseffer was elected in the fall of 1882, and began official duties in January, 1883.

Louis Elseffer has been a resident of Iowa since 1856, when his parents, Peter and Jane (Tapp) Elseffer, located in Cedar county. Mr. Elseffer was born in New York City, Aug. 30, 1844. He enlisted from Cedar county in 1861, enrolling in company E, 11th Iowa Infantry, and received an honorable discharge in July, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. On his return to Cedar county, he engaged in literary work, and entered upon the career of a newspaper reporter and correspondent. In 1875, he came to Franklin county and settled on a farm in Marion township. He was elected county recorder in 1882, on the republican ticket. He is a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Elseffer was married in 1870, to Delilah Medaris.

CLERKS OF COURT.

There has been some controversy among the early settlers as to who was the first clerk of court. It seems that at the first election there was no clerk elected, or at least, none qualified, and James Thompson was appointed to fill the vacancy.

At the August election, in 1856, Dr. S. R. Mitchell was elected clerk and served until the ensuing April election, in 1857. Dr. Mitchell was the first physician to locate in Franklin county and is treated at length in the Medical Chapter.

In April, 1857, Sowel C. Brazzelton was elected to succeed Mitchell. Not much is remembered of Brazzelton except that he settled at Maysville in the summer of 1855, and was largely interested in the county seat fights between that place and Hampton. He left the county years ago.

John D. Leland was elected clerk of court in October, 1858, over John E. Boyles and S. C. Brazzelton. Leland served for two years and was candidate for re-election, but was defeated.

D. W. Dow was the successful candidate for clerk of court in November, 1860, defeating J. D. Leland and Henry White. Mr. Dow was twice re-elected, and served six years, but was absent a portion of the time in the army. He is the oldest resident attorney in Hampton, and is noticed at length in the Bar Chapter.

In the fall of 1866, R. S. Benson was elected clerk of court, and two years later was re-elected.

T. C. McKenzie succeeded Mr. Benson to the clerkship, being elected in 1870, and re-elected in 1872, without opposition.

In the fall of 1874, M. A. Ives was elected clerk of court, over A. I. Smith.

He did not qualify, however, and T. B. Taylor was appointed to the office. At the fall election, in 1875, he was elected to fill the vacancy. In November, 1876, Mr. Taylor was re-elected to the office and served until January, 1879.

In 1878, Henry A. Harriman was elected clerk of court and served one term.

C. S. Guilford succeeded Mr. Harriman by election in 1880. In 1882, he was re-elected and is now serving his second term.

C. S. Guilford was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 15th of October, 1852, a son of C. C. and H. S. (Coffin) Guilford. Twelve years later the family removed to Tama Co., Iowa, and settled upon a farm. When fifteen years old C. S. began clerking in a store at Toledo, Iowa, and followed that vocation for about three years and a half, when he became deputy county auditor. For two years and a half he filled that position and then came to Hampton and compiled a set of Franklin county abstract books, and engaged in the loan, real estate and abstract business until elected clerk of court in 1880. In politics Mr. Guilford is a republican. He is an efficient and accommodating county officer and is popular among all classes. He was married, in 1875, to Lydia Thompson, daughter of James Thompson, of Hampton. Three children bless this union—Edna A., William H. and Cady Swain.

COUNTY CORONERS.

This office was in existence at the time Franklin county was organized, but for some reason it was not filled at the time of the first election. At the election in August, 1857, William Ward was elected

coroner over George Ryan by a majority of twelve, and served for one year.

William Ward came from Pennsylvania and settled on Mayne's creek, in Reeve township, in the fall of 1856. About 1873, he moved into Hampton and for two years engaged in the livery business; then bought the Shobe place near Sheffield and farmed it for several years, when he sold out and removed to Texas. After one season's stop there he moved to Kansas, in which State he still resides. He is remembered as a man of unimpeachable integrity.

In the fall of 1858, Joshua Cromwell was elected coroner over E. H. Sparling by a majority of sixteen, and served for one year.

L. Armstrong came next as coroner by election in the fall of 1859, and held the office about the same length of time.

In November, 1860, L. Shroyer was elected coroner by a majority of 112 over W. W. Soper. Mr. Shroyer was from Osceola township. He left the county a number of years ago and moved to some point in Nebraska.

During the next few years S. H. Carter and J. K. Addis held the office of coroner; but a portion of the time it was vacant.

In October, 1870, John M. Wait was elected to the office. He was afterwards elected county auditor.

A. Graham succeeded Mr. Wait, being elected in 1871 and re-elected in 1873. Graham came to Hampton in 1869, from Ohio. He was a blacksmith and during his stay here operated a shop, part of the time in partnership with S. Tyler. A few years since he removed to Tama county.

In 1875, Dr. O. B. Harriman was elected coroner and served for one term.

Dr. J. H. Hutchins succeeded Dr. Harriman in 1877, and being re-elected in 1879 and 1881, is serving his third term.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

The first surveyor of Franklin county was Herman P. Allen, who was elected on the organization of the county in August, 1855. He was re-elected in 1857, and served until his successor was elected in August, 1859.

Obadiah Smith was the second surveyor, being elected in 1859, and three times thereafter re-elected. Obadiah Smith first came to Franklin county in April, 1855, and entered a claim for land on sections 27 and 28, of what is now Washington township. During the first summer he broke a few acres, and in the winter of 1855-6 he went east, returning the ensuing spring to Franklin county, where he has since been a resident. He has always been actively interested in county polities and has held most of the local offices. Mr. Smith was born in Rhode Island May 4, 1832. His life, previous to his locating in Iowa, was spent in his native State.

In 1867 S. H. Vankirk was elected county surveyor, and served for one term.

In October 1869, Obadiah Smith was again elected surveyor. In 1877 he was re-elected.

P. S. Brennan was elected to succeed Mr. Smith in the fall of 1873, and served for two years.

In October, 1875, L. B. Raymond was elected to the office of county surveyor, but did not serve out the full term and S. H. Vankirk was elected in the fall of

1877 to fill the vacancy, and for the ensuing regular term. S. H. Vankirk was re-elected in 1879 and 1881.

SHERIFFS.

The first sheriff of Franklin county was Solomon Staley, who was elected on the organization of the county in August, 1855. Staley was from Ohio, and settled with his family in Reeve township at an early day. He remained in the county until about 1876, when he went to Nebraska.

In August, 1857, A. S. Ross was elected sheriff of Franklin county and served for two years.

F. A. Denton was elected to succeed Ross in August, 1859, over five other candidates. He served the regular term of two years.

In 1861 J. W. Ward was elected sheriff. He served his term, and shortly after the war moved westward.

In October, 1867, A. Pickering was elected sheriff over Lewis P. Berry.

A. B. Hudson succeeded Mr. Pickering by election in October, 1869, and in 1871 was re-elected and served until January, 1874. Hudson was from Ohio, and settled at an early day on Mayne's creek in Reeve township. He remained in the county until about 1876, when he removed to Kansas, where he still lives. He was a man of good ability and made a popular officer. When the war broke out he enlisted and became captain before the close.

A. N. Minor succeeded Capt. Hudson as sheriff. He was elected in 1873 and re-elected in 1875. Minor had settled on Mayne's creek in Reeve township some years previous to his election and

was engaged in farming. In 1873 he removed to Hampton and purchased the hardware business of Stearns & North, and for several years was in trade there in partnership with his father-in-law, Mr. Norton. He now lives in Clarion, Wright Co., Iowa.

In October, 1877, M. B. Jones was elected sheriff, and two years later was re-elected, serving until January, 1882. M. B. Jones is a son of Levi Jones, one of the pioneers of Reeve township, and is a native of Delaware Co., Ind., born Sept. 16, 1841. In the fall of 1854 he came with his parents to Franklin county, and has made this his home since that time. In August, 1861, he enlisted in company I, 9th Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war, in 1865. In the battle of Kennesaw Mountain he received a gunshot wound in the leg; and was wounded in the head in the battle of Pea Ridge. After receiving his discharge he returned to Franklin county, and on the 16th of May, 1866, was married to Martha A. Butterfield, who was born in Vermilion Co., Ill., Sept. 11, 1847. She died Oct. 14, 1879, and on the 16th of December, 1881, Mr. Jones was married to Carrie Smith, a native of Burlington, Vt., born Sept. 16, 1848. By this union there is one son—Martin L. In politics Mr. Jones is a staunch republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., at Hampton, and of the Masonic lodge at Geneva.

S. C. Stephen was the successor of M. B. Jones, as sheriff of Franklin county, being elected in the fall of 1881. S. C. Stephen came west in 1870, settling first in Vernon township, Wright county. He was a farmer there five years and man-

aged the hotel at Alden two years later, after which, until 1881, he was proprie or of the Phoenix hotel at Hampton. He was then elected sheriff, and has proved himself a competent and efficient officer. Mr. Stevens was born in Grant Co., Wis., Dec. 20, 1840. His early life was spent in his native county, where his father was a pioneer, and who died there in June, 1881, at the advanced age of 84 years. Mr Stephens was married in 1861 to Jennie S. Stephens, a native of La Fayette Co., Wis. Their children are Arthur W., Frank M. and Laina M. In the spring of 1862, it should have been stated, Mr. Stephens and wife crossed the plains to California, where they remained for two years and then returned to Platteville, Wis., remaining in the latter place until they came west to stay in 1870.

COUNTY ASSESSOR.

This office was created in 1856, to take the place of township assessors. John I. Popejoy was the first and only assessor ever elected in the county, as it was abolished, the duties reverting to the former and present system of township assessor.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS.

This office was of but little importance, and many of the gentlemen elected did not qualify. The first drainage commissioner of Franklin county was William H. Thompson, who was elected in October, 1858.

In the fall of 1859 Lewis H. Morgan was elected to the office without opposition.

William May succeeded Morgan. He was elected in the fall of 1860, defeating James Jenkins.

In October, 1867, B. H. Gibbs was elected drainage commissioner without opposition.

Henry Thompson was the next drainage commissioner, and was the last in the county, as the office was abolished by law.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

A short time prior to the organization of Franklin county this office was created by an act of the General Assembly. The first to fill it for this county was Q. A.

Jordan. He was elected at the August election in 1855.

Samuel B Jackson succeeded Mr. Jordan, being elected in August, 1856, but for some reason did not serve but a few months.

In April, 1857, Robert F. Piatt was elected county attorney over Benjamin Butterfield by a majority of eight. Piatt held the office until it was abolished by law, and that of district attorney took its place.

CHAPTER XIII.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Franklin county is acknowledged as being among the best and most prosperous agricultural counties in northern Iowa. Its people are wide awake and keep pace with the progressive march of a civilization of happiness, industry and culture. Its future possibilities may be set high among the cluster of its hundred sisters—a star of pride to the noble State. The early pioneers did not come loaded with wealth, and, in fact, few had more than enough to barely get settled upon their land; but they came with that which, in those days, was equal to it—training in agricultural pursuits, and were not ashamed to do hard work. In connection with industrious habits, they had energy and determination to win success. The county was new and there was no alternative but that success must be wrought

from the soil, which was their only wealth and hope. In spite of all the obstacles and inconveniences to be encountered, success attended their efforts, and the transformation from the primitive to the present comfortable condition of things was accomplished. Nor is the end yet reached, for the county still has a mine of agricultural wealth yet undeveloped, which, as years roll on, will grow more and more valuable.

Early in the development of this county, wheat was the main product, and for a number of years excellent crops were raised with scarcely a failure. At the present time it has partially given up its former place to other cereals, while the farmers find many other avenues in which to devote their time and energies. The gradual increase in stock-raising has

placed corn in the front rank. Of late years flax has been raised quite extensively. Rye, barley and all the cereals common to this latitude do well—vegetables and small fruits thrive where well cultivated. At an early day it was supposed that apples could not be successfully raised in this part of Iowa, but the county, in 1883, had many fine, thrifty orchards, which proved quite the contrary.

The following comparative statistics have been gathered:

In 1856, there were 2,477 acres of improved land in the county, and 20,043 unimproved. There were but fifty-eight acres of wheat raised that year, producing 761 bushels; eighty-three acres of oats, yielding 1,767 bushels; corn, 675 acres, yielding 18,625 bushels; potatoes, twenty-three acres, producing 3,682 bushels. The number of hogs sold from the county was 170, valued at \$550; cattle sold, 171, valued at \$5,230; pounds of butter made, 5,900. At that date there were 133 dwelling houses and 149 families in the county. The heads of the families were engaged in the following occupations: Farmers, 149; blacksmiths, 2; carpenters, 3; wagon-maker, 1; cabinet-maker, 1; tailor, 1; shoemaker, 1; harness-maker, 1; trader, 1; doctors, 3; lawyer, 1; gunsmiths, 2; cooper, 1, and surveyor, 1.

In 1875, Franklin county had 69,859 acres of improved land and 43,046 of unimproved. Of the former, 31,096 acres were in wheat, which harvested 445,909 bushels, or an average of about fourteen bushels per acre; of corn, there was 24,066 acres, yielding 758,983 bushels, or thirty-one bushels per acre; oats 9,532 acres, averaging thirty and one-half bushels per

acre; potatoes, 622 acres, which produced 52,887 bushels. The same year there were 12,280 hogs slaughtered and sold for slaughtering purposes in Franklin county. Number of horses sold for exportation, 122; milch cows, 3,208; pounds of butter made, 222,336. There were 1,007 dogs at that time according to the census report.

From the census report of 1880—the latest—the following facts are gleaned:

Total population in 1880.....	10 249
Native population.....	8 261
Foreign population.....	1 988
Number of farms in Franklin Co.....	1 429
Number acres of improved lands.....	179 142
Value of farms, including lands, fences, buildings.....	\$3,886 408
Value of farm implements and ma- chinery.....	\$282 984
Value of live stock, June 1, 1880.....	\$935 679
Estimated value of all farm produc- tions, sold, consumed or on hand for 1879.....	\$1,131 214
Number of horses.....	6 335
Number of mules and asses..	227
Number working oxen.....	4
Number milch cows.....	5 845
Number other cattle.....	14 484
Number sheep.....	2 253
Number swine.....	38 276
Number gallons milk produced in 1880	13 955
Pounds of butter.....	402 969
Pounds of cheese.....	18 967
Bushels of barley harvested.....	24 033
Bushels of buckwheat.....	919
Bushels of corn.....	2,117 940
Bushels of oats.....	600 039
Bushels of rye.....	5 748
Bushels of wheat.....	507 482
Pounds of tobacco.....	2 630
Value of orchard products.....	\$3 047
Tons of hay.....	30 516
Bushels of potatoes.....	91 852

From the abstract of assessment for 1883, the following facts are gleaned: There were 362,346 acres of land subject

to taxation, valued at \$2,117,789; town lots, \$123,030; cattle, 20,060, valued at \$99,595; horses, 6,680, valued at \$126,913; mules and asses, 238, valued at \$5,032; sheep, 1741, valued at \$866; swine, 16,635, valued at \$15,560; vehicles 430, valued at \$7,542; merchandise, \$56,954; manufacturers, \$1,936; moneys and credits, \$79,260. The total personal property amounted to \$414,418; total taxable property, \$2,877,858.

STOCK RAISING.

As has been stated heretofore in this chapter, a few years ago this region, and, in fact, the whole great west was almost wholly devoted to the cultivation and production of the cereals common to this latitude. The time was when agriculture was pursued to the almost entire exclusion of all else. But to-day this is all changed. A revolution has swept over Iowa and the west since the war, which has had its effect upon business, settlement and commerce in such a manner as has brought the State forward among the ranks of its sister States with rapidity unequalled in the history of the past. Iowa to-day occupies a position among the foremost of States, of which her citizens may well be proud. Of course this progress cannot be credited particularly to any one production or branch of industry, but more to the natural resources and wealth of soil which dame nature has been so profuse in bestowing, together with that of stock-raising. Nearly all portions of the State of Iowa are admirably adapted to the raising of stock. Franklin county, lying in the very best portion of the State, is unsurpassed in this respect. It has all the natural advantages, an abundance

of water and excellent grazing land, while the soil is unsurpassed for the production of corn. The region of the Iowa river valley has justly achieved a wide reputation as a stock-raising country, the attention of farmers being turned almost wholly toward the raising of corn and stock, with success that is proven by the many fine stock farms to be seen in all parts of the county.

To show the growth of the business of raising stock in Franklin county, the statistics which are presented in this connection, have been compiled. It must be remembered that the value given is the assessed value and is really less than one-fourth of the actual worth.

The first report of statistics for Franklin county was made in 1856. During this year the number of acres of corn raised was 675, yielding 18,625 bushels. The number of hogs sold were 170, valued at \$550. There were 171 head of cattle sold, valued at \$5,230. During the year there were 5,900 pounds of butter made.

Ten years later, in 1866, there were 4,294 acres of corn planted, which yielded 100,199 bushels. There were in the county 2,500 hogs; 2,650 head of cattle; 993 milch cows; 60,336 pounds of butter made; 5,910 pounds of cheese made; 4,439 sheep, yielding 17,390 pounds of wool; 1,155 horses; 28 mules and asses.

In 1868 the number of cattle assessed in the county was 2,471, valued at \$31,821; horses, 1,361, assessed at \$54,534; 23 mules, assessed at \$800; 2,764 sheep, valued at \$2,113; 1,146 hogs, valued at \$1,015.

In 1871 the number of cattle assessed was 4,417, at \$29,702; 2,552 horses, assessed at \$58,526; 67 mules, assessed at \$1,833;

1,505 sheep, assessed at \$547; 2,771 hogs, assessed at \$2,163.

Two years later, in 1873, there were 5,911 head of cattle, assessed at \$36,070; 3,148 horses, assessed at \$70,298; 56 mules, assessed at \$1,519; 1,232 sheep, assessed at \$443; 5,342 swine, assessed at \$1,548.

In 1875 there were 8,082 head of cattle in the county, assessed at \$51,153.10; 3,638 horses, assessed at \$86,982.80; 106 mules, assessed at \$2,451.60; 831 sheep, assessed at \$1,127.80; 7,281 hogs, assessed at \$9,461.46.

In 1877 there were 8,415 head of cattle in the county, assessed at \$52,623; 4,382 horses, assessed at \$103,879; 157 mules, assessed at \$4,122; 12,229 hogs, assessed at \$16,653.

In 1879 there were 9,901 head of cattle in the county, assessed at \$48,110; 4,951 horses, assessed at \$105,008; 181 mules, assessed at \$4,173; 1,592 sheep, assessed at \$793; 19,872 hogs, assessed at \$16,361.

In 1881 there were 16,102 head of cattle in the county, assessed at \$77,073; 5,902 horses, assessed at \$117,139; 250 mules, assessed at \$5,422; 2,207 sheep, assessed at \$1,060; 14,706 hogs, assessed at \$12,897.

From the last report, for the year 1883, it is found there were 20,060 head of cattle, assessed at \$99,595; 6,680 horses, assessed at \$126,913; 238 mules, assessed at \$5,032; 1,741 sheep, assessed at \$866; 16,635 hogs, assessed at \$15,560.

The following is the report of 1883, made to represent the estimated actual value: 20,060 head of cattle, valued at \$501,500; 6,680 horses, valued at \$534,400; 16,635 hogs, valued at \$207,937.50; total estimated value of cattle, horses and hogs in the county in 1883, \$1,243,837.50.

THE FIRST FAIR.

About the first fair in Franklin county was held at Hampton, in 1859. The exhibition was made on the public square, and the court house was used as the fine art gallery. There was a good display of everything, and the fair was well attended, all of the farmers, throughout almost the entire county, turning out. No admission was charged, and the premiums consisted almost wholly of certificates and ribbons. The officers were: President, J. M. Soper; secretary, J. T. McCormick. Among the most prominent workers in the enterprise were George W. Hansell, James Thompson, C. Gillett and David Church.

FRANKLIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society held its first fair in October, 1860, after which the first regular officers were elected for the ensuing year, as follows: President, Samuel Carbaugh; secretary, C. Gillett; treasurer, L. H. Morgan. Under the constitution of the society, each township was entitled to a representative or director, and the following were chosen at this meeting: Clinton township, E. H. Wing; Ingham, J. R. Hartgrave; Reeve, J. M. Soper; Geneva, W. Ward; Osceola, W. Richardson; Morgan, E. A. Howland; Washington, A. Gillett.

Officers for 1862—President, William G. Beed; secretary, N. B. Chapman; treasurer, C. J. Mott; directors, Morgan township, F. H. Munson; Washington, D. W. Dow; Reeve, A. T. Reeve; Clinton, B. D. Robinson; Geneva, George Hansell; Ingham, G. H. Ingham; Osceola, R. T. Blake.

Officers for 1864—President, William G. Beed; vice president, Samuel Car-

baugh; secretary, George Beed; treasurer, C. J. Mott; directors, Washington township, C. H. Ingham; Geneva, George Hansell; Reeve, Henry Shroyer; Morgan, E. A. Howland; Osceola, William Richardson; Clinton, H. H. Grinnell; Ingham, A. T. Little.

Officers for 1865—President, Samuel Carbaugh; vice president, William G. Beed; secretary, George Beed; treasurer, C. J. Mott; directors, Reeve township, Isaac Miller; Washington, O. F. Kitchell; Clinton, B. C. Robinson; Ingham, H. C. Graves; Geneva, D. Church, Osceola, J. M. Pierce; Morgan, J. M. Baker.

Officers for 1866—President, David Church; vice-president, C. J. Mott; secretary, George Beed, treasurer, G. H. Ingham; directors, Reeve township, William Birkett; Washington, N. B. Chapman; Clinton, B. Colt; Ingham, J. O. Crapser; Geneva, D. Carbaugh; Osceola, J. W. Ward; Morgan, J. M. Baker.

Officers for 1867—President, David Church; vice-president, James Thompson; secretary, George Beed; treasurer, G. H. Ingham; directors, Reeve township, A. Reed; Washington, C. J. Mott; Clinton, G. W. Hemming; Ingham, W. H. Hoxie; Geneva, D. G. Carbaugh; Osceola, James Whiteside; Morgan, E. A. Howland.

Officers for 1868—President, John I. Popejoy; secretary, L. B. Raymond; treasurer, H. C. Clock; directors, Reeve township, A. T. Reeve; Washington, James Thompson; Clinton, R. McKenzie; Ingham, W. H. Hoxie; Geneva, William Ward; Osceola, John Fahey; Morgan, E. A. Howland; West Fork, Henry Meyers.

Officers of 1869—President, A. T. Reeve; vice-president, James Thompson; secretary, L. B. Raymond; treasurer, H. C. Clock; directors, Clinton township, H. H. Grinnell; West Fork, A. T. Little; Ingham, W. H. Hoxie; Washington, S. C. Rose; Geneva, William Ward; Reeve, Ira Hodges; Osceola, John Fahey; Morgan, E. A. Howland.

Officers for 1872—President, D. G. Carbaugh; vice-president, C. J. Mott; secretary, S. J. Reeve; treasurer, H. H. Grinnell; directors, Washington township, W. H. Hoxie; Reeve, J. D. Parks; Geneva, D. Church; Clinton, E. B. Richards; West Fork, H. Bushyager; Ingham, D. W. Mott; Osceola, H. Ingraham; Grant, W. Brogan; Lee, D. C. Mott; Oakland, J. I. Popejoy; Morgan, E. A. Howland; Hamilton, Robert Hamilton.

Officers for 1873—President, D. W. Mott; vice-president, L. P. Holden; secretary, J. M. Wait; treasurer, George Beed; directors, Washington township, D. G. Carbaugh; Clinton, N. Ebersole; Richland, H. H. Grinnell; West Fork, H. Bushyager; Ingham, H. Clark; Geneva, D. Church; Osceola, R. T. Blake; Grant, W. Brogan; Lee, B. R. Fitch; Oakland, E. A. Smith; Morgan, E. A. Howland; Hamilton, J. W. Wallace; Reeve, E. L. Clock.

No officers were elected in 1874 and 1875, but in 1876 the society again revived and the following were elected: president, C. J. Mott; vice-president, J. W. Wallace; secretary, E. C. Grinnell; treasurer, H. D. Harriman; directors: West Fork township, E. Esslinger; Clinton, W. A. Alexander; Richland, William Ward; Marion, G. R. Minor; Washington, N. C. Cummings; Ingham, D. W. Mott;

Geneva, D. Church; Reeve, A. B. Hudson; Hamilton, R. D. Hamilton; Morgan, R. E. Train; Oakland, E. A. Smith; Lee, O. P. Lee; Grant, W. Brogan; Osceola, S. French.

Officers for 1877—President, G. W. Hansel; vice-president, J. B. Peck; secretary, J. M. Snider; treasurer, W. W. Thayer; directors, West Fork township, Henry Bushyager; Clinton, R. S. Sullivan; Richland, E. C. Grinnell; Marion, G. R. Minor; Washington, John McNeal; Ingham, Frank Berry; Geneva, D. Church; Reeve, J. M. Soper; Hamilton, D. Elliott; Morgan, E. J. Mendell; Oakland, J. I. Popejoy; Lee, J. W. Slocum; Grant, W. Brogan; Osceola, James Whiteside.

Officers for 1878—President, William Parks; vice-president, Joe Atkinson; secretary, J. M. Snider; treasurer, W. W. Shroyer; directors: Washington township, J. B. Peck; Reeve, J. M. Soper; West Fork, H. Bushyager; Ingham, G. W. Hansel; Geneva, D. Church; Osceola, S. G. Walters; Lee, B. S. Eddy; Grant, W. Brogan; Oakland, E. A. Smith; Morgan, S. J. Mendell; Hamilton, J. W. Wallace; Marion, L. Elseffer; Richland, A. G. McMillen; Clinton, R. Wilde.

THE RE-ORGANIZED SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting held on Dec. 9, 1878, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. S. Benson; vice-president, S. J. Mendell; treasurer, B. S. Brown; secretary, J. B. Peck. The several townships were represented by the following: West Fork, George Ott; Clinton, W. A. Alexander; Richland, D. Vought; Ingham, D. W. Mott; Mott, J. A. Atkinson; Washington, J. F. Lattimer; Marion, G. Shaver; Scott, J. D. Merriss;

Geneva, James Pierce; Reeve, W. J. Shroyer; Hamilton, R. J. Elliott; Morgan, W. H. Weaver; Osceola, G. Dart; Grant, Nelson Salley; Lee, J. W. Trayer; Oakland, E. A. Purdy.

The society appointed a committee to examine the records and inquire into the organization of the agricultural society to see whether it was a legal corporation or not. This committee consisted of J. W. McKenzie, D. W. Dow and John T. Stearns. At the next meeting of the society this committee reported the following:

"We, your committee, beg leave to report that we have examined the books, constitution and papers of the society and find that this association is not complete, in that its constitution, organization and by laws have never been recorded."

After this report a committee was appointed to revise the by-laws and constitution of the Franklin County Agricultural Society. This committee consisted of D. W. Dow, J. T. Stearns and W. W. Thayer. Under the new organization there were eighty six life members enrolled, new constitution and by-laws were framed and adopted, and the society thus placed on legal footing. The society, however, had become much involved, and by a report made in June, 1883, it was found that it owed the Citizens' Bank, at Hampton, \$319 besides costs on same. At a meeting held that month, A. T. Reeve presented the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the president and secretary of this society shall negotiate a loan for the purpose of paying off the present indebtedness of the society, provided, that

two-thirds of the life membership shall vote to do so."

Officers for 1880: President, R. S. Benson; secretary, E. S. Patterson; treasurer, J. B. Peck. Patterson failed to qualify, and E. C. Grinnell was appointed in his place.

The following were township directors: West Fork, Henry Bus Yager; Ingham, George Hansell; Geneva, David Church; Osceola, S. A. French; Lee, O. P. Lane; Grant, W. Bullis; Reeve, W. C. Haines; Washington, D. W. Dow; Mott, J. At-

kinson; Ross, A. S. Ross; Clinton, J. G. Zimmerman; Richland, Robert Seeney; Marion, George R. Miner; Hamilton, R. J. Elliott; Oakland, E. A. Smith; Morgan, A. Quasdorf; Scott, J. D. Demaras.

Officers for 1881: President, R. S. Benson; vice-president, David Church; secretary, Walter Church; treasurer, B. S. Brown.

Officers for 1882: President, C. J. Mott; vice-president, David Church, secretary, C. L. Clock; treasurer, B. S. Brown.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE PRESS.

Franklin county has had abundant opportunities to test the value of newspapers as aids in building up business centres, and making known its resources to the outer world, while the civilizing influence is almost unlimited; and as a general thing, its citizens have always manifested a liberal spirit or purpose towards the various journalistic enterprises that have been inaugurated in their midst. It must be truthfully said that in dispensing their patronage to the press, they have been tolerant and magnanimous, as they have been reasonably generous to journals of all parties. It may be difficult to correctly estimate the advantages derived by Franklin county, in a business point of view, from the influence of the press,

which at various times has called into requisition respectable, if not eminent talent in the advocacy of local interests, which have had a tendency to inspire its citizens as well as friends, far and near, with hope and confidence in its prosperity.

In every community there are shriveled souls whose participation in the benefits of enterprise is greater than their efforts to promote the public welfare. These are the men who will never subscribe for a newspaper, but will always be on the alert to secure, gratuitously, the first perusal of their neighbor's papers. These persons are the croakers, who predict evil and disparage enterprise. But with very few exceptions, the press of this re-

gion, or the community through which they circulate, has never been cursed with such drones. On the contrary, as patrons of the press, Franklin county citizens have established a good name. As records of current history, the local press should be preserved by town and county governments, in their archives for reference. As these papers are the repositories wherein are stored the facts and the events, the deeds and the sayings, the undertakings and achievements that go to make up history. One by one these things are gathered and placed in type; one by one these papers are issued; one by one these papers are gathered together and bound, and another volume of local, general and individual history is laid away imperishable. The volumes thus collected, are sifted by the historian, and the book for the library is ready.

There should be some means devised by which press records might be preserved and made accessible. This of course, is attempted in all offices; but, as a general thing, files are sadly deficient; still by diligent search and much inquiry, enough data has been gleaned to supply a tolerably accurate record of the county press; but if any inaccuracies or omissions are noticeable, they may be attributed to the absence of completeness in the files.

THE FRANKLIN RECORD.

The first delinquent tax list published, of Franklin county lands, was in the fall of 1858, when Thomas Drummond, at that time, one of the editors and proprietors of the Vinton, (Benton county) *Eagle*, came to Hampton and secured the printing of the tax lis' of that and preceeding years,

in his paper. Stephen M. Jones was one of the hands in the *Eagle* office, and in the office of the Benton county *Democrat*, published also at Vinton, was a young man named M. S. Bowman. Drummond persuaded Jones and Bowman into the notion that it would be a good scheme for them to buy the material of the old *Eagle*, as the proprietors wished to put in a new office, and bring it up here and start a paper. Accordingly they did so, and about the middle of February, 1859, George Ryan, Isaac Miller and James Thompson having each sent down a team, Bowman came up with the material. Jones followed about two weeks later, with his family, and the material was put into a building, fitted up for an office, that stood on the vacant lot next east of the Baptist church, and between there and G. G. Clemmer's residence. Here on Monday, the 28th of March, 1859, the first number of the Franklin *Record* saw the light. It was a six column folio, and as this was before the days of "patents," all printed at home. It compared very favorably in appearance with county papers in Iowa at that time. On the first page were quite a number of business cards. Among the cards, one is copied entire. Here it is:

CANNAM HOUSE.

The subscriber invites public attention to this establishment, which he has lately re-opened and refitted, and intends to keep as nearly as possible "up to the handle." He will use his best endeavors to make his house a pleasant spot by the way-side, and solicits the patronage of all "hungry, starved souls," promising them that they shall have the best that can be procured in this region. He professes to be a knight of the ribbons, and accordingly takes the best possible care of the "nags"—having the

largest and best stable in Franklin county, and an 'ostler who knows how to "do the thing up brown."

A. J. CANNAM, Proprietor.
Hampton, Franklin Co., Iowa.

The second, or editorial page, had the salutatory, which is given hereafter, and several other items. Like the papers of the day, it had no local page, such matters as were of local significance finding place on the editorial page. There is also, on the same page, a column and a half from W. N. Davidson, county superintendent of schools, upon the educational matters of the county, in which he states that "with the exception of Morgan township, every district has one or more schools, and a majority of them are well attended and conducted." According to his report, Geneva had one school, Ingham two, Clinton one, Osceola one, Reeve three, and Washington four; total, twelve in the county. He adds to his report, that owing to high water he was unable to visit one of the schools in Ingham and the one in Osceola. Among the news items on this page it is found that "Old Ossawotamie Brown, of Kansas notoriety, has arrived in Fremont county, this State, with a company of twenty men and several liberated slaves." Then there are two items warning people against "dangerous counterfeits" on certain banks, and a large number of "news items," all of them evidently a month old.

The third page has two columns of reading matter, the leading article being an extract from a Chicago paper warning people against going to Pike's Peak, pronouncing the reports of gold discoveries there and on "Cherry creek" humbugs, gotten up by traders at out-fitting posts.

On this same page is a list of advertised letters at Maysville, signed "Wm. C. Boyles, postmaster." Thompson & Beed have a column advertisement on this page. The Franklin *Recorder* job printing office, half a column; about half a column of prospectuses and quite a fair showing of legal notices.

The fourth page has a little over a column of miscellaneous reading matter, mostly on the funny order, selected it is presumed by W. N. Davidson. Several fonts of type used in printing its pages are yet in the *Recorder* office, and must have been in use several years even then.

In introducing their paper to the public the editors presented the following:

SALUTATORY.

"We here present the public, and especially the people of Franklin and adjoining counties, with the first number of the Franklin *Record*. And a decent respect for the opinions of those whose names we wish to enroll as the list of our patrons, induces us to define our position before them.

"The *Record* will be the organ of no party, faction, or particular locality; but will advocate those principles not incorporated in political platform, which we conceive to be right without fear or favor; and in so doing we shall hold ourselves amenable to no power except that of public opinion. In short, while the political journals of the country are fighting over the various isms and favorites of party, we shall take it for granted that the Union is safe, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary—that the country, so far as partisan interests are involved, is going on swimmingly; that is to say, it

matters nothing to the *Record* and its proprietors whether Douglas, or Sumner, Brown, or Muggins, is President in 1860—whether the democrats or republicans, hardshells or softshells, woolies, locofocos or hunkers are in power. We intend to chronicle important events as they transpire, give our readers a general miscellany of news, fun, statistics of various kinds, and furnish a paper which, although smaller than many others, will be readable and useful.

"To the citizens of Franklin county we promise a faithful record of affairs of the county, descriptions of the advantages and resources of the country, and such suggestions as may occur to us to be furnished by correspondents relating to changes and improvements of all kinds. At the solicitation of a number of her citizens we have transferred to your county our press and a very large quantity of type and fixtures of a superior quality and style, which will compare favorably with those of any similar establishment in northern Iowa; and with our best wishes for your welfare we solicit that support which we hope to merit. With respect to its eligibility as an agricultural district, Franklin county has few superiors; but its inert resources must be developed by the labor of the husbandman. Large tracts, now unsettled, must be peopled by energetic go-ahead men; and it rests in a great degree with each of you to forward the day when this most desirable result shall be attained. It is not an overwrought idea, that the establishment of a press in a county like this is of more present, as well as prospective, value than the immigration of one hundred persons. With your aid in cir-

culating our sheet, we shall inform many thousands in the older and naturally less favored counties, of a place where there is a fertile soil, good water and healthy climate; where, with comparatively light labor, the earth will yield them her richest blessings, of the present and future worth of this region, and we shall ever invite them to come and inhabit it with us. * * We would be pleased to be able to call upon every citizen of this, and those adjacent counties whence we reasonably expect our support, and take them each by the button-hole and speak to them, in the most pleasant manner possible, of the great utility of the press in general, and the Franklin *Record* in particular, and in the blandest tones solicit them to subscribe and read. This being impracticable we must content ourselves with relying upon their good judgment in the matter, and expecting them to act accordingly, promising that the *Record* shall appear the next and each succeeding week, so long as we are supported in the work. Meanwhile we doff our beavers and make to all, until next week, and to the ladies especially, our most profound Chesterfieldian salaam."

One of the items in the first issue of the *Record* stated that, "Quite a number of beavers have been shot and trapped by our citizens the past few days. The high water of spring generally drives these animals from their dams and holes when they are easily secured—so we are told by those who have tried it on, and they all bear witness that beaver hunting is rare sport."

The publication of the Franklin *Record* was continued until 1863, when it ceased.

A few years later the material was purchased by J. Cheston Whitney for \$350, and was used in establishing the Franklin *Reporter*, now the *Recorder*. The founder of the *Record*, S. M. Jones, is still a resident of Hampton.

THE FRANKLIN REPORTER.

This newspaper was established in the spring of 1866, by J. Cheston Whitney, the first issue making its appearance on the 1st day of May, 1866. It was at that time a six column folio, all home print, and very well filled with advertisements. The subscription rate was announced as being two dollars per year, and it was declared to be devoted to "Local Interests and General Intelligence." The material with which the paper was published had been formerly used in the office of the Hampton *Record*. In his introductory, Mr. Whitney said: "It will be our leading object to furnish a journal which will be acceptable to all, and a welcome visitor at every fireside—a journal which will tend to the elevation of public morals, to the advancement of popular education, and to the material wealth and increased prosperity of the county which we have chosen for our home." It was also stated that while space should not be occupied by political harangues and partisan controversy, yet the paper should be an outspoken republican sheet, because the principles advocated by that party most nearly accorded with the convictions of the editor. "But," Mr. Whitney continued, "we are not so bound by party creed that we shall blindly support any man or any measures, simply because the leaders of the party may so desire."

L. B. Raymond, at this time, was associated with J. Cheston Whitney in the editorial work, he having charge of the educational department. Mr. Raymond remained in editorial charge of this department until the issue of April 4, 1867, when he was succeeded by N. B. Chapman, the county superintendent of schools. May 9, 1867, the *Reporter* was enlarged to a seven column folio, and otherwise much improved. In 1872, the *Reporter* was again enlarged, this time coming out as a six column quarto. Thus it continued until April 3, when Mr. Whitney purchased the Hampton *Free Press* of L. B. Raymond, and consolidated it with the *Reporter*. The name was then changed to

THE FRANKLIN RECORDER.

In his announcement of the consolidation, Mr. Whitney said: "We make our bow to the public through the columns of the only paper published in Franklin county; and it will be our endeavor, in the future as in the past, to furnish such a sheet as will be a welcome visitor to the homes of all our patrons." Mr. Whitney continued the management of the *Recorder* alone until the issue of May 29, 1872, when J. C. Harwood, late editor and proprietor of the Winnebago *Press*, purchased a half interest in the paper and the firm became Whitney & Harwood. In this shape the management remained until August, 1876, when J. C. Whitney withdrew, and shortly afterward engaged in publishing the *Chronicle*. J. C. Harwood assumed full control of the *Recorder*, and continued to edit and publish it with good success, until the 1st of January, 1878, when he sold to Col. T. E.

McCracken. Shortly after selling out Mr. Harwood removed to Wright Co., Iowa.

Col. T. E. McCracken immediately after purchasing the *Recorder* made satisfactory arrangements with L. B. Raymond, who was then running the Hampton *Leader*, whereby the two papers were consolidated under the name of the Franklin county *Recorder*, with the firm of McCracken & Raymond. T. E. McCracken and L. B. Raymond as editors and proprietors. This arrangement made the *Recorder* the consolidation of three papers—the Franklin *Recorder*, the Hampton *Free Press* and the Hampton *Leader*. In speaking of the new departure, the editors said, in the issue of Jan. 8, 1879:

"As the *Recorder* announced last week, arrangements have been perfected, whereby it and the Hampton *Leader* have been consolidated into one paper. It was expected that the name of this paper would be the Franklin *Reporter*, but it has been decided to retain the name *Recorder*, calling it the Franklin County *Recorder*, and as such it would appear to-day if our new head had arrived in time. We are well aware that this consolidation of two active, energetic, aggressive and partisan newspapers will not meet with favor from all parties. The old *Reporter* had friends who have stood by it through thick and thin, and whose political gospel it was, and the same is true of the late *Leader*, and it would be too much to expect for the new *Recorder* to take the place of either in the estimation of its most radical friends. * * * It seems to be the almost universal opinion that it is time peace prevailed and that newspaper fights in Franklin county should cease."

It was also stated that the *Recorder* should be republican always, but just to those with whom it could not agree. In conclusion, it was stated: "We have no differences to perpetuate, nor enemies to punish, and we really hope that we may regard all as friends. In the race of life we desire an equal show and a fair start with everybody, and we shall try to do our duty and give you the best country newspaper in all Iowa." The form of the paper was changed, in the issue from which these extracts were taken, from a six column quarto to an eight column folio, all printed at home, the patent inside being discarded.

The partnership between T. E. McCracken and L. B. Raymond was continued until Jan. 7, 1880, when L. B. Raymond purchased the interest of his partner and assumed full control.

T. E. McCracken, the outgoing partner, came to Hampton from Webster City. He was a native of Indiana, and frequently spoke of his former residence in Posey county. His parents were Quakers, and he followed in their footsteps. At an early day he came to Iowa, and in company with Thomas Mercer, now of California, in 1871, and established the *Republican* at Marshalltown. In 1874 he moved to Webster City and purchased the Hamilton county *Freeman*, which he published for about one year, also engaging in mercantile trade. His coming to Hampton is mentioned elsewhere. He was sheriff of Marshall county for four years, and for several years filled the position of collector of internal revenue of the old sixth district. He was a pleasant, social gentleman, witty and full of fun. He was a blunt spoken

man, a great politician and a vigorous writer. Col. McCracken is now in the postal service of the government. His home is in Webster City.

L. B. Raymond became sole proprietor of the Franklin County *Recorder* with the issue of Jan. 7, 1880. On this date the paper was enlarged to a nine column folio, and passed its fifteenth birthday. An interesting feature of the *Recorder* at this time was the "History of Franklin County," by L. B. Raymond, which was published as a serial, having reached the fifteenth number. L. B. Raymond is still proprietor of the *Recorder*. It has a large circulation and ranks among the best county newspapers in Iowa.

In speaking of the history of the *Recorder* in January, 1880, L. B. Raymond said: "We cannot now call to mind all the graduates of the *Recorder* office. The writer hereof was the first 'hand' in the office, and James W. Sheppard, afterwards of the Rock Rapids (Lyon county) *Review*, the second. Then came his brother, Frank Sheppard, J. Y. Lambert, who was very well known here in his day, but of whose present whereabouts we are not advised; A. M. Allen, now dead, but during his life-time of the Belmond *Mirror* and Hampton *Magnet*; Clarence Whitney, the present junior editor of the Hampton *Chronicle*; T. L. Hacker, at one time of the Ackley *Independent*, but now private secretary of the governor of Wisconsin; F. P. Morgan, of the Bristow *Dial*, and many more who have never had any newspaper experience on their own hook. The *Recorder* has seen Franklin county increase from 1,500

inhabitants to 10,000, and Hampton, from a little hamlet too small to bear counting, to a thriving place of 2,000 people. It was here before there was any railroad, and now we have two. It has outlived or absorbed all of its contemporaries except one, and we think may justly claim to be ranked among the permanent institutions of Franklin county."

The following sketch of Levi Beardsey Raymond, was prepared by I. L. Stuart:

L. B. Raymond came to Iowa in the fall of 1863 or winter of 1864 and settled near Aplington, Butler county. He was just out of the army and broken down in health, consequent upon injuries received in the service, and for that reason tried farming in hopes to regain the same. He succeeded but indifferently, either at farming or in benefiting his physical condition, and having but little capital and no previous experience at the business, he abandoned it in disgust in the summer of 1865 and came to Hampton, about even so far as this world's goods were concerned. A new school house was built at Hampton that season; a two-story stone building that stood between the lots now occupied by the Cannam House and Gray's Furniture Store on Reeve St., and Raymond was employed to teach the first school therein. Miss O. M. Reeve, now Mrs. J. T. James, of Knoxville, Marion county, this State, was his first assistant.

In May of the next year, J. Cheston Whitney came to Hampton from Mason City, and, buying the material of the old Franklin *Record* of S. M. Jones for \$300, started the Franklin *Reporter*, and hired

Raymond to work in the office. He also conducted an educational department, in the paper, and made himself generally useful around the institution. We never heard the wages paid, but it was small, as the *Reporter* was a small institution at that time, being only a six-column folio, and while it was enough to "summer" on, it was not enough for winter wages; at least so Raymond evidently thought, for when fall came he took another school to teach in Reeve township at the foot of Mayne's Grove, in what was then and is now known as the Reeve district. The summer of 1867, he put in as traveling agent for a school furniture house, and was, in the fall of that year, nominated by the republicans of Franklin county, as a candidate for county superintendent of schools, and was elected by only thirty-three majority over N. B. Chapman, the incumbent of the office. The next two years saw him engrossed in the duties of his office, in to which he entered heart and soul, and he has the credit of inaugurating several reforms, the good effects of which are felt to the present day. In 1869 he started a second paper in Hampton, deemed a fool-hardy venture by many, but as the capital invested was only \$250 there was not much risk to run. The paper was called the *Hampton Free Press*, and although published under difficulties and obstacles that would have discouraged an ordinary man, the sheet thrived and grew apace. In 1860 he was appointed assstant United States Marshal to take the census of Franklin county, which was the first official position he had ever held wherein the pay or emoluments amounted to anything ma-

terial. In the spring of 1872 his attention was turned to the northwestern portion of the State, then rapidly settling up, and after a trip made into that vicinity to see for himself, he came back with so violent an attack of the western fever that he sold out the good will and subscription list of the *Free Press* to Mr. Whitney (who consolidated it with the *Reporter* under the name of the *Franklin County Recorder*) packed up his printing material and moved to Cherokee, Cherokee county, where he started a paper called the *Cherokee Leader*. Immediately after this he purchased the O'Brien *Pioneer*, which had previously been printed in Cherokee, but dated at O'Brien, and put a printing office into a little attic at that place, employing O. H. Willits, late a typo in the *Free Press* office, as local editor and manager. Shortly after, he bought the good will of the lately extinct Sioux County *Herald*, and put another printing office at Orange City, in that county. In the fall of 1872 he started a fourth paper at Doon, Lyon county, called the *Lyon County Press*, and a fifth at Newell, Buena Vista county, called the *Mirror*. So that he was the first man to put a printing office into O'Brien or Lyon counties.

His sixth venture in the newspaper line was started under peculiar circumstances, and will bear telling somewhat in detail as illustrating the character of the man and his tremendous energy and pluck. O'Brien county had, during the year 1872, been settling up rapidly, and a railroad had been surveyed through the northwestern portion of the county, and a new town started at Sheldon, which was in the nortwestern portion of the county, while

the town of O'Brien, the county seat, was in the southeastern corner of the county. Sheldon was settled by an enterprising go-ahead set of young fellows, who made no secret of their intention to secure the county seat of O'Brien county, and the rapidity with which the town grew, and the country in its vicinity, during the fall of 1872, made it look as though the scepter was likely to depart from the east side of the county. Late in December Raymond happened to be at Doon, Lyon county, on business connected with his paper there, and to the little hotel where he was stopping, came two Sheldon men who put up for the night. Raymond was not introduced to them and they did not know him. After supper he heard them discussing a project that was on foot to start a newspaper in Sheldon early in the new year, and that the funds were already raised, and steps would shortly be taken to give the enterprise a tangible form. He knew that if the paper was not in existence the first Monday in January, at the time the board of supervisors met, it could not be legally recognized by the board as an official paper for the ensuing year, and that if another paper was in existence at that time, they would be compelled to recognize it as the second official paper, and the proposed organ would be left out in the cold. He got an almanac and found that it was just eleven days to the first Monday in January. The Sheldon men retired to rest and Raymond got out his team and started for Cherokee, seventy miles away across a dreary prairie. It was a bitter cold night, and the wind blew so that the tract was filled with snow, but it was not very dark, and despite the

warnings and entreaties of his host he pulled out. He drove his team until after daylight, when he stopped at a hospitable homesteader's sod-house, and after breakfast, hired the man to take him the rest of the way to Cherokee, leaving his own team to rest. Cherokee was reached barely in time to take a train that left eastward bound. He had heard of a second hand office for sale at Manchester, in Delaware county, and thither he went, arriving there in the night. Going to the house of the owner he routed him out and dragged him unwillingly to the office, and after thirty minutes' inspection the material changed hands. Leaving the ex-owner to pack it up and have it on the cars by a given time, Raymond took the 3 A. M. train for Chicago, and, after buying such other material as was needed, got back to Cherokee in time to unload his second-hand material and start it for Sheldon. The day he crossed the prairie to Sheldon, carrying the balance of the material with him, the thermometer was twenty-nine degrees below zero, and he narrowly escaped death by freezing. But the paper was out on time and was Volume 1., Number 1, of the *Sheldon Mail*, now one of the leading and most prosperous weeklies in northwestern Iowa. It might be stated, as shedding some light upon the subject, that the O'Brien *Pioneer* changed hands the last issue in December, coming out under the charge of A. H. Willets & Co. Who the "Company" was nobody inquired, but the *Pioneer* and *Mail* were duly recognized as the official papers of O'Brien county, and the other paper talked of at Sheldon failed to make its appearance.

In 1874, came the grasshopper scourge of northwestern Iowa, and the financial revulsion consequent upon extravagance and recklessness by the early officials in many of the counties. Raymond was caught with county warrants on his hands that he had taken at par, which he held until they went down, in some cases, as low as thirty-five cents on the dollar. Not near all due him from private sources could be collected, and he closed out all his interests as best he could, taking land, stock and slow notes, upon some of which he never realized anything. But he was satisfied to get out on almost any terms, and has never been heard to complain of his experience in northwestern Iowa. After a few months spent in the employ of the State Printing Company, at DesMoines, he returned to Hampton, and for a year or two devoted himself to improving some real estate that he owned in the county and doing some surveying. He held the office of county surveyor one year, and county superintendent of schools one year to fill a vacancy, and in December, 1877, started a third paper in Hampton called the *Hampton Leader*. The *Leader* did an excellent business, and on the 1st of January, 1879, was consolidated with the *Recorder*, that paper having been purchased by Col. T. E. McCracken, and a new firm organized under the firm name of McCracken & Raymond. At the close of the year a stock company bought Mr. McCracken's interest, and the paper passed into Mr. Raymond's control where it has since remained, he now owning nearly all the stock. Mr. Raymond has been prominent in politics, in Franklin county, and indeed in his section of the

State, for many years. He is an excellent organizer, and while his forte does not lie in personal solicitation in a campaign, it is universally conceded that his equal as a conductor or director of an aggressive and active campaign does not exist in Franklin county. His advice is always eagerly sought by candidates and those interested in political affairs. He is an out-and-out radical republican, and it is his boast that during all the time he has voted he has never scratched a regular republican ticket. For many years he has been chairman of the republican county central committee, and his hand has drawn the calls for as many conventions as that of any man in Iowa. In March, 1883, he was appointed a special examiner in the United States Pension Office, and was soon after transferred to the district comprising northeastern Wisconsin and the upper Michigan peninsula. The *Recorder* still runs in his name, but is under the immediate management of Mr. I. L. Stuart, who is also its local editor.

The subject of this sketch was brought up near Beloit, Rock Co., Wis., and in his younger days partially learned the printer's trade at that place and was a student at the college there for several years. He was among the first to enlist in 1861, serving nearly two years in the 6th Wisconsin Infantry, one of the regiments comprising the famous Iron brigade of the West, and after being discharged for injuries received in the service, spent a few months in the provost marshal's office at Janesville, Wis., coming to Iowa, as has been stated, late in 1863. He was married, in 1867, to Mary O. Leverich, and has four children living—three sons

and a daughter. They have buried three. Mr. Raymond has got along somewhere between three or four years past forty, is over six feet in height, is erect and broad-shouldered and weighs in the neighborhood of 215 pounds. He has blue eyes, light brown hair and a sandy beard, and is remarkably quick in his movements for a man of his weight. He is a warm friend and a bitter enemy—if he hates a man he hates him beyond expression, and he cannot do too much for his friends. He has the faculty of making money but not always of keeping it, and is too generous to ever be a rich man. He is prompt to act, decided in his convictions, resolute in his undertakings and perfectly fearless and independent in everything. He is one of the most public spirited men that ever lived, and is always at the front when any measure is being agitated regarding the welfare of his town or community. He has always been prominent in educational matters, having been a member of the school board of Hampton twice and is now a member thereof. He takes a lively interest in military matters and is captain of company H, 6th regiment Iowa National Guard, and thoroughly devoted to its interests. He has enemies, as every active, aggressive man has, but has also many warm friends. He is thoroughly devoted to his profession and no member of the editorial fraternity in Iowa is more prompt to resent any infringement upon the rights of the craft than he. Probably his worst fault is that of too plain speaking, and a tendency to say sarcastic and cutting things regardless of the feelings of others, but it is noticeable that he is much more careful in this respect as he

grows older, and that age and experience have done much towards mellowing him down. Of undisputed New England ancestry and traits, he is a fair specimen of the go ahead westernized Yankee.

I. L. Stuart, local editor and manager of the Franklin County *Recorder*, was born in Chester, Vt., Aug. 27, 1855. He is a son of J. Q. and Lucy J. (Burton) Stuart, natives of Vermont. His parents moved to Wisconsin in 1867, locating at Black Earth, near Madison. Here I. L. remained until 1873, then went to Bosco-bel, same State, where he edited and published the *Bosco-bel Dial*. At this time Mr. Stuart was but eighteen years of age, yet he succeeded well in his business and remained in the position three years. In 1876 he went to Milwaukee and worked on the *Milwaukee Sentinel* for two years; he then went to Charles City, Iowa, and engaged as foreman on the *Floyd County Advocate*, remaining until 1881. In that year Mr. Stuart came to Hampton and took his present position on the *Franklin County Recorder*. Mr. Stuart began his preparation for the newspaper business with Burnett & Son, proprietors of the *Black Earth Advertiser*. He has grown up in his profession, and thoroughly understands every department of newspaper work.

HAMPTON FREE PRESS.

This paper was established at Hampton, in 1869, by L. B. Raymond, the first issue making its appearance on the 1st of October. Mr. Raymond continued its publication alone, with the exception of a few months, when G. H. Brock was associated with him, continuing until April 3, 1872, when the office was pur-

chased by J. C. Whitney, and consolidated with the *Recorder*.

THE MAGNET.

The *Magnet* was established in 1871 by W. C. Eaton. It was a six column folio, and was a good paper, full of interesting news and paying advertisements. In 1876 Mr. Eaton sold the paper to J. C. Whitney, who dropped the name *Magnet*, and in its stead adopted that of the *Chronicle*. Mr. Eaton came to Franklin county from Wisconsin. He had spent a number of years in the newspaper business, and was an able editor. He went from here to Northwood, Worth county, this State.

THE CHRONICLE.

This representative of the press was established at Hampton in 1876, the first issue making its appearance on the 2d of August. The founder was J. Cheston Whitney, who also started the *Franklin Reporter*. The paper was a well printed and ably edited six-column quarto, well filled with general and local news, and home advertisements. In introducing his paper to the public Mr. Whitney, in his first issue, said :

"Strange, unlooked for, events are constantly occurring. Little did we think when one short month ago we penned our parting words, made public through the columns of the *Recorder*, that we should so soon resume the management of a newspaper in Hampton.

"We expected at that time to seek a home elsewhere, and in some locality find new friends and form new associations, but circumstances have conspired to produce a different result, and again we have the pleasure of greeting old, familiar friends through a different channel

from that hitherto employed. As we again enter the field of journalism, we do it with the determination to furnish the people of Franklin county with a paper of which they shall have no reason to feel ashamed. Our object will be to make a good local paper, and hence, special attention will be devoted to home interests—the interests of the town and county in which we live.

"We shall seek to faithfully chronicle current events, to encourage and assist in building up those enterprises which are calculated to benefit the community, and, so far as lies in our power, labor to promote the best interests of the public, upon whom we are dependent for support.

"We have been connected with the republican party ever since its organization, and love it for the grand work which it has accomplished, and while we are free to admit that abuses have crept into the party, and unprincipled men have attached themselves to it for selfish purposes, as will always be the case with the party in power, we still believe that it is the party of progress and reform, and that the government will be more secure by the continuance of a republican administration, than by placing it in the hands of the opposition. Believing this, we shall give the support and influence of our paper to the republican party, at the same time feeling it to be our duty to censure the wrong wherever found, and to refuse to aid in the election of unworthy men by whomsoever placed in nomination. In short, we shall aim to publish a paper which will be a welcome and valued guest in the homes which it may enter; a paper always earnest in its devotion to the prin-

ciples of sound integrity, whether in social, civil or political circles. We come not here a stranger, and we regard a lengthy salutatory unnecessary, as from our course in the past a fair conception may be gained of what may be expected in the future. With these introductory words we again hopefully engage in our pleasant work."

In the second issue the following paragraph appeared with the statement that it had been omitted the previous week:

"As was announced in last week's paper, we have purchased from W. C. Eaton his entire interest in the *Magnet*, and shall continue its publication under the name of the *Chronicle*."

J. C. Whitney remained as sole proprietor of the *Chronicle* until Jan. 4, 1879, when his son, C. E. Whitney became a partner. Mr. Whitney announced the change by saying: "The public are hereby notified that I have associated with myself in the publication of the *Chronicle* my son, C. E. Whitney, thus realizing what has for several years been anticipated to occur Jan. 1, 1879. The business of the office will hereafter be transacted under the name of J. C. Whitney & Son."

The *Chronicle* had undergone various changes as to size, and at this time came to the public as a seven column quarto, which size is still retained. It has attained a large and steadily increasing circulation, and is one of the largest and best family papers in this part of the State. Both J. C. Whitney and his son, C. E., are practical newspaper men, and are easy and forcible writers.

C. E. Whitney, junior member of the firm J. C. Whitney & Son, has charge of the

local management of the *Chronicle*. He was born in Rockford, Ill., Jan. 28, 1857. His parents, J. C. and Anna (Otis) Whitney, were natives of the New England States. Mr. Whitney, senior, was formerly a carpenter by trade, but for the past twenty-three years has devoted his attention to the newspaper business. In 1859 the family came to Iowa, locating in Floyd county, where the father taught school for a time, and then engaged in his present profession. While there Mr. Whitney served three terms as superintendent of schools. They remained in Floyd county until 1865, when they removed to Mason City, where J. C. edited the *Mason City Republican* in connection with teaching the city schools. In May, 1866, they came to Hampton, and Mr. Whitney, senior, purchased the material that had been used in the *Franklin Record* office, and established what is now the *Franklin Recorder*. He has since made Hampton his home, devoting his attention to the newspaper business. He has held many offices of trust.

C. E. Whitney learned his trade in his father's office, and on the 1st of January, 1879, became a partner in the publication of the *Chronicle*. For the past year he has had entire charge of the paper. On the 1st of September, 1880, C. E. Whitney was married to Anna B. Logan, of Hampton, and they have two children. In politics the Messrs. Whitney are staunch republicans.

REAL ESTATE JOURNAL.

In 1870 the *Real Estate Journal* was established at Hampton by James Thompson. It was a monthly, intended chiefly as an advertising medium for his real

estate business. Mr. Thompson soon after disposed of his interest to Davidson & Co., who continued the paper under the name of the *Freeholder*. After several months the publication was discontinued.

HAMPTON LEADER.

The paper under this name was established at Hampton in 1877, the first issue making its appearance on the 28th of December, as an eight-column folio with patent insides. The founder was L. B. Raymond, who had been identified with the press of Franklin county since 1866. The paper was neatly printed, well edited, and had a good patronage. The office was well stocked with materials belonging to the art preservative. In introducing his paper to the public, Mr. Raymond said :

"We take pleasure in presenting to your notice the initial number of the *Hampton Leader*, a weekly newspaper to be published at Hampton, Franklin Co., Iowa, until further notice.

"To those who know the undersigned, it is unnecessary to say that the *Leader* will be radically republican at all times and under all circumstances. We are not of the number who believe that the republican party is dead, or that it has outlived its usefulness, but we believe that it has a glorious and progressive future before it, as well as honorable record in the past. We believe that for its future spirit in the accomplishment of what we regard as its manifest destiny, it must depend upon the men to whom its past success is due, and to those actuated by the same motives and following the same lines of conduct. The past record of the republican party is good enough for us, and if any reform is

needed, we want it made inside of the ranks of the party as has been done in the past."

In the same connection the editor states that as a logical conclusion, he was opposed to the administration of President Hayes, and refused to recognize him as a republican, and that if a fair construction of his language meant "to the victors belong the spoils" so be it. "But," continued the article, "it is only proper to say that we do not expect to make political affairs a prominent feature of the *Leader*. We only say what we do on the subject to properly define our position ; but we expect to make this paper a newspaper in every sense of the word. We intend to give news, especially the local news, and our creed upon this point may be summed up in a very few words 'all news—and the truth about it.' "

For one year Mr. Raymond continued the publication of the *Leader*, when it was merged into the *Franklin County Recorder*, under the management of McCracken & Raymond. The *Leader* had a successful career and made money for its publisher.

ONCE A MONTH.

This was the title of a monthly magazine published at Hampton in 1878, by Charles Wilcox. Its existence was short and uneventful.

THE SHEFFIELD PRESS.

This is among the best local newspapers in the northern part of the State. It was established by the present editor and proprietor, Frank P. Morgan, in 1880, the first issue coming to light on the 4th of March, 1880, as a five-column folio. It was, and still is, a neatly printed, well made up, and ably edited sheet, well filled

with local and general news and advertisements. Mr. Morgan is a practical newspaper man, well posted on all topics of the day, and a good writer. In introducing his paper to the public the editor said :

"We herewith present ourselves before you with a few words by way of introduction, simply because such is the custom. We are aware that, as a rule, the starting of a new paper is a hazardous undertaking, but hope, with the encouragement and help of our friends, to be successful. We view political matters from a republican standpoint, consequently, the political complexion of the *Press* will be of that character. Not having had an opportunity to interview Mr. Blaine, or Mr. Grant, or Mr. Edmunds or Mr. Sherman as to their respective chances for the Presidency, we have concluded to accept the situation and give whichever one receives the nomination our hearty and undivided support. At the same time, way down in the secret recesses of our heart, the man of Maine occupies a place which is a little more tender than the places occupied by the others. Mr. Grant has had glory enough for any one man in this world ; a third term might ruin him. Mr. Edmunds is a very wise, good man, and, no doubt, would make an excellent President, but they say he is not available; and Mr. Sherman is needed right where he now is. This settles the Presidential question in our mind. However, the election of either one of the above named gentlemen or all of them or any one else, does not, necessarily, have anything to do with the publication or control of the *Press*. Even the man with the big "bar'l" has not, neither indeed, can he have any influence over our

destiny in that direction. The *Press* will be published all the same and right along, just as though nothing in particular had happened ; and we take this occasion to call upon our friends to assist us in making the paper such a one as will be a credit to our community. This can be done in no better way than by a liberal patronage in the way of advertising, job work, and aid in extending our circulation. We want a correspondent in every neighborhood, who will give us the news from their respective localities. If a house, or a barn, or a hen coop, or a hog-pen, or a corn-crib is built, or if a man wallops his own wife or runs away with his neighbor's wife, just send us the items and we will publish them with pleasure. Our two great objects are to furnish a good home paper and accumulate wealth. We respectfully ask your co-operation, and believe we shall receive it.

Respectfully yours,
F. P. MORGAN."

The *Press* has changed its form several times, assuming its present size, eight column folio, Jan. 1, 1883. It has a large and steadily increasing subscription list, and is justly entitled to be ranked among the best local papers and advertising mediums in this congressional district. The subscription price is \$1.50 per annum.

F. P. Morgan, editor and proprietor of the *Press*, was born in Whitewater, Wis., May 27, 1853. He is a son of E. F. and Mary (Benjamin) Morgan. They moved to Richland Co., Wis., when he was two years old, where he received his education. At the age of eighteen, he commenced to learn the printer's trade, working on both

the Richland County *Observer* and *Sentinel*. In 1879, he came to Hampton and worked on the *Recorder* a few months, and then went to Butler county and started the *Bristow Dial*, which he run for three months, when he sold, came to Sheffield

and founded the *Sheffield Press*. Mr. Morgan was married to Nettie Jones, daughter of S. M. Jones, of Hampton, in 1880. He is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Sheffield, and a staunch republican in politics.

CHAPTER XV.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The institution of slavery was always a source of trouble between the free and slaveholding States. The latter were always troubled with the thought that the former would encroach upon their rights, and nothing could be done to shake this belief. Compromise measures were adopted from time to time to settle the vexed question of slavery, but the fears of slaveholders were only allayed for a short time. Threats of secession were often made by the slaveholding States, but as some measures of a conciliatory character were passed, no attempt was made to carry their threats into execution. Finally came the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the adoption of a measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This bill opened certain territory to slavery which, under the former act, was forever to be free. About the time of the passage of this act, the whig party was in a state of dissolution, and the great body of that party, together with certain democrats who were opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, united, thus forming a new party to which

was given the name of republican, having for its object the prevention of the further extension of slavery. The people of the South imagined they saw in this new party not only an organized effort to prevent the extension of slavery, but one that would eventually be used to destroy slavery in those States in which it already existed.

In 1860 four Presidential tickets were in the field. Abraham Lincoln was the candidate of the republicans, Stephen A Douglas of the National democrats, John C. Breckenridge of the pro-slavery interests, and John Bell of the Union. The Union party was composed principally of those who had previously affiliated with the American or know-nothing party. Early in the campaign there were threats of secession and disunion in case of the election of Abraham Lincoln, but the people were so accustomed to Southern bravado that little heed was given to the bluster.

On the 20th of December, 1860, South Carolina, by a convention of delegates, declared "That the Union now existing between South Carolina and the other

States of North America is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the Nations of the earth as a free, sovereign and independent State, with full power to levy war and conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and thing which independent States may of right do."

On the 24th Gov. Pickens issued a proclamation declaring that "South Carolina is, and has a right to be, a free and independent State, and as such has a right to levy war, conclude peace, and do all acts whatever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State."

On the 26th Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumter. Two days previously he wrote President Buchanan's Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, as follows:

"When I inform you that my garrison consists of only sixty effective men, and that we are in very indifferent works, the walls of which are only fourteen feet high; and that we have, within one hundred and sixty yards of our walls, sand hills which command our works, and which afford admirable sites for batteries and the finest coverts for sharp-shooters; and that besides this there are numerous houses, some of them within pistol shot, and you will at once see that, if attacked in force, headed by any one but a simpleton, there is scarcely a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough for our friends to come to our succor."

His appeals for re-inforcements were seconded by General Scott, but unheeded by President Buchanan, and entirely ig-

nored by John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

On the 28th, South Carolina troops occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and hoisted the palmetto flag on the ramparts. On the 29th, John B. Floyd resigned his place in Buchanan's cabinet, charging that the President, in refusing to remove Major Anderson from Charleston Harbor, designed to plunge the country into civil war, and added: "I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity." On the same day the South Carolina commissioners presented their official credentials at Washington, which, on the next day, were declined.

On the second day of January, 1861, Georgia declared for secession, and Georgia troops took possession of the United States arsenal in Augusta, and Forts Pulaski and Jackson.

Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, seized the forts at Beaufort and Wilmington and the arsenal at Fayetteville. On the evening of the 4th, the Alabama and Mississippi delegations in Congress telegraphed the conventions of their respective States to secede, telling them there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. On the 7th, the conventions of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee met in secession conclave. On the 9th, Secretary Thompson resigned his seat in the cabinet on the ground that, contrary to promises, troops had been sent to Major Anderson. On the 9th, the "Star of the West," carrying supplies and re-inforcements to Major Anderson, was fired into from Morris Island, and turned homeward, leaving Fort Sumter and its gallant little band to the mercy of the rebels. On the same day, the ordinance of secession

passed the Mississippi Convention. Florida adopted an ordinance of secession on the 10th, and Alabama on the 11th. The same day (the 11th) Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned, and the rebels seized the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and Fort Pike at the Lake Pontchartrain entrance. Pensacola navy yard and Fort Barrancas were surrendered to rebel troops by Col. Armstrong on the 13th. Lieut. Slemmer, who had drawn his command from Fort McRae to Fort Pickens, defied Armstrong's orders, and announced his intention to hold the fort at all hazards. The Georgia convention adopted an ordinance of secession on the 19th. On the 20th, Lieut. Slemmer was besieged by a thousand allied troops at Fort Pickens. Louisiana adopted an ordinance of secession on the 25th. On the 1st of February the rebels seized the United States mint and custom house at New Orleans. The peace convention assembled at Washington on the 4th, but adjourned without doing anything to quiet the disturbed elements. On the 9th, a provisional constitution was adopted at Montgomery, Ala., it being the constitution of the United States reconstructed to suit their purpose. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen President, and Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, Vice-President of the Confederate States of North America. Jeff. Davis was inaugurated on the 18th, and on the 25th it was learned that General Twiggs, commanding the department of Texas, had basely betrayed his trust, and that he had surrendered all the military posts, munitions and arms to the authorities of Texas.

Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861, in front of the capitol, the inauguration ceremonies being witnessed by a vast concourse of people. Before taking the oath, Mr. Lincoln pronounced in a clear, ringing voice, his inaugural address, to hear which there was an almost painful solicitude, to read which the whole American people and the civilized world awaited with irrepressible anxiety. With that address, and the administration of the oath of office, the people were assured. All doubt, if any had previously existed, was removed. In the hands of Abraham Lincoln, the people's President, and himself of the people, the government was safe.

Traitors were still busy, plotting and planning. Troops were mustering in all the seceded States. On Friday, April 12, the surrender of Fort Sumter, with its garrison of sixty effective men, was demanded and bravely refused by the gallant Maj. Anderson. Fire was at once opened on the helpless garrison by the rebel forces, numbered by thousands. Resistance was useless, and at last the National colors were hauled down, and by traitor hands were trailed in the dust. On Sunday morning the 14th, the news of the surrender was received in all the principal cities of the Union. That was all, but that was enough. A day later, when the news was confirmed and spread through the country, the patriotic people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future—from undertakings half completed—and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep, and well organized purpose to destroy the government, rend the Union in twain, and out

of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their rights to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black. Their dreams of the future—their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy—were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment. Everywhere north of Mason and Dixon's line, the voice of Providence was heard :

"Draw forth your million blades as one;
Complete the battle now begun;
God fights with ye, and overhead
Floats the dear banner of your dead.
They, and the glories of the past,
The future, dawning dim and vast,
And all the holiest hopes of man,
Are beaming triumphant in your van."

"Slow to resolve, be swift to do !
Teach ye the False how fights the True !
How buckled Perfidy shall feel,
In her black heart the Patriot's steel ;
How sure the bolt that Justice wings ;
How weak the arm a traitor brings ;
How mighty they who steadfast stand,
For Freedom's flag and Freedom's land."

On Monday, April 15, President Lincoln issued the following proclamation :

"WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have for some time past, and are now, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals ; now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought to call forth, and hereby do call forth the militia of the several States of the Union, to the number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this subject will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and to aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long endured. I deem it proper to say that the first services assigned to the forces hereby called forth, will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union ; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the object aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country ; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do, hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are, therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

By the President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
W. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*"

The last word of this proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wire before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thou-

sands. The people who loved their whole country could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsated through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school house—every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes, in defense of the Government's honor and unity. Party lines were for a time ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier statesman: "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!*"

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the Rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it seemed as if there were not men enough in all the free States to crush out the Rebellion. But to every call for either men or money there was a willing and ready response. The gauntlet thrown down by the traitors of the South was accepted; not, however, in the spirit with which insolence meets insolence, but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain under the constitution and laws, and, above and beyond all, the people, from whom all political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the Rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representative and executive officer to the utmost extremity.

Franklin county was behind no county in the State in the exhibition of sublime patriotism. Being without railroad or telegraph facilities, the news did not reach

the people of the county in time to be numbered in the first call of the President for 75,000 men, but in the second and every succeeding call, it responded with its noblest and best men, some of whom went forth never to return. The record of the county at home or in the field is a noble one. By referring to the chapter containing the action of the board of supervisors, it will be seen what was done in an official way. In an unofficial way the people took hold of the work, aided enlistments, and furnished a large amount of sanitary supplies.

In this connection has been compiled from the adjutant-general's report, the name of every soldier from Franklin county. If any are omitted it is not intentional, for great care has been exercised in the compilation, and none have more veneration for the brave soldier than the author of this volume. So far as it could be done mistakes in spelling names have been corrected.

Franklin county was first represented in the 6th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. The following is the record:

THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Private.

Orlando A. Lesh.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

William E. Conway.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Lieutenant.

Hezekiah C. Clock.

Sergeants.

Russell T. Knight, Curtis R. Boyles.

Corporals

James Carrn, Daniel J. Boyles.



J. Perrin.

Privates.

J. W. Brown, W. W. Scott,
 Charles F. Roberts, G. F. Scott,
 M. H. Ross, C. C. Shobe,
 John K. Addes.

NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Sergeant.
 E. H. Sporling.
 Corporal.
 John G. Mitchell.

Privates.

Amos H. Halstead, Theodore H. Reeve,
 E. A. Miller, James H. Riddle.
 H. H. Mead, M. B. Jones,
 Silas G. W. Peters, Herman C. Leggett,
 Fernando T. Reeve.

TENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Corporal.
 James M. Paige.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Privates.

David Creighton, John C. Jones,
 P. N. Hart, Elias Moon,
 Hiram F. Coon.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Private.

George W. Soules.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.

Captains.

James B. Reeve, Rufus S. Benson,

First Lieutenant.

Orlando A. Lesh.

Second Lieutenant.

Rufus S. Benson.

[Captain after January 24, 1868.]

Sergeants.

J. B. Nelson, William Wood,
 Bartley Mechan, John S. Love,
 B. H. Pound.

Corporals.

John Nichols, E. B. Criley.
 Cyrus Wyatt, John B. Woodward,
 Alpheus Jones, L. P. Berry,
 G. S. Merriss, H. A. Clock,
 Joseph Ward, George W. Ross,
 W. S. Hausberry.

Musicians.

Miles Birkett, L. M. Stoddard,
 Elijah Jones.

Wagoner.

Daniel E. Greeley.

Privates.

Allen, D. C., May, William,
 Avery, John C., McVey, Reuben,
 Armstrong, C. M., McCord, Harrison,
 Baker, John D., McCord, Ira,
 Ballou, Washington, Merriss, Arba A.,
 Ball, William, Mitchell, W. R. C.,
 Boyles, Cyrus, Morris, Thomas,
 Bradshaw, John J., Murphy, John,
 Bridgeman, A. H., Neff, J. G.,
 Brooks, Jacob, North, Daniel M.,
 Brotherton, H. A., North, J. W.,
 Bullis, Charles, Penney, Newton,
 Caldwell, E., Phinney, A. E.,
 Cole Daniel W., Roberts, C. F.,
 Cline Smith, Oliver, Robinson, Solomon,
 Collins, Loren, Ross, Geo. W.,
 Creighton, Henry, Shobe, Clark,
 Crosby, E. W., Shobe, Morgan,
 Culver, Levi, Silence, Edmund,
 Fry, George W., Smith, H. W.,
 Grandon, Isaac, Smith, Charles,
 Hartwell, S. W., Tilghman, O. H.,
 Herman, T. I., Walker, James,
 Horner, B. F., Woodward, J. B.,
 Horner, W. C., Whitesell, John,
 Hubbert, Mechan, John,
 Hurd, J. S., Justus, Isaac,
 Jones, Alpheus, Lord, R. A.,
 Brotherton, Hiram, Bullis, German,
 Bushyager, J. G., Creighton, S.,
 Hartgrave, D. L., Jones, Alex.,
 Horner, Jesse, Manifold, William,
 Ingraham, W. N., Mulkins, J. C.,
 Penney, Richard, Mulkins, Willard,
 Baker, Samuel, Capron, S. K.,
 Hunt, G. L., Kittell, Warren,
 Shobe, Charles W.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

The companies forming the 32d Infantry, Iowa Volunteers, were recruited in the counties composing the sixth congressional district, during the latter part of the summer and early fall of 1862. They rendezvoused at Camp Franklin, near Dubuque. Here, on October 6, they were sworn into the service of the United States for three years; John Scott, of Story county, being colonel; E. H. Mix, of Butler, lieutenant-colonel; G. A. Eberhart, of Black Hawk, major; Charles Aldrich, of Hamilton, adjutant. Here it remained under drill and discipline till about the middle of the following month. The barracks at Camp Franklin were uncomfortable in cold weather, of which, unhappily, there was much about this time. Measles of a malignant type broke out in camp, the exposed condition of which, the unfavorable weather and the want of sufficient clothing, conspiring to make the disease unusually fatal.

From the 14th to the 18th of November, the regiment, numbering about 920, embarked by detachments for St. Louis, reporting there on the 21st, and going into quarters at Benton Barracks. Here it remained a few days, when, under orders from Major-General Curtis, six companies under Colonel Scott proceeded to New Madrid, Mo., and the remaining four companies, under Major Eberhart, went no further down the river than Cape Girardeau. The separation of the regiment thus effected, on the last day of the autumn of 1862, continued until the spring of 1864. It was a prolific cause of annoyance and extraordinary labor. The details required of a regiment were frequently

demanded from each of these commands; stores sent to the regiment would sometimes go to the detachment, sometimes to head-quarters, when they should have gone just the other way; the mails were in an interminable tangle. The companies at head quarters were: company B, company C, company E, company H, company I and company K. The companies under Major Eberhart were, A, D, F and G.

The history of the regiment during this long period of separation must necessarily be two-fold. It will not be improper to write, first, an account of the detachment under command of Major Eberhart.

In obedience to the order of General Curtis, they proceeded to Cape Girardeau, and the major assumed command of that post, on the 1st of December, 1862. The garrison consisted of these companies, and one company of the 2d Missouri Heavy Artillery. Here they remained during the winter, performing provost and garrison duties. On the 10th of March the garrison was re-inforced by the 1st Nebraska Volunteers, and preparations commenced for a march into the interior. On March 14 Major Eberhart marched his detachment to Bloomfield, accompanying a regiment of Wisconsin Cavalry, and a battery of Missouri Artillery, where they remained till the 21st of April, when they moved to Dallas, forty-six miles northward. The march was by a circuitous route, requiring sixty miles travel.

The rebel General Marmaduke, now threatened Cape Girardeau with a considerable army. He himself was at Fredericktown, northwest of Dallas, while another was coming up the Bloomfield road. General McNeil, commanding the Union

forces, marched at once to Cape Girardeau, by Jackson. The detachment of the 32d, guarding the train, marched from Dallas to Jackson, a distance of twenty-two miles, in less than six hours, and reached Cape Girardeau on the evening of the 24th. The next day, Marmaduke, with a force of 8,000 men, invested the place. At 10 o'clock at night he sent in a flag of truce, with a demand of unconditional surrender, giving the Union commander thirty minutes for decision. General McNeil, by Colonel Strachan, who received the truce, sent back a flat refusal in one minute, and politely requested a credit of twenty-nine minutes by General Marmaduke. The attack, however, was not commenced until Sunday morning, the 26th, at 10 o'clock, when the rebels retired with considerable loss, just as General Vandever came down the river with reinforcements for the garrison. In this combat, Major Eberhart's command was posted on the right, in support of a section of Meltfly's. Its loss was but one man, captured on picket. On the 28th the detachment of the 32d was ordered to Bloomfield. Leaving Cape Girardeau at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, it marched fifty miles by dark the next evening, and went into camp near Castor river. Completing the bridge over his stream, it returned to the Cape, reaching that post on the 5th of May. Here it remained on garrison duty till the 11th of July, when it again marched for Bloomfield. Having remained there a few days, at work on the fortifications, it was attached to the Reserve Brigade, First Cavalry Division, Department of the Missouri, and on the 19th started on the memorable march,

which ended with the capture of Little Rock, Ark.

The command reached Clarendon on the 8th of August. Early on the morning of the 13th the detachment started up White river. The expedition lasted three days, and was quite a brilliant success. The fleet went up the White river to the mouth of the Little Red river, and then proceeded up that stream to the town of Searcy, where two steamers were captured and a pontoon bridge destroyed. When ten miles below Searcy on the return, the fleet was attacked by 300 rebels, who directed their principal fire on the prize "Kaskakia," which was manned by half of company D, under Lieutenant William D. Templin. The steamer was near the shore from which the attack was directed, but made a gallant defense. The rebels were driven off with a loss of more than twenty killed. The loss in company D, was one killed and five wounded. Before reaching White river, the fleet was again attacked, but the assailants were quickly driven off, with loss, and without any casualty on board. Large quantities of public property were destroyed, and a number of prisoners captured during the expedition. In the heavy skirmish at Bayou Metaire, on the 27th, the detachment was engaged, losing one killed and two wounded.

The day the command reached Dead Man's lake, the scorching heat of that day, the parched ground marched over, the air at times filled with the flying dust, is one not easily to be forgotten. The stagnant pond bearing that name covered with green scum, yet the men, burning

with thirst, plunged in and drank greedily of the filthy water.

The two trips from Duvall's Bluffs to Brownsville, as guard to the Cavalry train, were trips of hard marching in hot weather, and of suffering for water for man and beast, and from heat and dust. The sick on this march certainly received no extra care, at first shipped to Helena, and then to Clarendon, on White river.

About the 21st of August, a small steamer, a stern-wheeler, sailed up the White river loaded with sick and convalescent soldiers. It was one of the hottest of August days in this climate, when she run from Clarendon to Duvall's Bluffs, forty-five miles, in four hours. Not a spot on that boat, from the border deck to the hurricane deck, but was covered by a sick man. Sick men were piled away on that hurricane deck in broiling sun, wherever a man could be laid. Is it any wonder, on that run of about four hours, twenty-six men died on that boat?—one of them a corporal of company G (Carter).*

On the 25th day of August another march of that twenty-six miles across those prairies of Prairie Co., Ark. About 11 o'clock that night we filed into the little court house yard at Brownsville. Just as we filed in, General Davidson stepped to the fence and said, "Boys, lie down quickly and take some rest, for I will need you at an early hour." Then turning to another officer, he said, "These brave boys have marched 500 miles, and kept up with my Cavalry" By 3 o'clock next morning we were astir; at 4 o'clock were in line and on the move. A march of nine miles brought us to the rebel outposts, skirmishing three and a half hours to the brow of the hill,

and after maneuvering, etc., half a mile to the bank of the Bayou Metaire. The whole movement during the day was only a bushwhacking affair. In the evening we fell back to the top of the hill to support a battery. There dark found us. The battery and all other troops had left. One detachment alone was on the field, with the rebels closing around us, when we withdrew and fell back that night to a corn-field near Brownsville; and about 1 o'clock at night, at the word halt, the boys dropped on the ground and lay down between corn rows. No alignment encampment was made. The night was dark, as *dense black clouds* overspread the sky, and soon the rain came down in torrents; but there the boys lay—what else could they do? About 9 o'clock, a. m., it broke away, but, oh, the *mud, mud!* We had no rations, but soon found a patch of sweet potatoes and had a sweet potato breakfast.

The detachment remained two days in camp in the timber near, and then moved to the old Cavalry camp north of town, where our sick boys had been kept in a double log house on the edge of the prairie, and at a little grove of a few scattering oaks, and near a pond of stagnant water.

On the 31st of August, 1863, the day was very hot, and hence the train was ordered to go through to Duvall's Bluffs in the night. All the detachment was ordered to go as guard. The whole detachment able to go was ordered on the trip. We could raise only forty men, and some twelve or fifteen of them were unable to march, but were ordered to go, as they could be piled on the wagons, and could use their guns in case of an attack. This

was a serious camp ground to the detachment. A few days and not a well man was in that camp, and not many men able to care for the sick. It had been used as a Cavalry camp until the very ground was crawling with filth. Every nook and corner of the old house, every spot on the floor, porch and hall, was covered with a sick man. Everything that could be done under the circumstances was done for the sick by those who could do. But we were in advance of the main army and supplies. No sanitary or sutler supplies had reached us, and much of the ordinary soldier's fare was unfit for use. Much of the hard-tack had *too much life*. I can now see some boys breaking their hard-tack into small bits and blowing out the *things* of life.

On the 6th of October, occurred the first death. Then William A. Spurlin, one of the brightest and best of young men, was laid in an humble soldier's grave. On the 8th he was followed by Henry Cantonwine. On that day we moved to another camp south of town, in a nice little grove. One day's rest there, and the command was ordered to Little Rock. The sick were brought and laid down on the sand in the hot sun before the old log tavern hospital. That very sand was crawling with graybacks. As the command moved away George Macy lay on a cot under a little tree dying, and soon another of the young men of our company, Wilson Bond, was added to that group of humble graves. There we laid four of the young men of our company, side by side.

Their young lives were ended,
Their young spirits fled,
And now they are sleeping
In peace with the dead.

Every spot in that old log tavern that could be occupied, was covered by a sick man. How many of those brave boys were buried in that little grave yard, I never knew.

On the removal of the detachment to Little Rock, it was relieved for a time from all guard or other duty, except the care of its own sick, by order of Gen. Davidson, adding that the care of its own sick in camp, was all that it was able to do. But death had then fastened his cold, icy hand upon a number of boys. Calvin M. Sayre, John L. Sayre, Jesse Shultz, Nathan R. Austin and Ira G. Christian were soon numbered with the dead. Little Rock proved to be a very healthy place for us, and while there, the company, considering its reduced condition, improved very rapidly. It may not be generally known that that Arkansas expedition of Gen. Steele's was one of the most destructive of life of any campaign of the war. Steele started with 1,200 men; he received re-inforcements of at least three brigades, making at least 15,000 effective men; 100 men would cover all his loss in killed and wounded, and yet by the time he had possession of Little Rock, and was settled down to his *gambling and horse racing*, he had barely 5,100 effective men fit for duty. And of Gen. Steele I will say that he had no sympathy in common with the Union soldiers save his opposition to the abstract idea of secession.

Gen. McPherson, medical director, afterwards at Vicksburg, said that the sending of our four companies through on that campaign to keep up with the Cavalry, was a burning shame, one of the outrages of the war, and no wonder that the men

were used up; they remained at Little Rock until the middle of October, when it moved to Benton, twenty-five miles distant. It returned to Little Rock, where they remained until January, 1864, when it started for Memphis, which place it reached on the 5th of February. Here it was ordered to report to Brig.-Gen. A. J. Smith at Vicksburg. It reached Vicksburg on the 9th, and remained there till the 27th, when it marched out to Black river to await the army on its return from the interior.

Meanwhile, Col. Scott established his headquarters at New Madrid, and assumed command of the post. On the 17th of December, 1862, he sent out a detachment of 100 men, under Capt. Peebles, who went as far as the St. Francis river, bringing back several prisoners, much public property, and valuable information.

On the 28th of December, Col. Scott destroyed the public property, and evacuated New Madrid, by order of Gen. Davies, after which he proceeded to Fort Pillow, reaching there on the 29th. They remained at Fort Pillow for nearly six months, in the performance of garrison duties. The command embarked for Columbus, Ky., on the 17th and 18th of June, 1863, in detachments, and went into camp there on the 19th, and there the regimental headquarters remained for more than seven months, Col. Scott being most of the time in command of the post.

On July 10, Union City, in Tennessee, was captured by the rebels. The command hastened to that place, but arrived too late to find the enemy; but buried the dead and cared for the wounded,

and returned. The command was, soon afterward, again divided into fractions. Companies B and I, under command of Capt. Millier, alone remained at regimental headquarters; company C was attached to the 4th Missouri Cavalry; company E was placed at Fort Quinby, not far from Columbus, whilst companies H and K, Capt. Benson commanding, proceeded down the river to Island No. 10. From this time forth, until January, 1864, the history of each of these detachments, except that of company C, is devoid of remarkable events. This detachment was most actively employed during most of this period, and the labors of officers and men were arduous in the extreme. They scouted a wide extent of country infested by guerrillas; marched oftentimes a considerable distance from Columbus, going out in all weather, by night as often as by day. They braved many perils and endured many hardships.

In the month of January, 1864, these six companies were brought together, and soon embarked for Vicksburg, where they were assigned to the second brigade. Perhaps there was not a single organization in the whole army under Maj. Gen. Sherman, that so gladly commenced that singular campaign, as the command under Col. Scott. If the battalion left Vicksburg joyfully, its return was still more joyful, for here were found Major Eberhart and his four companies, and the whole regiment was together for the first time since November, 1862. The re-union brought great satisfaction to officers and men. Shortly after the re-union of the regiment it was ordered to the department

of the Gulf, and there accompanied the disastrous Red River expedition.

In this expedition the 32d Iowa suffered more severely, perhaps, than any other regiment in the expedition. It formed a part of Gen. A. J. Smith's command, consisting of 10,000 Infantry and three batteries of artillery, which left Vicksburg on March 9, on transports, accompanied by gunboats. At the mouth of Red river this fleet was joined by Admiral D. D. Porter, with a large fleet, including several iron-clads. Some miles from where the Red river enters into the Mississippi it separates into two streams, which come together again very near the mouth; from the southern one of these two streams flows Achafalaya river. The fleet entered Red river by the southern stream, and passed thence into Achafalaya, proceeding as far as Semmesport, where the troops disembarked on the night of the 13th, and immediately commenced a march on Fort De Russey. The halt was not ordered till the army had marched some seven miles. It was twenty-eight miles from here to Fort De Russey. Nevertheless, the army marched that distance the next day, constantly harassed by rebel Cavalry; delayed once two hours at a stream over which a bridge had to be made; attacked the fort and carried it by storm before sundown, and before the gunboats arrived. In this assault, the 32d was on the right, and "the men on the right took the fort," said the prisoners. Col. Shaw, commanding brigade, speaks in unqualified praise of all the officers and men in his command. The loss was slight on either side. Of the 32d, one man was killed and two were wounded.

At Fort De Russey, re-embarked and proceeded to Alexandria, where the troops again disembarked, and remained nearly two weeks. At this point the column under Gen. Smith formed a junction with the column which had marched from New Orleans. The boats could not be taken over the rapids while laden, so the troops marched to Cotile Landing, some twenty-five miles up the river. Here our regiment had its first battalion drill, with all the companies in line, since leaving Dubuque, in November, 1862. On April 3, the command again embarked, and reached Grand 'Ecore on the next evening, where it remained till the morning of the 7th, when it marched to the front of the battle of Pleasant Hill, where the brigade to which the 32d belonged, commanded by Col. Shaw, of the 14th Iowa, stood the brunt of the fight, being the first in the battle, fighting longer than any other, in the hardest of the contest, the last to leave the field, and losing three times as many officers and men as any brigade engaged.

"Of Col. John Scott, 32d Iowa," says the brigade commander, "it is sufficient to say that he showed himself worthy to command the 32d Iowa Infantry—a regiment which, after having been entirely surrounded and cut off from the rest of the command, with nearly one-half of its number killed or wounded, among them many of the best and prominent officers, forced its way through the enemy's lines, and was again in line, ready and anxious to meet the foe in less than thirty minutes." It is certain no regiment ever fought with a sublimer courage than did the 32d on the battlefield of Pleasant Hill.

Its heroism and its sacrifices were worthy of a better fate than a retreat from the scene of its splendid daring and its glory. The fame of its gallant conduct spread all over Iowa, as it would have spread over the whole country had the commanding general accepted the victory which the troops had given him. But sad losses befell the regiment. Lieut. Col. Mix was slain on the field, also many of the officers were either slain or wounded. The regiment lost, in all, 210 officers and men, killed, wounded and missing; most of the missing were also wounded—any so reported, no doubt slain. Iowa gloried in the fame of her honored sons, and wept for their dead comrades who fell on the stricken field. The following beautiful lines were written by Mrs. Caroline A. Soule, upon hearing of the sad losses sustained by the 32d at Pleasant Hill :

Cold are the sleepers
Wrapt in their shrouds—
Pale are the weepers
The battle has bowed ;
Softly they slumber,
Our soldiers in death—
While hearts without number
Cry, with hushed breath—
O God, are they dead !

Pale are the sleepers,
Like marble they lie—
Sad are the weepers,
Tear-stained their eyes ;
Quiet they slumber,
Soldiers entombed,
While hearts without number,
All shrouded in gloom,
Cry—O, are they gone !

Calm are the sleepers,
Taking their rest—
Sad are the weepers,
Joyless their breasts ;

Softly they slumber,
Our soldiers to-day,
While hearts without number
Cry, only this way,
Can our battles be won ?

Colonel Shaw's brigade covered the retreat of the army to Grand Ecore, when the 32d regiment, after a movement up Red river to aid the fleet in escaping from imminent peril, went into encampment. It joined in the retreat down the Red river on the 21st, and frequently met light bodies of the enemy in skirmish. The retreat from Alexandria to the Mississippi was also harassed by the enemy, and considerable skirmishing took place at Bayou La Morge, Marksville and Bayou de Glaize, in both of which the regiments took part. Colonel Shaw in his report of the latter battle, says to "Colonel Gilbert, 27th Iowa, Major Eberhart of the 32d Iowa, Captain Crane of the 14th Iowa and their commands, is due the safety of the army. Had they failed to move into the position assigned them (although a difficult one, that of changing front under fire) with less celerity, or failed to hold it steadily after taking it, our left and rear would have been enveloped by overwhelming numbers, and nothing could have saved us—not even the fighting qualities of the Sixteenth Army Corps."

The regiment reached Memphis on the 10th of June, from there the command moved to Moscow, and thence to La Grange in the latter part of June. From this point it marched with General Smith's forces on the Tupelo campaign. It returned to Memphis, and having encamped there about ten days, joined in the Oxford

expedition. The next active campaign, in which the 32d took part, was in Missouri in the pursuit of Price. It was a campaign of severe marching for the Infantry, but not of battle. The regiment, not well provided for such a campaign, marched at least 650 miles, averaging twenty miles a day. It marched across the State and back again. Halting a few days at St. Louis, it moved to Cairo by steamer, arriving Nov. 27.

From here it moved to Nashville, which was soon afterwards besieged by the rebel General Hood. In the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, the 32d, fighting in General Gilbert's Brigade, was warmly engaged, and won great credit for daring, efficient behavior. It captured a battery of five guns and many prisoners, and lost about twenty-five killed and wounded. With the pursuit of the defeated rebels, closed the campaigning of the regiment for the year 1864, in face of the enemy.

Early in 1865, the regiment marched to Clifton, Tenn., whence it moved by steamer to Eastport, Miss. Its next and last campaign, was that of Mobile, under Major-General E. R. S. Canby. Throughout those laborious and difficult operations, the 32d performed its part faithfully, skillfully and honorably. It remained in Alabama some time after the fall of Mobile, and was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865. Returning to Iowa, the 32d Iowa was in due time disbanded, the officers and men left from the ravages of three years service, receiving everywhere along the line of their journey the kind greetings and

hearty welcome of a grateful people, whose hearts had been with them through all their hardships.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(100 day men)

COMPANY G.

Second Lieutenant.

Daniel W. Dow.

Privates:

J. C. Button,	Matthew McCord,
Jesse R. Dodd,	L. S. Sayer,
D. C. Knapp,	J. W. Yost,
Harrison McCord.	

FIRST CAVALRY

COMPANY C.

Privates:

Michael Seyb.

COMPANY G.

Privates:

George F. Wass.

COMPANY M.

First Lieutenant:

E. A. Dunham.

SECOND CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

A. J. Dalrymple.

COMPANY F.

Private:

Lorenzo Cobb.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY L.

Quarter-Master Sergeant:
George W. Thompson.

Sergeant:

Thomas H. Davis.

Corporal:

Thomas G. Weston.

Privates:

James H. Beed,	C. A. Bald
Thomas H. Davis,	A. Gillett,
Charles Gillett,	A. P. Peabody,

Emile Myers,
John Shill,
Orin A. Thatcher,
D. O. Waters.

Richard Miller,
Richard Davenport,
James Staley.

Sergeant Russell T. Knight, died Dec. 22, 1862, at Yackona creek, Miss., of inflammation of the bowels.

Corporal Daniel J. Boyles, died Oct. 9, 1863, at Memphis Tenn., of wounds.

John W. Brown, died at Griswoldville, Ga., Nov., 22, 1864, of wounds.

William W. Scott, died of phthisis pulmonalis, at Tipton Mo., Feb. 8, 1862.

George F. Scott was killed in action, May 27, 1864, at Resaca, Ga.

Sergeant Edwin H. Sporling, died of fever, at Bathville, Ark., June 2, 1862.

Corporal John G. Mitchell, died April 2, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., of diarrhea.

Fernando T. Reeve, died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept., 21, 1864, of debilitas.

James H. Riddle, died of wounds, at Vicksburg, Miss., June 3, 1863.

Corporal James M. Paige, died May 17, 1863, at Champion Hills, Miss., of wounds.

Elias Moon, died June 14, 1862, at Atlanta, Ga., of starvation, while a prisoner of war.

Sergeant Benjamin H. Pound, died at Fish River, Ala.; March 23, 1865, of dropsy of the heart.

John B. Woodward, died of wounds, April 12, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, La.

Joseph Ward was killed in action at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.

George W. Ross was killed in the battle at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.

John D. Baker was killed by guerrillas at Island No. 10, Oct. 22, 1863.

Hiram Brotherton died at Dubuque, Nov. 4, 1862, of pneumonia.

William Ball, died of disease, at Columbus, Ky., Feb. 2, 1863.

Cyrus Boyler, died April 1, 1863, at Fort Pillow, Tenn., of typhoid fever.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

Privates:

Jesse R. Dodd, L. R. Fobey.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY G.

Second Sergeant:
John W. Miller.

Private:
Riley Miller.

NINTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY G.

Fourth Sergeant:

William B. Johnson, Hiram F. Coon,
M. V. Johnson.

THIRD BATTRY IOWA LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Privates:

William Murphy, G. W. Soper,
John H. Scott, John Swanagan.

NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE.

COMPANY C.

Privates:
Samuel N. Guilliams, Franklin Osborn.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following comprises a list of those gallant soldiers who left their homes, and took up the musket for the defense of their country's honor, never to return, who laid down their lives in defense of the Union. "It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country," should be engraved over the grave of each, in characters that will remain throughout all coming time and proclaiming to all the future generations their noble sacrifice:

Captain James B. Reeve, died of congestive fever, at Fort Pillow, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1863.

Hiram A. Brotherton, died of disease Nov. 4, 1862, at Dubuque, Iowa.

Seth K. Capron, died March 4, 1865, at Memphis, Tenn., of disease,

Daniel W. Cole was killed in battle April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, La.

Oliver Clinesmith, died of disease, at Fort Pillow, Tenn., April 29, 1863.

Loren Collins, died May 4, 1864, at Mound City, Ill., of disease.

Henry Creighton, died at Memphis, Tenn., May 17, 1864.

Elemuel W. Crosby was killed in battle at Pleasant Hill, La., on April 9, 1874.

Geore W. Fry, killed in battle at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.

Jesse Horner killed April 9, 1864, in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La.

David L. Hartgrave, died of disease, July 29, 1864, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Thomas I. Herman, died May 28, 1864, in Franklin Co., Iowa.

Warren Kittel, died of disease July 17, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.

Ralph A. Lord, died Feb. 15, 1865, at Memphis, Tenn.

Ira McCord, killed in action at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864

William C. Manifold, died of measles, March 13, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.

Willard Mulkins, died of disease, at Memphis, Tenn., July 24, 1864.

Isaac C. Mulkins, died April 9, 1864, at Ft. De Russey, La., of typhoid fever.

Arba A. Merris, killed in battle at Lake Chicot, Ark., June 6, 1864.

W. R. C. Mitchell, died April 30, 1865, at Ft. Gaines, Ala., of wounds.

David Perry, died of disease, July 26, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.

Richard Penney, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 16, 1864, of disease.

Henry W. Smith, died at Pleasant Hill, La., April 23, 1864, of wounds.

Charles Gillett, died at Clear Creek, Miss., June 21, 1863, of congestive chills.

Martin, V. Johnson died Sept. 12, 1864, at De Vall's Bluff, Ark., of chronic diarrhoea.

William Murphy, died of disease, Aug. 14, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.



CHAPTER XVI.

RAILROADS.

There is no internal improvement that has done so much to develop the country as its railroads. The printing press, the railroad and the telegraph wire combined, certainly move the world as Archimedes little dreamed it could be moved. Up to within a few years, new countries were required to be opened up by the hardy pioneers, and their agricultural and mineral resources well developed before the capitalists would invest their money in building of railroads. Now railroads are first built and the people follow. Franklin county was not so fortunate as to have her railroads first built, but her vast agricultural and mineral resources were first made known to the world and then the railroads sought entrance that it might transport the surplus product of the county.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

One of the first railroads projected in Iowa was the Dubuque & Pacific, afterwards known as the Dubuque & Sioux City railroad, running from Dubuque across the northern part of the State to Sioux City. In 1856, there was a large corps of men at work upon the eastern line of the road, and it was hoped by its projectors to soon finish it to its western terminus. It was completed to Cedar Falls, when the panic of 1857 forced the com-

pany to cease operations. At this time the survey had been made through this county, and the town of Ackley laid out, ready to catch the boom which would surely strike it on the advent of the railroad.

The hard times, following the panic of 1857, continued until the third year of the war. Even had better times commenced on the inauguration of Lincoln, the war that followed filled the public mind to such an extent that little else could be thought of. The close of the war in the spring of 1865, and the abundance of "greenbacks" in the country, necessitated some public measures in which the capital of the country and the people could be employed.

The officers of the Dubuque & Sioux City railroad now determined to push it through to completion. Accordingly, a large force of men was put to work upon the road during the summer of 1865, and it was rapidly pushed forward, the road being completed and cars running to Ackley in the middle of October, and early in the year 1866, to Iowa Falls. Here operations again ceased, the company being unable to raise the money for its completion.

Two years passed, when another company, known as the Iowa Falls & Sioux

City Railroad Company, took hold of the work and in due time completed it to its western terminus. The two roads were leased to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and the line is now known as the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central railroad.

This road crosses the extreme southeast corner of Franklin county. The town of Ackley, on the county line between Franklin and Hardin, furnishes a desirable market point for the settlers in the southern part of the county.

CENTRAL IOWA RAILWAY.

The formation of the Eldora & Steamboat Rock Coal Company, together with the extensive preparations made by the company for mining coal upon the lands purchased and leased, led to the organization of the Eldora Railroad & Coal Company, having for its object the building of a road from Eldora to Ackley, connecting at the latter place with the Dubuque & Sioux City, now the Illinois Central Railroad.

Hon. Platt Smith, of Dubuque, Iowa, manifested great interest in the formation of this company and in the building of the road. It was upon his invitation that the executive committee of the Eldora & Steamboat Rock Coal Company proceeded to Dubuque, in January, 1866, for the purpose of consulting some of the capitalists of that place. After several meetings with Mr. Smith and others a new company was formed, to be known as the Eldora Railroad & Coal Company, having objects as already stated, together with the mining of coal upon the lands purchased and leased by the old company.

After filing the articles of incorporation of the new company in the recorder's office at Dubuque, a meeting was held by the stock-holders and five directors were chosen—C. C. Gilman, H. G. Hetherington, S. F. Lathrop, H. L. Huff and W. J. Moir. The directors then met and elected C. C. Gilman president, and James McKinley secretary *pro tem.*

The executive officers of the Eldora and Steamboat Rock Coal Company, as soon as the organization of the Eldora Railroad & Coal Company was completed, entered into a contract with the latter by which all its rights, title and interest in the lands owned or leased by the company should be transferred to it, on condition that a railroad should be built from Ackley to Eldora on or before the 1st day of July, 1868, and providing for a re-conveyance to the former should the contract not be complied with by the time specified. The Eldora & Steamboat Rock Coal Company further agreed to guarantee the right of way to the railroad company. The consideration of this transfer was that the railroad company should allow to the stockholders of the coal company the sum of \$30 per acre, payable in equal amounts of money, stock and construction bonds of the company.

The Eldora Railroad & Coal Company subsequently found itself unable to comply with the contract as made, and so notified the Eldora & Steamboat Rock Coal Company, but expressed itself as abundantly able and willing to build and operate the railroad, provided the coal lands should be donated, instead of its having to pay for them the sum of \$30 per acre. This propo-

sition was accepted by the coal company, and the work was commenced.

The work of grading, tieing and bridging was put under contract to Dows & Co., of Cedar Rapids, to be completed by Nov. 15, 1867. Contracts were also let to private parties for the mining of 20,000 tons of coal, to be ready for use when the road was finished. Enough stock of the road was sold prior to beginning the work to pay the contractors for grading and tieing. It then became necessary to raise the means for obtaining the iron and rolling stock for operating the road. Bonds were issued to the amount of \$400,000, secured by a first mortgage lien on the road-bed, rolling stock, lands and mineral rights, and all other property or privileges which the company then possessed or might acquire. A sufficient number and amount of bonds were sold for the purpose named, and in due time the road was completed. In July, 1868, the last spike was driven, and Eldora was in railroad communication with the world. At the same moment the last spike was being driven, news came that the Supreme Court had decided that Eldora was the permanent county seat of Hardin county. A double celebration was therefore held, and joy reigned supreme in the heart of every citizen of the place.

The Iowa River Railroad Company was organized July 8, 1868, under the general incorporation laws of the State of Iowa, for the avowed purpose of constructing and maintaining a north and south line of railway through the central portion of Iowa, from the southern boundary line of Minnesota to the northern boundary line of Missouri, a distance of 250 miles. The

sixteenth degree of longitude, or as near thereto as practicable, being selected as a route which would traverse the richest and best settled agricultural and mineral districts of Iowa, giving access to St. Paul on the north, by a connection at Mankato with the Minnesota Valley railroad, and to St. Louis on the south, by a junction with the North Missouri Railroad at the Missouri State line.

As a preliminary to this great work, the company, after perfecting its organization, purchased the seventeen miles of road completed by the Eldora Railroad & Coal Company, from Ackley to Eldora, and the centre of the Iowa Valley coal basin.

Articles of incorporation were filed for record in the office of the Secretary of State, July 8, 1867. They were signed by C. C. Gilman, E. W. Eastman, W. J. Moir, Henry L. Huff, R. H. McBride, D. D. Chase, Joseph Edgington, Gardner Spencer, J. Q. Patterson, S. K. Edgington and J. M. Scott, all of Eldora, excepting D. D. Chase and Gardner Spencer.

The following named were the first officers and directors: President, C. C. Gilman; vice-president, Thomas Kensett; treasurer, R. A. Babbadge; secretary, Charles Collins; directors, C. C. Gilman, H. L. Huff, Wells S. Rice, F. W. H. Sheffield, H. L. Stout, Horace Abbott, Thomas Kensett, John S. Gilman and Isaac Hyde, Jr.

The seventeen miles of road purchased of the Eldora Railroad Company was fully equipped and put in operation the first season. Twenty-seven miles, from Eldora to Marshalltown, was put under contract in October, 1868, and the grading was

about half finished before severe cold weather put a stop to operations.

As soon as the weather would permit, work was resumed upon the road, and rapidly pushed forward to Marshalltown, being completed to that point according to contract. For the purpose of accomplishing this work, bonds were issued by the company, and placed in the hands of A. L. Hatch, of New York, for disposal. In his circular offering the bonds for sale, Mr. Hatch said:

"The history of the west during the past ten years clearly demonstrates the value of sound railway bonds as an investment. Steadily increasing in population and wealth, it not only gives sure promise from the commencement of a business to railroads, sufficiently remunerative to insure the prompt payment of interest and principal of a moderate amount of indebtedness, incurred in the cost of construction, but, as shown by the enormous increase of earnings of western roads of ten years' growth and upwards, warrants a speculative investment in the stock upon which the indebt-edness is based. Planned as a legitimate business operation, by careful, calculating men, with direct regards for the wants of the county, and built for cash on as low estimates as any road in Iowa, the Iowa river railway occupies a position before the public to-day as a medium for safe investment and speculative promise seldom reached by project of like character. The earning of the first seventeen miles, in operation for only four months, give a foundation on which an estimate can be made. These bonds, though not bearing a very high rate of interest, are paying as much as any legiti-

mate operation can afford to—a point to be considered in the minds of those who seek a secure and safe investment."

On the 23d day of June, 1869, articles of incorporation were signed at Marshalltown for the formation of a new company, to be known as the Central Railroad Company of Iowa. This company was the legitimate successor of the Iowa River Railroad Company, and having the same object in view—the construction, maintenance and operation of a railroad from the south to the north line of the State of Iowa. The principal office of the new company was to be in Marshalltown, but providing for meetings of the board of directors in New York. The capital stock of the company was limited to \$12,000,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, its issue for the purposes of construction being restricted to \$30,000 per mile. Jay Cooke & Co., and E. W. Clark & Co., bankers in Philadelphia, were made agents for the sale of the bonds. It was provided by special contract with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, that the bonds, or the moneys received from their sale, should remain in possession of that company as trustee, to be delivered or paid out to the railroad company or their order, only upon the engineer's estimates, as the work progressed. Under these wise precautions the capitalists of the East advanced money, from time to time, for the completion of the road.

C. C. Gilman, of Eldora, was elected president of the new company, and great credit is due him for the work accomplished. By his energy and tact, combined with indomitable perseverance, obstacles were overcome that would have

appalled men of less nerve. Under his administration the road was constructed north, through Hampton, to Northwood, within six miles of the Minnesota line, and south to Albia, in Monroe county, thirty-six miles from the Missouri line.

The road not proving as profitable as anticipated, whether from want of good management or other causes is left for others to determine, it was placed in the hands of a receiver in 1874. D. N. Pickering was appointed to the position, which he satisfactorily filled for some time. Subsequently resigning, Hon. J. B. Grinnell was appointed, and continued in the discharge of the duties of the office until the formation of a new company, which succeeded to all the rights and privileges of the old.

On the 20th of May, 1879, articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State by Russell Sage and Charles Alexander, of the Central Iowa Railway Company, successors to the Central Railroad Company of Iowa. The objects of the new company, as set forth in article 2, were to "acquire, construct, equip, maintain and operate a railway from the north to the south line of the State of Iowa, embracing the present road and property, both real and personal of the Central Railroad Company of Iowa, subject to the first mortgage, and to \$3,700,000 of the first mortgage bonds existing and now outstanding on that property, which first mortgage bonds this company assumes to pay, both principal and interest, in the manner hereinafter provided, together with the legal debts of the receiver." Isaac M. Cate was elected president of the new company; D. N. Pickering,

superintendent; C. A. Jewett, general passenger and ticket agent.

The Central Iowa railway enters Franklin county, on the south, on section 35, Osceola township, and passes in a northerly direction through the townships of Osceola, Geneva, Reeve, Mott, Ross, Clinton, leaving the county from section 4, in the latter township. There are five stations on the line in Franklin county—Faulkner, Geneva, Hampton, Chapin and Sheffield. This road also controls and operates the branch from Hampton west to Belmond, twenty-two miles.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN.

The Pacific Division of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad was built through the southwestern part of Franklin county in 1881. It enters the county on section 34, of Lee township, and bearing northwesterly passes through Oakland, and leaves to enter Wright county, by way of section 31, Morgan township. The road operates two stations in the county—Dows and Carlton.

DUBUQUE AND DAKOTA.

This line of railway enters Franklin county from the east through section 24, Ingaham township, and bears almost due east until it passes Hampton, and reaches the center of Marion township, when it makes a northward curve and finally leaves to enter Wright county through section 6, Scott township. This road was graded in 1875-6 by the Iowa & Pacific Railroad Company, but this company failed, and it was completed and put into operation in 1879 and 1880, by the Dubuque & Dakota Railroad Company, composed of capitalists in Dubuque. East of Hampton the line is controlled by the Illinois Central Railroad

Company as a feeder for their line at Waverly. West of Hampton the line is operated to Belmond, Wright county, by the Central of Iowa Railroad Company. The road is not yet completed, extending only from Sumner, in Bremer county, to Belmond, Wright county.

PROJECTED RAILROADS.

On the 12th of May, 1866, a mass meeting was held at the court house, in Hampton, to discuss the prospective benefits of the completion of the Iowa & Minnesota railroad through Franklin county. The meeting was called to order by N. B. Chapman, upon whose nomination Austin North was chosen president and W. N. Davidson, secretary. Resolutions were passed, requesting the board of supervisors to appropriate money to aid in the construction of the road, and recommending that the interest of Franklin county in the swamp lands be devoted to the same purpose. After some further discus-

sion the meeting adjourned until May 29, 1866, at which time the resolutions passed at the former meeting were re-affirmed.

DES MOINES, HAMPTON & WISCONSIN NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD

About 1876 the scheme was started for the construction of a narrow gauge railroad from Des Moines to Milwaukee. The matter was dropped after a little fruitless agitation. In April, 1878, the subject was revived and a meeting of the stockholders of the prospective road was held. Officers were elected as follows: Directors, James Thompson, J. H. King, A. T. Reeve, A. G. Kellam, J. T. Stearns, Robert Jeffers, J. W. McKenzie, D. W. Dow, George Beed, L. B. Raymond, J. I. Popejoy and J. J. Smart. These gentlemen proceeded to elect as officers: James Thompson, president; A. T. Reeve, vice-president; J. F. Latimer, treasurer; T. C. McKenzie, secretary. This scheme soon fell through.

CHAPTER XVII.

EVENTS OF INTEREST.

The winter of 1856-7 is remembered by all of the old settlers as very severe. Those who were here affirm that the valley of Squaw creek, just north of Hampton, was blown so full of snow by the frequent and prolonged "blizzards" that it was level full from bluff to bluff. During that winter many persons froze to death in Iowa, and in January, 1857,

a woman named Ryan was frozen to death near the Hacker place, in Mott township. One of the Garner's lived on the place now owned by Mr. Silvas, and the Ryan family on the Hacker place. Ryan and his wife were at Garner's for an evening visit, and when they started home the wind was blowing a gale, and the air being filled with snow, they lost

the path. After wandering around for some time the woman became exhausted and could go no further, and her husband managed to find his way back to Garner's, and routed them out. They got up, but it was nearly daylight and search was useless. In the morning, the storm having abated, there sat the poor woman upon a little hillock in full sight of the house, frozen to death. She was taken to the house, and then buried on the hill northwest of Hampton, near John C. Jones' present residence, where a cemetery was started and afterward abandoned.

In August, 1866, a sad accident occurred in Osceola township, which resulted in the death of Ezra Huff, a young man twenty years of age. He was engaged mowing on the prairie with a machine. Some of the family noticed that the team was standing still for an unusual length of time, and upon going out to discover the cause of the delay, found the young man lying across the tongue of the mower, dead. It was supposed that he went between the horses to adjust some portion of the harness, and that they crowded together against him with a force sufficient to cause his death, his breast being crushed in.

In the summer of 1866, John R. Hartgraves, of Ingham township, had a horse stolen while it was grazing on the prairie. He afterwards learned that a horse answering to the description of the one he had lost had been seen in Polk county and upon going there found that it was his. From information gathered while there he became satisfied that the horse was stolen by a young man who had been stopping at Mayne's Grove for a few months,

and, upon his return, Mr. Hartgraves caused his arrest. Sheriff Pickering took him in custody, when he was brought before Judge North, of Hampton, but on account of the absence of important witnesses the case was continued until they could be obtained. When the trial finally came up he was bound over to the district court, where he plead guilty and was sentenced by Judge Chase to one year in the penitentiary.

On New Year's day, 1872, a collision occurred on the Iowa Central railroad between Hampton and Chapin. No one was seriously injured.

In April, 1872, two men, Pat Cassady and Peter Burns, were killed by lightning in the southeastern part of the county.

During the same month a little son of Mr. Shoemaker, who lived three or four miles north of Hampton, accidentally shot himself in the knee.

On Friday, June 1, 1872, a little two-year old son of T. J. Armstrong was left playing in the yard while the mother went on an errand to a neighbor's. She was absent but a few moments, and while returning heard the cries of the little one, and on entering the house she found the child with his clothing on fire and badly burned. It appeared that the little fellow had climbed up to the stove by the aid of a chair and stepped upon the hearth to reach some berries stewing upon the stove, when his dress catching fire enveloped him in flames. Drs. Galer and Harriman were immediately summoned, but to no avail, as the child died within two or three hours. The following morning the sor-

rowing parents left for Mt. Vernon, Linn county, where the remains were buried.

During the night of June 1, 1872, lightning struck the house of D. M. Spears, who lived in Morgan township, and instantly killed a young man named Seward Rickey. Young Rickey had been at work for W. H. Weaver and went to Mr. Spears, a brother-in-law, to spend the night. He slept upon the floor and the electric fluid came down the stove pipe, crossed the floor to where the young man was sleeping, entered his feet and passed out of his head, and from thence through the side of the house. The deceased was about nineteen years of age and came to this county from Moscow, Iowa Co., Wis., in October, 1871. A new lightning rod had been put on the house on Monday previous to the night in question.

On Sunday morning, June 23, 1872, Hampton was visited by a \$3,500 fire. At an early hour the millinery store of the Misses Haight was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given, and soon a crowd collected. The flames had gained such headway, previous to discovery, that it was impossible to save any of the large and valuable stock of goods on hand, and it was wholly consumed. The fire immediately communicated to the dwelling house of N. McDonald, adjoining, and that too, was laid in ashes. All of the household goods were saved, as also were the doors. Both buildings were owned by Mr. McDonald, and there was no insurance upon either. The Misses Haight had their stock insured for \$1,500.

The Franklin *Recorder*, relates an odd occurrence, which took place in Franklin

county, in August, 1872, as follows: "Last Tuesday night Aug., 27, 1872, as Henry Patterson was returning from Otisville to his home west of Mayne's Grove, he was attacked, on the unsettled prairie, by a man who presented a pistol and demanded a horse. Under the circumstances, Patterson did not think best to parley with the highwayman, and proceeded to unharness. On mounting the horse, the scoundrel dropped his pistol, and while regaining it, Patterson loosened the throat latch to the bridle. When the thief had regained his position on the horse, Patterson yelled at the animal, and away he ran pell mell, and as the bridle dropped off the rider was soon thrown to the ground, whereupon the horse followed Patterson home. The next day search was made for the criminal, but without avail."

On the 4th of November, 1875, as train No. 2, on the Iowa Central railroad, with Charles Norton, conductor, was nearing Faulkner, the locomotive jumped the track, just as a bridge was being passed about two miles south of that station. The train, however, passed in safety, except the rear passenger coach, which was comfortably filled with passengers. From the last coach the rear trucks flew out just as the bridge was gained by the coach. This let the end of the coach fall upon the ties, and after being dragged a short distance, it was hurled down an embankment ten feet and capsized. Every seat in the coach was filled with passengers who were hurled with tremendous force to the bottom of the inverted car. The seats were wrenched from their fastenings and thrown upon the heads of those below. Strange to say no one was

killed, although thirteen were seriously, although not fatally, injured.

George W. Hall, of Sheffield, was killed by an accident July 4, 1876. It seems that an anvil had been loaded before Mr. Hall had arrived upon the ground, by filling the cavity in the bottom with powder, and then placing a cast iron burr from the axle-tree of a thimble skein wagon over the hole and filling that with powder. Upon this was placed another anvil, and upon the whole a heavy iron weight. When Mr. Hall came upon the scene a train of powder had been laid in readiness for the explosion, and he took the torch, consisting of a lighted paper attached to a long iron rod, and applied it to the train. The explosion which followed burst the cast-iron burr, a portion of which struck Mr. Hall in the abdomen, causing his death in a few hours.

Early in August, 1876, J. W. Stocks, of of Sheffield, was killed by falling from a building, which was in course of erection. The unfortunate man had recently moved his family from Dubuque, to Sheffield, and left them illy provided for.

On Monday, Aug. 8, 1876, John Schliep, a blacksmith, of Sheffield, was kicked in the head by a horse and his skull badly fractured.

Early in January, 1877, W. H. Hoxie had two valuable horses shot.

On Saturday evening, Feb. 24, 1877, the depot at Hampton was robbed. It seems that C. W. Vankirk, station agent, and Leroy Carriel, operator at this place, went home to supper, as usual, at about half past six, locking the door of the office, but leaving that of the waiting room unfastened. On their return it was

found that during their absence some person had obtained access to the office, broken open the money drawer with a hatchet left upon the floor, abstracted the money and scattered the other stuff, such as railway tickets and blanks, upon the floor. The thief had apparently clambered over the high railing between the passenger room and ticket office, hastily performed his nefarious job and left. At the time it was estimated that \$650 was stolen.

In February, 1877, the school house at Old Chapin was destroyed by fire. The building was 30x40 feet in size, and two stories high. The bell, which was in the building, weighed 560 pounds and cost \$400. It was donated by Hon. J. B. Grinnell. The building was insured for \$1,000.

On Saturday, May 19, 1877, John Banty, nineteen years of age, was drowned in a creek ten miles northwest of Hampton. He and an associate near his own age were in bathing, and while wading around in the water he stepped into a deep hole, and being unable to swim, at once sank to the bottom. On his again coming to the surface, his companion swam up to him, and endeavoring to render assistance came near losing his own life.

In June, 1877, a span of horses, wagon and harness, were stolen from J. H. Beard, of Geneva township, by Dwight Penny. Penny was Mr. Beard's hired man, and was sent out on the prairie to do some breaking, when he improved the opportunity by running away, taking the entire outfit with him. He was subsequently heard from at Ackley and Iowa Falls, and was supposed to have gone north.

Early in October, 1877, the wife of Nelson Brown of Hamilton township, met with an accident which proved fatal in its results. She was assisting her husband in stacking hay, and fell from the top of a high load to the ground, receiving so severe a shock that her body was completely paralyzed from the chest downward. She remained in this condition, with full control of her mental faculties, though suffering no pain, until death ensued.

Hampton was visited by a destructive fire on the morning, of Nov. 27, 1877. At about 2 o'clock in the morning the inmates of the Hampton House were awakened by the stifling sensation of smoke in their apartments. Every room was densely filled, and with the utmost haste the family and guests put on their apparel and groped their way into the open air. It was with difficulty that some made their escape. The fire spread rapidly and it was but a few moments before the entire structure was wrapped in flames. The alarm had been given and the people of the town turned out *en masse*, all willing to do what they could to stop the progress of the flames. The fire had made such headway that any attempt to save the building was futile, nor was it possible to save much of the furniture, so attention was turned toward saving adjacent property. Immediately adjoining the hotel, on the west, was the grocery store of S. S. Page. It was evident that the building must be burned, and the work of removing the stock was at once begun, and speedily accomplished. The building was then on fire on the side next to the Hampton House and the roof and walls were pushed over, restraining the fire in that direction. The

Citizens' Bank being a brick building was saved. The meat market of Phelps & Atkinson was in imminent danger, but was saved. On the east the fire quickly communicated to the meat market kept by Rule Brothers, which was soon reduced to ashes. The contents were all taken out except what was in the cellar. At this stage of the progress of the fire it appeared almost certain that a clean sweep would be made to the street upon the east. Next to the meat market was the barber shop of John Buckingham, a small one story building, and here, by hard labor, the flames were stayed. Had this building been another story in height it would have been impossible to have checked the fire at this point. The loss was estimated at the time to have been about as follows: John Coloney, hotel building and furniture, \$5,000, insurance \$2,000; S. S. Page, building and damage to stock, \$800, building insured for \$300, stock for \$900; Rule Brothers, meat market, \$800; no insurance; J. M. Buckingham, barber shop, \$200; no insurance.

In December, 1877, a good sized antelope was killed on the farm of I. W. Myers, in Hamilton township, by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Latham. The animal was captured in this way: In attempting to jump a picket fence near the house it got caught and Mrs. Latham ran out, grabbed it by the hind legs and held on until her husband, who had a few moments before started with his team to take the children to school, but in answer to her call, returned, came to her rescue and dispatched the rare game. It was claimed that this was the first and only antelope ever seen in the county, and much speculation was

indulged in as to how this one wandered so far from his "native heath" without being halted by the bullet of some hunter.

In November, 1878, Wm. Bolitho, a bright, active youth of about fourteen years, met with a tragic death at Hampton, by the accidental discharge of a gun. The shot inflicted a terrible wound, from which he died the following day.

An Anti-Horse Thief Association was organized in December, 1880, with the following officers: President, M. B. Jones; vice-presidents, L. P. Holden, L. J. Kron, N. B. Claypool; secretary, J. B. Peck; treasurer, H. A. Harriman. The following townships were represented in this society: Washington, Mott, Ross, Ingaham, Genera, Clinton, West Fork, Reeve and Hamilton.

On the adjournment of the fall term of district court, in Franklin county, in 1881, his honor, Judge Henderson, paid the following compliment to the citizens of the county, in his remarks to the grand jury:

"Gentlemen of the grand jury, I congratulate you and the people whose interests you represent, that after five days of careful and diligent inquiry and investigation, you have been unable to find a single nuisance existing within the limits of Franklin county."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The constitutional amendment, section 26, is as follows: "No person shall manufacture for sale, sell, or keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer. The General Assembly shall, by law, prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition herein contained, and shall

thereby provide suitable penalties for violations of the provisions hereof."

The vote in Franklin county on the adoption of the amendment, stood as follows:

REEVE TOWNSHIP.	
For the amendment.....	119—97
Against the amendment.....	22
CLINTON TOWNSHIP.	
For the amendment.....	50—10
Against the amendment.....	40
ROSS TOWNSHIP.	
For the amendment.....	'79—46
Against the amendment.....	33
MOTT TOWNSHIP.	
For the amendment.....	64—50
Against the amendment.....	14
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.	
For the amendment.....	209—115
Against the amendment.....	94
WEST FORK TOWNSHIP.	
For the amendment.....	62—46
Against the amendment.....	16
INGHAM TOWNSHIP.	
For the amendment.....	81—69
Against the amendment.....	12
OSCEOLA TOWNSHIP.	
Against the amendment.....	90—68
LEE TOWNSHIP.	
For the amendment.....	22
Against the amendment.....	27—9
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.	
For the amendment.....	18
Against the amendment.....	10—7
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.	
For the amendment.....	48—40
Against the amendment.....	8
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.	
For the amendment.....	66—62
Against the amendment.....	4
OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.	
For the amendment.....	65—59
Against the amendment.....	6
MORGAN TOWNSHIP.	
For the amendment.....	48—21
Against the amendment.....	27

WISNER TOWNSHIP,	
For the amendment.....	5—5
Against the amendment.....	0
GRANT TOWNSHIP.	
Against the amendment.....	69—52
For the amendment.....	17
GENEVA TOWNSHIP.	
For the amendment.....	86—25
Against the amendment.....	61
MARION TOWNSHIP.	
For the amendment.....	29—5
Against the amendment.....	24
Majority in county for amendment.....	514

THE STATE VS. JACKSON BENHAM.

This was about the most important case ever tried in Franklin county. From the evidence taken, the following facts regarding it were gleaned : It seems that Z. T. Shepherd, on the 11th of October, 1866, was engaged in hauling sand from the banks of a creek in the northern part of Franklin county. While thus engaged, Jackson Benham came up on the other side the creek with gun in hand. Shepherd hallooed to him that he did not want him to drive off his cattle, as Benham had been doing. Benham replied that he had as much right to drive off cattle as he (Shepherd) had to shoot other's cattle, as he said he could prove Shepherd had done. This made Shepherd angry and he told Benham that if the remark was repeated he would cross the creek and give him a thrashing. Benham repeated it, and Shepherd plunged into the creek with the intention of giving him the thrashing. Shepherd had an ox whip in his hand, and as he approached, Benham warned him to stand back. As to whether Shepherd struck him or not, the testimony was conflicting. At any rate, Shepherd seized the gun, and in the struggle that ensued it was discharged, taking effect in Shepherd's thigh. This took place Oct. 11,

1866 ; the victim died Oct. 17, 1866. Jackson Benham, who was only sixteen years of age, was arrested at once, and upon examination was discharged, it being thought at the time that the injury to Mr. Shepherd was slight. But, as stated, the wound proved fatal, and a few weeks later the grand jury found a bill of indictment against Jackson Benham, and he was arrested and admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at the ensuing term of the district court. The trial came off in May, 1867, before Judge D. D. Chase. The attorneys were : J. H. Bradley, in behalf of the State, and Enoch W. Eastman and W. N. Davidson for defense. The jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter, and the judge sentenced him to four years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$100 and costs. The case was appealed to the supreme court and he was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000.

When the case came before the supreme court, a new trial was granted and the case came back to the district court, where it was tried in June, 1868. The jury again rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and the court sentenced Jackson Benham to two years in the penitentiary and \$100 fine. Gov. Eastman, one of the counsel for the defense, gave notice that if the prisoner conducted himself in a proper manner for a reasonable length of time, a petition would be circulated for his pardon ; and the Hampton *Reporter* of that date said : "The sympathies of the public are largely on the side of young Benham, and such a petition would be very generally signed." In January, 1869, Gov. Merrill pardoned Benham and he returned home.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

This township embraced the territory contained in congressional township 93, range 20, until June 4, 1879, when the board of supervisors divided it, calling all the territory, except sections 3, 4, 9, 10, and a part of 5 and 8, Ross township, thus limiting Clinton to less than six sections, the greater portion of which is embraced in the incorporate limits of the town of Sheffield.

The township is mostly prairie except a small belt of timber along Bailey's creek, which enters the township on section 8, and after coursing its way diagonally southeast across the corner of the township, passes out from section 10.

The soil, in common with the other townships of Franklin county, is a very rich productive loam.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers in what now comprises Clinton township were: L. W. Bailey, S. E. Baker, John Goldsberry and John Goldsberry, Jr.

L. W. Bailey came from Ohio in 1856, and settled on section 9.

S. E. Baker came from Illinois in 1859, locating on section 9, where he lived until 1874, at which time he sold out and removed from the county.

John Goldsberry and his son, settled on section 9, about 1857, but left before 1860.

In 1860, A. F. Crosby came from Ohio and purchased the northwest quarter of section 9, and engaged in farming; he also run the first wagon shop in the township, doing repair work at a shop on his farm. He remained on the farm until 1874, when he moved to Sheffield and there started a wagon shop.

Among those who have arrived and taken up homes since that time are the following: H. D. Abrams, Joseph Perrin, John Richer, B. R. Tilton, A. H. Bird, D. Loomis, J. Bender, James Green, Christopher Green and John L. James.

D. Loomis was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1828. His father and mother, Benjamin and Martha (Denslow) Loomis, went to Oakland Co., Mich., when the subject of this sketch was a mere child. He remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-three years of age, having received a common school education. He then bought a farm of his own, in the same State, which he continued to work for twelve years then removed to Winnebago Co., Ill., where he bought a farm and lived until 1870; then sold and came to Iowa settling on the southwest quarter of section 16, West Fork township. Here he engaged in stock raising. His farm is now worth \$30 per acre, which he has rented to a son and son-in-law, he having



John Henry Ricker.

bought a residence in the town of Sheffield. He has held local offices in the different States in which he has lived. Politically, he is and has always been a republican. Mr. Loomis was married in 1853, to Lucy Cross, a native of Michigan. They have five children—Lydia, Amy, Elmer, Lucy and John. They have buried three. His parents both died in Michigan, at the age of seventy years.

J. Bender, one of the enterprising farmers of Clinton township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Lycoming county, Sept. 10, 1838. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Koontz) Bender, natives of the same county and State, afterward removed to Wayne Co., Ohio, and from there to Mercer county. In 1861, J. Bender enlisted in company C, 31st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the battles of Mill Spring, Ressaca, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, and other minor engagements. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and on the march to Richmond. At Triune, Tenn., a minnie ball passed through his arm, tearing the muscles but breaking no bones. He enlisted as a private, served three years, re-enlisted in the same company, and in July, 1865, he was honorably discharged, as corporal. After the war he returned to Mercer Co., Ohio, and resided there till he came to Franklin Co., Iowa, in 1873. He lived two years in Hampton, then removed to his present farm of eighty acres, in Clinton township, near Sheffield. He is an intelligent farmer, and is meeting with success. In 1866, he and Hannah Murlin, of Mercer Co., Ohio, were united in marriage, and have had five children, four of whom are living—Will-

iam, Mary, Frank and Ralph. Their second child, Joseph, died in Ohio. Mrs. Bender had eight brothers in the army, all of whom served four years. One of them was killed at Nashville, and another was killed by accident shortly after his return from the war. Mr. and Mrs. Bender are members of the M. E. Church. In politics Mr. Bender has always been a republican.

James Green, another of the leading farmers of Clinton township, was born at Elizabeth, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., March 6, 1846. His parents, Jesse and Martha (Hanson) Green, were born in Yorkshire, England, and settled in Illinois in 1842. James learned the trade of spinner when twenty-one, and worked at it four years at Council Hill, Ill., then went to Elizabeth, and for six years was foreman of a farm of 2,000 acres. In 1876 he removed to Sheffield, Iowa, and engaged in general merchandise, in company with Mr. Combellick. The partnership was dissolved in six months, as Mr. Green did not like the confinement of the store. He then bought the farm on which he now resides, consisting of eighty acres of good land in Clinton township, adjoining the village of Sheffield. He has made good improvements and has a pleasant home. He pays considerable attention to the raising of stock, has seventy-five hogs, twenty head of cattle and four horses. His land is valued at \$45 per acre. In the fall of 1868 Mr. Green married Sarah Combellick, of Council Hill, Ill., by whom he had six children, five of whom are living—Edith N., Charles Cyrus, John W., James Jesse and baby Dot. Mr. and Mrs. Green are members of the M. E. Church. In poli-

ties he is a republican, and has held the office of town trustee.

Christopher Green, who came to Clinton township in 1879, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1836. His parents, Jesse and Martha Green emigrated to New Diggings, Wis., when he was six years old, residing there two years. They then removed to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., where they still live at the age of seventy-five, hale and hearty, and able to read without glasses. In 1857, Christopher went to Stephenson Co., Ill. In 1861, he enlisted as bugler and musician, in the 46th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, remaining about two years and being in some of the fiercest engagements of the war. He then returned to Illinois, and was at home but five months, when he went to the Washoe district, Nevada, engaging in the lumber business, which proved successful. Three years after, he sustained heavy losses, and disposed of the business. He then pursued ranching until 1872, when he went to White Pine Co., Nev., where he engaged in mining and cattle raising, in which he was successful until 1877, when his mines became almost worthless, and the hard winter killed most of his cattle. After these reverses he returned to the Washoe district. He was acquainted with Mackey, Fair, O'Brien, Flood and other mining millionaires of to-day, but at that time poorer than himself. After an absence of sixteen years, he returned to Jo Daviess county, and in 1879, came to Franklin Co., Iowa, when he purchased his present farm, now valued at \$50 per acre. He takes an interest in politics and is a member of the school and township boards. He was married to Catherine Winkless, a native of England,

in 1867, and has two children—Frances Isabella and Martha Lula.

John L James was born in Council Hill, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., on the 8th of March, 1859. His parents, Richard T. and Mary (Combellick) James, were natives of England, and were among the early settlers of Jo Daviess Co., Ill. The family remained in that county until April, 1881, when they removed to Franklin Co., Iowa, and settled on a farm in Clinton township. Richard James died in January, 1882, leaving a wife and nine children, six of whom reside on the farm. John L James conducts the farm devoting his time to the raising of stock, for which the place is well adapted. He has forty head of cattle, forty hogs and four horses. The farm comprises 120 acres of fine land, worth \$40 per acre, and adjoins the village of Sheffield on the west. Mr James is an industrious and energetic young man, and is meeting with well deserved success.

The first child born in Clinton township, was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs Lyman Bailey, in 1857. The first death was a Mrs. Brown, in 1857. The first wedding in the township, was a daughter of A. F. Crosby, to Charles Smith. They were married at the house of Mr. Crosby, by A. T. Little, justice of the peace, in 1865.

ORGANIC.

Clinton was detached from Washington township in 1859 and named after Clinton, N. Y., from whence came some of the early settlers. In 1879 it was again divided, all of its territory but about five sections being organized into what is known as Ross township. The first election was held in October, 1879. In 1883, the township officers were: C. Green, H.

D. Abrams, T. H. Harr's, trustees; H. D. Hawkins, clerk; H. D. Abrams, assessor; W. S. Bowen and John Bolton, justices of the peace; J. W. Hall and T. F. Allen, constables.

CEMETERY.

The township purchased seven acres of land in the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 3, in 1878, for cemetery purposes. This is the only cemetery in the township.

TOWN OF SHEFFIELD.

Sheffield is located in Clinton township, on section 4, and in 1883, contained about 600 inhabitants. It was named for Mr. Sheffield, of Dubuque, who was the original owner of the town site. Gilman and Thompson laid out the town plat, March 2, 1874, which contained forty acres, to which additions have been made from time to time. In 1883, it contained about 160 acres.

The first building after the erection of the depot, was a small store erected by James Thompson, one of the founders of the place, which stood where Tompkins & Thompsons business house afterward stood.

INCORPORATION.

The place was incorporated in 1876, the first election being held May 13, 1876. The following were the first officers: Mayor, W. S. Bowen; recorder, M. Crawford; trustees, R. Wilde, H. K. Phelps, S. E. Spalding, P. A. Pope and G. C. Culver. The next year S. B. Elder was elected mayor, and served one year. He was succeeded by W. S. Bowen, who at the present time, August, 1883, is still in office. J. T. Wilde, W. T. McKenzie, O. P. Thompson, H. Morehouse, J. H.

Richer and T. Thomas were trustees; C. S. Barney, recorder; William Thomas, treasurer.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in what is now Clinton township was taught in the winter of 1859-60, in a log smoke-house, on section 9, by Miss Hoit, who only had two scholars. A school house was built, in 1860, on section 9, which was afterwards moved over into what is now Ross township, and was still used for school purposes in 1883. The only school house in what now constitutes Clinton township is located in the town of Sheffield. The building was erected in 1875 and is a two-story structure, 26x36 feet, costing \$2,000. The first teacher was A. O. Hemming who taught in the winter of 1874-5. In 1883, the teachers were D. R. Bradford and D. Thompson.

CHURCHES.

The first religious society in the neighborhood of Sheffield was called the West Fork Baptist Society, organized in November, 1863. This Church was formed by A. F. Crosby and wife, A. T. Little and wife, R. Knapp and Olive Gillett.

The Methodist Church was organized in November, 1880, with a membership of forty. The society built a church in 1882, at a cost of \$2,250, which was dedicated in November, 1882. The first pastor in charge was Rev. Coleman. In 1883, Rev. Will was pastor, at which time a union Sunday school was maintained by the several denominations, the meeting-place being at the Baptist church. H. D. Hocking was at that time superintendent. The trustees of the church were: J. Perrin, James Ormrod, Wm. Combellick,

R. J. Churchouse and L. B. Carhart. James Thompson donated the lot upon which the church was built.

The Baptist Church of Sheffield was organized in 1876, and in 1880 they commenced to build a church edifice, the cost of which was \$2,300, all of which was raised by subscription. This house of worship was built under the direction of A. Dailey, A. F. Crosby, James Borst, H. Winchell and W. S. Bowen. Rev. A. R. Button was the first regular pastor. Rev. J. F. Bryant was their pastor in 1883, at which time there was a membership of twenty-seven.

SOCIETIES.

Mulligan Post, No. 102, G. A. R., was organized Oct. 20, 1882, with twenty-three members, mustered by R. S. Benson, assisted by other members of the McKenzie post, at Hampton. The post received its name, at the suggestion of J. H. Richer, in honor of the famous, gallant hero, James R. Mulligan, colonel of the 23d Illinois regiment, who was shot down at the head of his command at the battle before Winchester, on the 24th of July, 1864. He was immediately picked up by his men and laid upon a stretcher to be carried from the field, his last words being: "Lay me down and save the flag." Well may the post at Sheffield be proud of the name of Mulligan.

"There is no prouder grave,
Even in thy own proud clime."

The charter members were: Hiram Chase, John Richer, J. Bender, G. R. Miner, William Combellick, F. W. Kimball, R. Cook, J. S. Barney, B. R. Tilton, H. R. Floyd, James D. Abrams, C. D. Johns, R. Wilde, J. Perrin, I. I. Thompson, A. Bailey,

D. F. Ross, Ed. Eslinger, Emanuel Eslinger and Samuel Eslinger. The following were the officers: J. S. Barney, commander; C. D. Johns, sr. vice commander; R. J. Churchouse, jr. vice commander; G. R. Miner, adjutant; John Richer, chaplain; William Combellick, quartermaster; Joseph L'errin, officer of the day; Samuel Eslinger, officer of the guard; I. I. Thompson, sergeant major; B. R. Tilton, quartermaster sergeant. These officers served for three months and the following, who still held in 1883, were elected: R. J. Churchouse, commander; William Parks, Ser vice commander; G. R. Miner, adjutant; Jonathan Bender, jr. vice commander; William Combellick, quartermaster; Joseph Perrin, officer of the day; Asa Bailey, officer of the guard; F. W. Kimball, sergeant major; C. J. Webster, quartermaster sergeant; John Richer, surgeon; Ed. Eslinger, chaplain.

No deaths had occurred in the order, up to July, 1883, at which time the post numbered forty-six. In 1883, the post was financially in a good condition—the quartermaster having in his hands enough money to pay the current expenses of that year. The post holds its meetings each month, on the Saturday evening before the full moon; all the members working in harmony, and the best of feeling always prevailing. The youngest member was, at this date, thirty-seven years old, and the oldest fifty-six. Five of the members were born in England, one in Ireland and the remainder were from eight States of the Union.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On the 4th of July, 1876, a terrible accident occurred at Sheffield, which proved

fatal. Just as the north bound passenger train, on the Central of Iowa railroad, was drawing into the station, a man named George Hall, a carpenter by trade, touched off an anvil as a salute to the incoming train, which was an excursion train with passengers bound for a centennial 4th of July celebration at Clear Lake. A ring had been placed over the opening in the anvil, which burst, a segment of which struck the unfortunate man in the lower part of the abdomen, completely severing his intestines. He survived, in fearful anguish, until 3 o'clock, p. m., of the same day. The event cast a gloom over the town making the day one of mourning instead of joy and celebration.

Another fatal accident occurred in September, 1876. Joseph Stocks, a carpenter, fell from a low scaffolding and received injuries, from which he died in three days. He left a wife and three children, who now reside in Belmont, Wis.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

In the spring of 1874, Elias Whitney erected a small hotel. That year the town improved rapidly, every branch of business being soon represented. The place continued to grow until 1877, when a reaction took place and but little improvement was made until 1880, when it again commenced to thrive.

The second hotel in the place was built by John Bolton, in 1874, who was still its proprietor in 1883.

The third hotel was opened in 1880 by E. C. Scheader, called the Galena House.

Uncle John Bolton, proprietor of the Gilman House, was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in May, 1821. He is the son of John

and Magdalena Bolton. He lived in his native place until he was sixteen years of age, when he moved to the western part of Ohio. Mr. Bolton was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education. He continued to live in Ohio until the spring of 1865, when he came to Iowa and settled in Mahaska county, where he farmed for five years, then came to Franklin county and settled at Hampton, where he was in the livery business. From Hampton he went on a farm in Washington township, where he staid until he came to Sheffield and bought a third interest in the plat which was owned by Thompson, Gilman & Bolton. He built a store 22x26 feet and engaged in the hardware business, but the demand was so great for a hotel that he gave up his hardware business and opened a hotel the next fall, to which he built an addition of 26x36 feet, two stories high; kitchen, one story high and 20x30 feet. This gave the people confidence in the place and raised the price of the land at once from \$5 to \$6 per acre. In the year 1880, Mr. Bolton sold his interest in the town plat to Thompson, retaining only the property where his hotel is and four other lots. He was one of the directors of the school when the school house was built, helped finish the building and hired the first teacher. In the spring of 1883, he was appointed justice of the peace to fill a vacancy, and still holds that office. Mr. Bolton was married in 1843, to Lucretia Barber; she died in 1856, leaving two children—Samantha and Sally O., the former being the wife of Robert McMagus, of Marshalltown, and the latter the wife of Wm. Ogle, now of Kansas. Mr. Bolton was married in 1857, to Almira

Thompson, a sister of Mr. Thompson, proprietor of the town site. He has been a member the A. F. & A. M. for over twenty-five years, and was one of the charter members of the lodge at Sheffield. He has also been a member of the Odd Fellows lodge for the past twenty-six years, and helped charter Hampton lodge. Mr. Bolton has held some of the offices in the lodge in Ohio. He is called "Uncle John" by every one far and near. In token of their respect and esteem for him, on his sixtieth birthday, the R. R. boys gave him a grand surprise, making him \$200 worth of presents, including a fine gold headed cane. There were about 120 present.

Another hotel, in 1883, was being operated by William Harstwell, who was born in Brockville, Canada, in 1837. When a child his parents moved to London, Canada, where he lived until nineteen years of age. He was raised on a farm, and received a common school education. In 1856, he went to Wisconsin, but remained there only a short time. From there he moved to Illinois, bought land, and remained until 1860, when he came to Iowa. Mr. Harstwell was one of the first settlers in West Fork township, there being only two or three farmers when he came there. He helped to organize the town. He now rents his farm, and for the past year has lived in town, running a hotel. He bought his present hotel in 1882. In 1857, he was married to Clara Hall, a native of Canada. They have three children—Emma, Ida and Lyle.

The first to engage in the hardware trade was M. Linchrist, in 1875. He continued in the business about a year and

then sold to Culver Bros, who afterward sold to W. B. Barney & Bro.

C. S. Barney was born in Lancaster, Wis., in 1856. When eight years of age his parents moved to Detroit, Mich., where he grew to manhood. He was educated at Patterson select school, graduating in 1872. He then went to Lansing, Iowa, where he learned the tinner's trade, and followed it for three years. In 1875, he went to Hampton, and worked at his trade until 1879, when he came to Sheffield and bought out Cresler Bros., extending the store building deeper and filling up with a well selected stock.

The first to engage in the lumber business was Richard Wilde, in 1874. Richard Wilde was born in Dubuque, Iowa, in April, 1836. His parents, John and Mary Wilde, came to Iowa in 1835, and here Richard grew to manhood. He received a liberal education, completing it at Mt. Vernon in 1856, at the age of twenty years. His father was a miner, and his son was well drilled in the same business, so that in 1858 he went to Missouri and engaged in the lead mining business. In 1861, he entered the army in the Independent battalion, 3d Missouri Cavalry, as a private. He was in the battle of Little Rock, and the Red river expedition. He was taken prisoner at Hartsville, Mo., in 1863, but was soon paroled. He then went to Dubuque and thence to Wisconsin, where he conducted a lead furnace, and in 1869 came to Franklin county and settled in Clinton township, near the present site of Sheffield. Here he followed farming until 1874, when he moved to Sheffield, and engaged in business until 1881, when he retired. In 1882-3, he bought out the

interest of Thompson & Gilman in the town plat, and has done, and is doing, more than any other man in building up the town. He owns a great many buildings and is still adding to the number. Mr. Wilde came here in 1869, comparatively poor, but by strict integrity and close attention to business, he has amassed a good fortune. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., at Hampton; is also a member of the I. O. O. F., of this place, and has held at different times all the offices of his lodge. He was also one of charter members. He was married in 1868, to Miss M. J. Raine, a native of England. They are the parents of three children—Effie, Fannie and Willie.

In 1881, Thomas & Lawrence purchased the lumber business of Richard Wilde, and in 1883 were the only representatives of this branch of business.

L. Lawrence, of the firm of Thomas & Lawrence, dealers in lumber and coal, was born in Grant Co., Wis., in 1856. He came here in 1881, and formed a partnership with Mr. Thomas in the lumber and coal trade, and they have a good business. His early life was spent on his father's farm in Grant Co., Wis., and later in Jo Daviess Co., Ill. His education was acquired in the common schools, after which he spent a few years railroading. In politics he is a republican; is a member of the Masonic lodge at Sheffield, and has been its secretary ever since the lodge was organized; he is also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter, at Hampton, Iowa.

Joseph Thomas was born in Lafayette Co., Wis., in 1854. He is the son of Thomas and Rosetta Thomas. When he was four years of age his parents moved

to Grant Co., Wis., where he was raised on a farm, and educated at the public schools. When he was twenty-one years of age he went to Plano, Ill., to work in a reaper manufactory. He remained there two years, when he returned to Wisconsin, staying there with his mother one year. His father died when he was quite young. In 1878 he came to this place and clerked for his brother one year. He then, in company with his present partner, Mr. Lawrence, spent one year traveling through the west, taking in Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota and Indian Territory. They then returned to Sheffield, formed a partnership, and engaged in the lumber business, buying out R. Wilde. In the winter of 1882-3 they started the coal yard. Mr. Thomas was married in June, 1882, to Julia Lawrence, a sister of his partner. She was a native of East Dubuque, Ill. They have one child—Fleta May. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Masonic lodge, was one of the charter members, and has been the S. W. ever since the lodge was organized.

In 1881 J. T. Wilde entered into partnership with William Parks, and engaged in the lumber and coal trade. J. T. Wilde, of the firm of Wilde & Parks, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1857, where he received an academic education, completing it in 1876. He then spent two years in the east, and in 1878 came to Sheffield and worked for his uncle in the coal business for two years. In 1881 he spent a short time in Colorado and New Mexico, but soon returned to Sheffield, and in company with William Parks bought the lumber and coal yard. Mr. Wilde is a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically

he is a republican. He was married in 1879 to Ella Zimmerman, who died June, 1881, leaving one child—John G.

The first agricultural implement warehouse at Sheffield was started, in 1875, by H. D. Abrams, who sold to R. F. Sullivan, in 1878. In 1882, William Parks established himself, in company with his son, in the agricultural implement business.

H. D. Abrams, one of the settlers of 1866, was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Oct 5, 1833. When he was quite young his parents, Henry J. and Rachel (Ray) Abrams, moved to Wayne Co., N. Y., and again, in 1857, moved to Lee Co., Ill., in which county the subject of this sketch was reared and educated in the common schools. In 1866, he came to Franklin Co., Iowa, and settled on section 5, Clinton township, buying at that time 200 acres of land. He has since disposed of part of it and now owns only 120 acres, a portion of which is within the present corporation of Sheffield. His land, which he bought at \$2.50 per acre, is now valued at \$40 per acre. He built the first frame house on the north side of South Fork. For miles up and down the creek he made the first wagon track. He lived on his farm until the spring of 1875, when he came into Sheffield and engaged in farm machinery and real estate business. He took an active part in the locating of Sheffield. After three years he gave up the selling of farm machinery and since then has been dealing in real estate and insurance, having charge of several farms in this locality for eastern parties. In 1870, he was made secretary of the school board and has held the office ever since, except one or two years. He has been constable and dep-

uty sheriff for four years, also one of the town trustees, and assessor for a long time. He is a member and secretary of the I. O. O. F. His parents are still living in this town, aged seventy-two years. He was married, Nov. 3, 1858, to Hulda Cornell, of Lee Co., Ill. They are the parents of five children—Nellie, wife of James Cook, of Clinton; Mattie, wife of Irving Kithell, of Colorado; Martha, wife of D. B. Burright, of this town; Hattie and Ida, who still live with their parents.

William Parks, of the firm of William Parks & Son, was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1834, and went with his parents, in 1848, to Green Co., Wis. After his education in the common schools he went to Missouri and spent three years in the hardware business, then returned to Wisconsin, where he went into the dry goods business, remaining until 1876, when he came to Franklin Co., Iowa, settled at Hampton and engaged in selling dry goods. He spent three years at Leadville, Col., mining and prospecting, and made a small fortune. In 1882, he came back to Franklin county and established himself in the business of farm machinery in Sheffield, which business he still follows. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Hampton and is a republican in politics. He was married, in 1865, to Angeline Bennett, also a native of Ohio. They are the parents of five children—Dallas B., Emma E., Herma A., Charlie and Darwin.

Thomas Bros. engaged in the general merchandise business in February, 1879. Their store building was 24x60 feet and two stories high. They did a business of \$25,000 annually.



Chris Green.

William Thomas was born in England, in 1844, and is a son of Thomas and Rosetta Thomas. He came to Sheffield, Franklin Co., Iowa, in 1879, and, in partnership with his brother, went into the general merchandise and grain business, where they have built up a large and lucrative business. He came to America, with his parents, in 1848, and settled in Grant Co., Wis. He received a common school education and grew to manhood on a farm. In 1864, when he was twenty-two years of age, he went to California, and with good success engaged in mining for three years, then returned to Wisconsin. He came here in 1879. Mr. Thomas was a charter member of the Masonic lodge, of which he has been master since its organization. He was also a master for two years in Wisconsin. He is a member of Arch Chapter, at Hampton, also Asylum Commandery, No. 43; was one of the charter members of the I. O. O. F., of which he is still a member. He has been, and is now, treasurer of the town. He was married in 1871 to Miss E. Glover, a native of Wisconsin. They have three children—E., Orville and Bertha.

In 1883, the general merchandise business was represented by Tompkins & Thompson, Thomas Bros., Hocking & Slade and A. H. Bird.

O. P. Thompson, of the firm of Tompkins & Thompson, was born in Benton Co., Iowa, Oct. 23, 1854, and settled in Sheffield, Clinton township, in 1878. His parents, James and Mary Thompson, settled in Hampton, Iowa, when he was two years of age. Here he grew up. His father was the first merchant in Hampton, afterwards engaged in the real estate

business. After receiving a common school education, O. P. Thompson spent two years at Grinnell College, entered the medical department of the State University at eighteen years of age, in 1872, and graduated in 1875, after which he commenced the practice of medicine at Neilsville, Wis., remaining there for two years. He then spent a year in traveling and came to this place in 1878, and followed his profession for three and a half years when failing health compelled him to give up his practice. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Tompkins, which has been successfully continued ever since. Mr. Thompson was married in 1878, to Lizzie M. Pride, a native of Ohio.

H. A. Tompkins was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., in 1846. He is the son of Thomas H. and Charlotta Tompkins. He remained in his native place until he was seventeen years of age. In 1863 he came to Iowa on his own account, and first settled in Hancock county. For five years, he was engaged in several different occupations, and in 1870 he returned to New York, remaining there until the spring of 1874, when he again came to Iowa and settled at Clear Lake, engaging in the machinery business until 1878. He then went into a store in that place, where he remained until he came to Sheffield, and on the 1st of January, 1882, engaged in general merchandise business in company with O. P. Thompson where he has been very successful. He was married in 1868, to Frances Kelsey, a native of Ohio. She died in 1870, leaving one child—Vinna J. He was again married, in October, 1876, to Harriet A. Andrews, a native of Wisconsin.

sin. One child has blessed this union—George. H.

H. D. Hocking, of the firm of Hocking & Slade, dealers in general merchandise, Sheffield, and the present clerk of Clinton township, was born in England in 1834, and in 1841, came with his parents to America, settling at Galena, Ill., where he grew to manhood, with liberal educational advantages, completing at Mt. Morris, Ill., Academy. His father was a merchant, and much of his leisure time was spent behind his father's counter, thus laying a firm basis of practical experience that he utilized in his future life. When only nineteen, he began life for himself by accepting a clerkship in a general merchandise store in Galena, where he continued until 1877, when he came to Iowa and settled at Sheffield, Franklin County, taking a clerkship in the store of William Combellick, where he remained until the fall of 1882, when he embarked in business for himself, forming a partnership with J. Slade, a well to do farmer of West Fork township and engaging in the general merchandising business. They commenced with a very small store and with limited stock, but under the careful management and business capacity of Mr. Hocking, combined with the frugality and care of his partner, their business has been a success from the first, amounting now to about \$20,000 per annum, and constantly increasing. Mr. Hocking is a working and influential member of the M. E. Church and a member of the I. O. O. F. at Galena, Ill. In politics he has been a life long republican. He has been twice married. The first time in 1859, to Angeline Cattle, who died in 1860, and again in 1864 to

Miss A. A. Anderson. They are the parents of one child—Willie, who is a clerk in his father's store.

A. H. Bird, dealer in general merchandise, was born in Canada in 1847. He was brought up on a farm, received a common school education and came to the United States in 1867. He first settled at Watertown, Wis., where he followed farming for six years, or until 1872, when he came to Iowa and bought a farm in Clinton township, Franklin county. Here he continued to farm until 1882 when he sold out, and, in company with William Combellick, engaged in the mercantile business in Sheffield. In March, 1883, he bought out the entire business and has now one of the largest and best stocked stores in the town. He was for five years one of the trustees of Geneseo township and a member of the school board for two years. He was wedded, in 1872, to Flora E. Jones. They have four children—Nellie A., Florence, Sidney and Hugh.

The first exclusive grocery store was started by B. R. Tilton, in 1882. B. R. Tilton came to Franklin county in 1882. He was born in Maine, in 1848, where he was reared on a farm, educated at the common schools and followed farm life in his native State until March, 1872, at which time he came to Iowa and settled at Pleasant Grove, Floyd county, where he farmed for three years. In 1875, he went to Riverton township, the same county, where he engaged in farming until 1877. From there he went to Nashua, Iowa, and engaged in speculation in real estate and stock until 1882, when he came to Sheffield and opened a grocery

store. In 1864, he enlisted in company D, 9th Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served with distinction until the close of the war. He received a severe wound in the mouth, at the battle of Darbytown Road, Virginia, in the fall of 1864; the ball entered his mouth and came out at the side of his face, near his right ear. He was only sixteen years old at the time. He remained in the hospital until the close of the war, suffering greatly from his wound. In 1873, he was married to Martha J. Clark. They have had three children—Lula, Mary J. and George H. The eldest, Lula, died of diphtheria, in 1879, and was buried at Pleasant Grove. Mr. Tilton belongs to the G. A. R. and also the A. O. U. W. societies.

E. E. Morehouse opened a grocery store, in 1881, carrying boots and shoes also. The first year his sales amounted to \$15,000.

Elmer E. Morehouse, dealer in groceries and boots and shoes, was born in West Fork township, Franklin Co., Iowa, in August, 1861, being the first white child born in that township. In childhood he was made a cripple for life by an attack of spinal meningitis. This necessitated his fitting himself for a position in life that could be filled by the unfortunate. He therefore sought and obtained a good education. After completing it, he taught school for some years. He then clerked in a store at Hampton for about two years, and then in 1881, he came to Sheffield and engaged in his present business. He is a rising man, of fine culture, good business qualifications, and is highly respected by all who know him.

H. Morehouse, farmer and partner of E. E. Morehouse, is one of the settlers of 1860, and was born in the district of London, Canada, in 1832. He is a son of John and Clarissa Morehouse, and came to the United States with them in 1838, first settling in Oakland Co., Mich., where he spent his boyhood on a farm, receiving but a common school education. In 1856 he went to Illinois, where he followed farming until 1860, when he came to Iowa, purchasing a farm on section 3, West Fork township, Franklin county, where he continued to live until 1881, when he came to the village of Sheffield and opened a store connected with his son Elmer, but has led a quiet retired life since his settling here. He was among the first settlers in West Fork township, and took quite an active interest in the matters of the township, having filled many of the offices from time to time. For two years, 1863 and 1864, he was mail carrier from Hampton to Cedar Falls, Iowa. At the present time he is a member of the Sheffield city council. He was married in 1855, to Harriet M. Davis, and they have four children—Frank, Lorenzo, George and Elmer.

The first furniture dealer was S. E. Spaulding, who opened a store in 1876. He continued two years, and was succeeded in 1881 by R. J. Churchouse, who erected a building 22x44 feet two stories high.

R. J. Churchouse, proprietor of Sheffield furniture store, was born in England, in 1845. In his childhood he came to America with his parents and settled in Waukesha Co., Wis., remaining two years, when his mother died. He and his father then returned to England, but after a lapse of

three years returned to the United States and were two years in York State, from thence again to Wisconsin. He was brought up on a farm, but received a liberal education. He enlisted, in 1861, in the 8th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, company

D, as a private, but two years served as a non-commissioned officer, and was in many of the heavy battles of the war, having been with Grant and Sherman four years. At the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin and engaged in lumbering and farming until 1872, when he came to Iowa and located in Cerro Gordo county for ten years, where he followed farming. In the spring of 1882, he came to Sheffield, Franklin county, building a store and engaging in the furniture business, which he has since successfully followed. He was married, in 1872, to Phebe Thayer, and they have two children—George and Harvey. They are members of the M. E. Church, and he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The first livery stable in Sheffield was run by Wesley Hall. The next to engage in the business was William Ritter, in February, 1880, who sold to Ford & Gear, the following year.

G. L. Gear, of the firm of Ford & Gear, was born in 1858, in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., and came to Franklin Co., Iowa, settling at Sheffield, Clinton township, in the spring of 1881. He was the son of William T. and Eliza (Day) Gear. He grew up in his native county, was educated at the common schools, and remained at home until the death of his father in 1880. He then came west and spent six months in Minnesota, and in 1881 came to Sheffield, where, in company

with Mr. Ford, he bought the livery stable, in which business he is now engaged. In politics he is a republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. at this place. He was married in 1883 to Susie Ford.

George J. Ford, of Ford & Gear, was born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., Aug. 9, 1855. His parents, Richard and Eliza (Richards) Ford, were natives of Cornwall, England, and were among the early settlers of Jo Daviess Co., Ill. George remained at home on the farm until the age of twenty-two, when he struck out in life for himself. In February, 1879, he went to Leadville, Col., remaining there seven months. He was engaged as waiter in a boarding house for three weeks, when he took full charge of the house, until the 1st of May, and then engaged in the charcoal business with a large contractor, as foreman. In August he was taken sick and returned to Illinois, and in 1880 came to Iowa for his health. In February, 1881, he engaged in the livery business with Mr. Gear, which business he has since continued with success. Mr. Ford married Eliza V. Gear, June 9, 1881, at Sheffield. They have one daughter, Millie, born May 17, 1883. Mr. Ford is a member of the Sheffield Lodge of Odd Fellows.

The first to engage in the harness business was J. W. Winship, in 1874. He carried a small line of boots and shoes, also. In 1882 he sold to A. S. Abrams.

A. S. Abrams, proprietor of the Sheffield harness shop, was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1850. When seven years of age, his parents moved to Lee Co., Ill., where he grew to manhood on a

farm, receiving but a common school education. At the age of twenty-one years, he commenced to learn his trade, which he has followed the greater part of the time since. In 1875 he came to Franklin Co., Iowa, and settled on a farm, with his father, in Richland township, where he remained until September, 1882, then came to Sheffield and engaged in his present business. His shop is the only one in the place, and he is doing a good business. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, and is one of the officers. He is also a member of the encampment at Mason City. He was married in 1870 to Mary Gorton, a native of Pennsylvania. She died in 1879, and he was married in December, 1882, to Irene Couch. One child was left him, by his first wife, named Winnie.

The first blacksmith was Joseph Perrin, who opened a shop in 1874. He is a native of England, born in 1835. He came to America with his parents in 1849, settling in Jo Daviess Co., Ill. When he was seventeen years of age he learned the blacksmith trade and followed it in Illinois until 1861, at which time he enlisted in the 3d Missouri Cavalry, serving nearly three and a half years, a good part of the time being spent at his trade. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged, came home with his regiment and turned his steps towards Illinois, where he followed his trade until he came to Iowa, in 1870, and settled in Clinton township. Here he farmed until Sheffield was started, then came to the village and built the first blacksmith shop. His business is large and lucrative. He owns 120 acres of land near the village, also eighty

acres adjoining the village, ten acres of which he has platted into lots as the Perrin addition to Sheffield. Mr. Perrin was a member of the school board two years, and has held other minor town offices. He is a member of the Masonic order at Sheffield, of which he is an officer, and signed its charter; is also an officer in the G. A. R. He was married in 1865 to Maria M. Wilde. They have five children—Bertha, George K., Ada M. Florence W. and Frank E.

The first to engage in wagon and carriage work was A. F. Crosby, who opened a shop in 1874, and in 1883 was still in the business. In 1882, John Treganza started a wagon shop.

A. F. Crosby came to Franklin Co., Iowa, in 1859, and settled in Clinton township in 1860, engaging in farming. He was born in Wayne Co., N. Y. in 1818. He is the son of E. Y. and Abigail (Franklin) Crosby, the former of New York, the latter of Pennsylvania. When he was eight years of age, his parents moved to western New York, and when he was fourteen, they went to Ohio. There A. F. Crosby was brought up on a farm, received a common school education, and followed farming till he was twenty-seven years of age. In 1845, he went to work at the trade of carriage making in Pennsylvania, and after two years there, went to Ohio and worked at wagon making, until he went to Wisconsin, in 1855. Here he worked at his trade till he came to Franklin Co., Iowa. Mr. Crosby started the first shop in the county in 1860, and has been in the business more or less ever since. He was married in 1841, to Sophronia Squire, a native of Ohio. They are

the parents of five children, two living; one died in infancy. Elemuel enlisted in company H, 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864, at the age of nineteen. Their eldest daughter died of consumption in 1873, leaving a family of three children. She was the wife of Charles Smith—Squire E., a farmer in Nebraska, and Adalaide, the wife of A. Dailey, who is Mr. Crosby's partner. Mr. Crosby is the oldest resident settler in the town. He and his wife have lived together for forty-two years. Their oldest daughter, Maria, was the first child married in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Crosby are both active members of the Baptist Church, he having been a member for thirty-two, and his wife forty-six years. He has been justice of the peace, trustee of the township, assessor, and president of the school board. In politics, he is a republican, and a strong temperance man.

John Treganza was born in England in 1841, and came to America in 1843, with his parents, who settled in Jo Daviess Co., Ill. He lived on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he commenced to learn the wheel wright trade, and also that of stone cutter; the latter he followed for four years, and since that time has followed wagon making. In 1879, he came to Iowa, working at his trade at Hampton until the spring of 1882, and then moved to Sheffield, engaging in the wagon business. He was married in 1864 to Elizabeth Mills. They have four children—Joseph, Emma, Marcus M. and Henry.

C. E. Willhelm established a restaurant at Sheffield in 1878, and was succeed by J. W. Hall. J. W. Hall came to Franklin

Co., Iowa, about 1863 or 1864. He was born in St. Clair Co., Mich., 1841, came, when a child, with his parents to Illinois, and his father being a railroad conductor, went with him as teamster at the age of twelve, which he followed until he came to Iowa, in 1863. In 1864 he bought a farm in West Fork township, where he farmed till 1868, then went to Mason City as foreman on the C., M. & St. P. railroad, with fourteen teams in his charge, and remained there four years. In 1872, he was on the Illinois Central R. R., spent the two summers of 1873 and 1874 on the Central Iowa R. R., and returned to Mason City as drayman for five years. He then went to Missouri as foreman on the K. C. N. R. R., running two seasons, after which he came back to Sheffield and bought the billiard hall and ran it six months. He then spent one season as foreman on the C., M. & St. P. R. R., and a few months as engineer in the mill, and finally settled in Sheffield where he still lives.

The first meat market was operated by S. E. Baker, who continued but a short time.

James Ormrod opened the next market, in April 1881. He came to Franklin Co., in March, 1876, and leased 480 acres of land in Clinton township, where he engaged in stock and grain raising until April, 1881, when he opened a meat market in Sheffield, which business he still continues. He is extensively engaged in shipping stock to the Chicago market, having shipped last year about \$50,000 worth. He is a native of England, born in November, 1850, and when two years old came with his parents to America, living for seven years in Newport, R. I. He then went

to Warren, JoDaviess Co., Ill. He was brought up on a farm and received a common school education. Mr. Ormrod is a republican in politics, and is an active member of the M. E. Church. He was married in December, 1874, to Miss E. L. Farnham, a native of Wisconsin. They have two children living—Jimmie and Leone.

The Bank of Sheffield was established Jan. 1, 1880, with T. B. Taylor, as president; W. D. Evans, vice-president, and L. B. Carhart, as cashier and business manager.

L. B. Carhart, in the spring of 1873, came to Hampton, Iowa, and in company with T. B. Taylor, started a book and music store. He purchased Mr. Taylor's interest the following spring and continued the business alone till the fall of 1877, when he sold out and went to Grinnell, Iowa, where he engaged with his father and brother in the lumber business for two years. In the fall of 1879, he sold his interests at Grinnell and moved to Sheffield, Iowa, where, in company with T. B. Taylor and W. D. Evans, of Hampton, he started the Sheffield bank, of which he is the cashier and business manager. Mr. Carhart is one of the trustees, and also treasurer of the M. E. Church, of which he is a member. In politics he is a strong republican and a thorough temperance man. He was born Jan. 1, 1850, in Onondaga Co., N. Y. With his parents, John and Angelina Carhart, he came to Iowa and settled near Davenport, in 1855. His boyhood days were spent on the farm, where he was not a stranger to hard labor. In 1868, he entered Cornell College, Iowa, at Mt. Vernon, and graduated in June, 1872. He was married in August of the same

year to Addie M. Wright, and soon after came to Eldora, Iowa, where he engaged in teaching, being principal of the graded schools of that place. Here he taught for two terms, and in the spring of 1873, came to Hampton. Mr. and Mrs. Carhart are the parents of four children—Edward, Herman, Charles and Harry.

O. C. Zimmerman, proprietor of the Sheffield billiard hall, was born in Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1853. Soon afterward his parents went to Pennsylvania, but in less than two years returned to Clayton county, where they remained for ten years and then came to Franklin county and settled on the farm adjoining Sheffield, where his father still lives. During his younger days, O. C. Zimmerman spent some time in a store, but was on a farm the most of the time, receiving such an education as the district schools afforded. In 1877, he was married, bought a farm and started out for himself. He now owns in all 280 acres of land in different places. During the winter of 1882-3 he moved into Sheffield and fitted up the billiard hall which he now runs. Mr. Zimmerman is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities. He is father of three children—J. J., Clara May and Effie.

The first physician who practiced at Sheffield was Dr. J. M. Potter, who came in 1875. In 1883, this profession was represented by Drs. G. W. Lee and H. R. Floyd, both locating here in 1882.

The first drug store was started by Dr. J. M. Potter, in 1875, who, in 1880, sold to Anderson & Nichols. This partnership continued until 1882, when Mr.

Anderson sold his interest in the business to Mr. Nichols.

William E. Nichols was born in Sandusky Co., Ohio, in 1854. When quite young, his parents moved to northern Indiana. Here he received a liberal academic education. At fourteen years of age he started out for himself. He posted himself in pharmacy and has followed it with success ever since. He opened his first store at Wyoming, Iowa, remained there one year, then sold out and in the fall of 1880 came to Sheffield, Iowa, and in company with Mr. Anderson, bought the drug business then owned by J. M. Potter. This partnership continued till the spring of 1882, when Mr. Nichols bought out his partner. He has built up a good business and is very popular with all classes. In the spring of 1883, he rented another store and has put in a large stock of musical instruments, and being a fine musician himself, he will hereafter give his personal attention to this branch of his large business. In September, 1881, he was married to Collin Skinner, at Manson, Iowa.

The butter and egg business is carried on by A. H. Bird, Hockett & Slade, and Thomas Bros.

Sheffield supports one newspaper—the *Sheffield Press*, edited by F. P. Morgan.

A. B. Carter, the popular barber at Sheffield, came here in 1878. He was born in Floyd Co., Iowa, in 1853, and was the first child born in that county, where his parents settled in 1852. There he grew up, receiving a common school education, and remained on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when he commenced to learn the barber's trade at

Nashua, Iowa, following it there and other places until he came here. When he came here he built a small shop, and later a larger one, and by strict attention to business has secured and holds a very lucrative custom. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, was one of the charter members, gave much assistance in starting the order here, and has passed all the chairs. He was married in 1876 to Sophronia Baumgardner.

D. N. Byerlee, station agent at Sheffield, was born in Albia, Monroe Co., Iowa, in 1855. He is the son of A. J. and Mary J. Byerlee. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education at the Albia High School. In 1876 he went on the C. B. & Q. R. R., on the middle Iowa division, as agent and operator; this he followed until the fall of 1882, when he gave up railroading and commenced to study short hand at Albia. He worked there for a time, and then came to Sheffield as agent of the station, in May, 1883. He was married in 1877 to Belle Hickey, a native of Iowa. They have one child—Libbie E.

A. C. Whitney, contractor and builder, came to Franklin county in 1878, and located at Sheffield, where he formed a partnership with L. S. Bullard, and has since been engaged in the business; they having built many of the houses in this thriving little city. He was born in New Hampshire in 1837, and learned his trade from his father, who was also a carpenter. He left home, going to Winnebago Co., Ill., remaining three years; then to Kane county, where he remained twelve years, following his trade and farming; from thence to Lake county, remaining until

1878, when he came to Clinton township. He was married in 1861 to Clara J. Cary, who died in 1876, leaving four children—George, Lizzie, Adell and Anna. He was again married in 1881 to Martha Wilhelm, and has one child by his present wife—Freddie. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Sheffield, and is present tyler of the lodge.

J. W. Bruce, of the firm of Bigg & Bruce, contractors and builders, was born in Dodge Co., Wis., in 1856, and came to Sheffield, Franklin Co., Iowa, in 1878. He worked for Mr. Bigg two years and since that time has been in partnership with him. When he was nineteen years of age he commenced to learn the carpenter trade, and in 1876, came to Iowa settling in Rockwell, Cerro Gordo county, where he followed his trade until he came here. Mr. Bruce owns a fine house and lot, and in company with Mr. Bigg owns the shop where they do business. In politics he is a republican; is also a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1882, he was united in marriage with Tillie Hall, of Illinois.

D. E. Bigg was born in England in 1848. He came to America in 1862 and settled in Fon du Lac, Wis., where he commenced to learn his trade when he was quite young. He received a common school education. In 1878, he came to this place and worked at his trade—that of contractor and builder—until 1881, when he formed a joint partnership with J. W. Bruce, under the firm name of Bigg & Bruce, and thus they have continued. He is a member of the school board; also a member of the Odd Fellows lodge of which he has been an officer. He is a republican

in politics. Mr. Bigg was married in 1873 to Lucinda Thayer, of Wisconsin. They have four children—Maude, Ethia, Johnnie and Grace.

John L. Borst, coal dealer in Sheffield, Iowa, came to Franklin county in 1876, and after farming for about five years, located in Sheffield. He was born in Fon du Lac, Wis., in 1852, where he grew up and followed farming with his parents until he was twenty years of age. He then went into the drug business in connection with a livery stable and bus line. He also spent a few years, during the time he was engaged in farming, in speculating in stock. His parents were James and Millicia Borst. He was married Feb. 20, 1873, to Ella P. John, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Frank L. and Arthur Earle.

W. F. McKenzie, grain dealer, was born in Wyandot Co., Ohio, in 1849. In his native county he grew to manhood on a farm, receiving a good education, spending two years at the State University of Iowa, finishing in 1874. He came to Franklin Co., Iowa with his parents in the spring of 1868, settling in Clinton township, and when only eighteen years of age, he commenced teaching school; taught several terms before entering the university, also four terms while in that institution. In 1875, he went into the stock business, buying and shipping to the Chicago market; this he continued until one year ago. In the fall of 1878 he formed a partnership for the purpose of buying grain, and is now doing a fine business. His father, Roderick and mother, Rachel, both died about a year ago. Mr. McKenzie is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, be-

ing one of the charter members. In politics he is a republican. Mr. McKenzie was married in October, 1880, to Maggie Winchell, a native of Wisconsin. They have one child—Alma. He has held many of the town offices; is school treasurer at this time, also a member of the city council.

Among other prominent men of Sheffield are James Borst, John H. Richer and Joseph Gilchrist.

John H. Richer came to Clinton township, Franklin Co., Iowa, in 1870. He was born in Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 21, 1837, and at ten years of age went with his parents to Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio. His father being a shoemaker, at the age of thirteen John began to learn that trade, afterwards working at it in Dayton, Ohio, until 1854, when he settled in Toulon, Ill., then in Henry county, thence removed to Atchinson, same State, where for two years he was in business for himself. He then sold out, went to Osceola and worked as a journeyman. May 2, 1862, he enlisted in company G, 65th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, known as the Scotch regiment, being largely composed of men of Scotch descent. He enlisted as a private, but for faithful duty the first night he was on guard, he was promoted to second corporal by Colonel Mulligan, of the 23d Illinois. On Sept. 19, 1862, directly after the battle of Antietam, he was made second sergeant. Here he was wounded in the head by the fragment of a shell which left him for some time unconscious, but in a week he was in his place again. He was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, but at once paroled. He had his right shoulder broken in a rail-

road collision during the war, contracted heart disease and rheumatism in the army, and now draws a pension of \$18 per month. He was in the battles of Antietam, Harper's Ferry and others, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. After the war he returned to Osceola, Ill., and followed his trade until he came here in 1870, in search of health. He settled in Clinton township till Sheffield was started, then came to town and worked at his trade. In 1876, he was appointed postmaster and held the office until Mr. Bowen was appointed. In 1881, he went into business in company with H. Morehouse, where he continued until the spring of 1883. He signed the charter and was instrumental in the organization of the G. A. R. here, of which he is sergeant. He was married, March 8, 1858, to Mary E. Milden, a native of Ohio. They have had three children—Corilla Louisa, Ransom Dudley and Ione Effie, who died when five years of age.

James Borst is a prominent resident of Sheffield, having come here in 1877. He was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y. When sixteen years old he went to Laporte Co., Ind., going from there to Missouri, thence to Wisconsin in 1856. His advantages were very limited. When he was married he commenced life without a dollar, but by hard work and close economy he began to accumulate property, and when he went to Wisconsin, in 1856, he bought a small farm, and from that day onward he has made rapid advancement in the acquisition of wealth, far surpassing the dreams of his boyhood. He is now sixty-seven years of age, hale and vigorous, and possesses a large fortune. In 1867

he moved into the village of Fox Lake, Wis., and for ten years he retired from active labor. In 1877 he came to Sheffield, Iowa, where he invested a large amount of his fortune. He owns 280 acres of land in Clinton township, adjoining the town, a part of which is in the corporation. He owns the finest residence in the town, built by himself in 1877, also the finest business block built in 1882, at a cost of \$7,000. He also has several other business houses and four tenement houses, and is doing much in building up the town. He has platted Borst's addition to the village, and sells lots at prices to encourage settlers. For fifteen years Mr. Borst has been an active member of the Baptist Church, and a life-long republican. He is a very liberal man and joins heartily in everything that tends to build up the town, and his efforts are appreciated by the people. He was married in 1843 to Melissa Culver. They have four children—Bethone, Wm. D., Joseph B. and John L.

Joseph Gilchrist, one of the early settlers of Ross township, was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., July 3, 1827. He is the son of Joseph and Julia (McCollister) Gilchrist, both natives of Pennsylvania. His mother died while he was a child, and he was brought up on his father's farm. At the age of eighteen he began to learn the shoemaker's trade, at New Salem Cross Roads, Pennsylvania, which vocation he followed for a number of years. In 1858, he removed to Iowa and located at Shell Rock, Butler county, where he worked at shoemaking about three years, then removed to Franklin county. In the

fall of 1862, he settled on the place he now owns. He first bought forty acres on section 10, to which he has added from time to time, until he is now the owner of 240 acres, nearly all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Gilchrist is an enterprising farmer, having twenty-eight head of cattle and nine horses on his place. He began setting out fruit trees soon after locating, and now has a thrifty orchard, nearly all in bearing condition. Mr. Gilchrist married Sarah A. Bushyager, of Pennsylvania, Aug. 8, 1849. She has borne him eight children, all of whom are now living—Irving K., born May 3, 1850; Mary E., born Oct. 4, 1850; William D., born Nov. 5, 1854; Sarah L., born Oct. 31, 1856; Martha J., born April 19, 1859; Alice S., born Aug. 1, 1861; Joseph G., born March 12, 1864, and Truman H. J., born Dec. 1, 1866. The first four children were born at Adamsburg, Penn., the next in Butler Co., Iowa, and the three last named in Franklin county. Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist are members of the Disciple Church at Rockwell.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice, at Sheffield was established in 1874. W. S. Bowen was the first postmaster; he served one year and was succeeded by N. J. Brown, who kept the office a year, when Mr. Bowen again received the appointment, and was still postmaster in 1883. The office was made a money order office in October, 1877. The first order was issued to Richard Wilde for \$48, payable at Mason City to Bricks & Nelson, dated Oct. 1, 1877. In August, 1883, there had been issued 4,707 money orders.

W. S. Bowen, postmaster and mayor of the town of Sheffield, in 1883, has been identified with the interests of the place since its very commencement. Mr. Bowen was born in Canada East, near the Vermont line, in October, 1829. He is the son of Peter and Mary Bowen, natives of New Hampshire. He was brought up on a farm, receiving a common school education. He followed farming in his native county. When he moved to Clayton Co., Iowa, he followed the same occupation until 1867. Mr. Bowen then removed to Franklin county, settling in Clinton township on section 5 and owning 200 acres of the section. When the town of Sheffield

was laid out, in 1874, he moved to that village and was soon after appointed postmaster. After holding the office a short time he vacated it for a few years, but was again appointed, and was still postmaster in 1883. He has been a justice of the peace for several years, was elected mayor when the town was first incorporated, and with the exception of one term, has held that office ever since. He was also town treasurer for eight years, and has been connected with the school board most of the time since he lived in Sheffield. In politics he is a strong republican. He was married, in 1864, to Hattie Vance.

CHAPTER XIX.

GENEVA TOWNSHIP.

This township, in 1883, comprised congressional township 91, range 19 west, and was one of the four townships in the eastern tier of the county. Martin Boots, Peter C. Berry, D. G. Carbaugh, Q. A. Jordan and Jabash Jones, were among the first settlers of the township.

The land is of a most excellent quality, and as highly valued as any in Franklin county. Mayne's creek runs through the township from west to east, which, with its small tributaries, waters and drains the entire township. Timber is found in Four Mile Grove and Highland Grove.

Great is the contrast of the township, as seen in 1883, with that of 1860, when

the few settlers were undergoing hardships, such as the future generations can never fully conceive of. The pioneer would look out over the wide frontier and wonder if he would live to enjoy the privileges of a fully developed country—whether the iron horse would ever course through this section of Iowa in place of the ox team method of transporting merchandise and produce. Each season brought with it some signs of better days, until in 1870 the farmer and merchant found access to the eastern markets by way of the Central of Iowa Railway. From that date the county has steadily advanced, and in 1883 Geneva, as well as

those townships adjoining it, was fast developing into a choice agricultural district, and in the near future is destined to rank high among the fair garden spots of Iowa.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers of this township were: Job Garner, Amon Rice and Peter Reinhart, in 1854.

Garner located on section 15, and built the first house in the township, remaining there a year. He then sold to Martin Boots and entered the land where Hampton now stands, giving forty acres of the same to the county.

In 1855, J. E. Perdue, Silas Moon, Martin Boots, Charles Leggett, Henry Smith, George Hansell, William H. Thompson, David Church, Q. A. Jordan, Rufus Benson and Samuel Carbaugh, settled in the township.

J. E. Perdue came from Illinois, locating on section 17, where he lived until 1868, when he removed to southern Iowa.

Silas Moon came from Indiana and settled on section 17, where he remained for a time and moved to Oregon territory.

Charles Leggett settled on land afterward owned by J. Pickering.

Henry Smith first came in the fall of 1854, but did not come to remain until the following spring. He entered land on on section 17, which he afterward sold to J. E. Perdue.

George Hansell moved from Ohio to Cedar Co., Iowa, April, 1855. He came to Geneva township in July of that year, locating on sections 6 and 7, where he lived until 1873, when he removed to Ingaham township, where he had owned land

for several years. The station on the Dubuque & Dakota railway was named after him.

William H. Thompson came in 1855 and settled on sections 7 and 8. His wife tells of many laughable incidents connected with pioneer life in Franklin county. It is related that the few women of the settlement used to call upon each other, not for sympathy, but for the express purpose of getting more of a company to help each other "hate the country."

The old settlers of the township tell of a "curious" soup, noted for not being over rich. A soup bone was hung up in the window and its shadow allowed to fall upon boiling water.

William H. Thompson, one of the old settlers of Geneva township, was born in New Hampshire in 1831. He grew to manhood in his native State, on the farm, attending the common school and academy in his native town, where he also taught school. In the fall of 1855, he came to Franklin county and entered his present farm. He remained in Waterloo, Iowa, during the winter, returning to his new home the following spring, where he has since resided. On the organization of the township, Mr. Thompson was appointed township clerk. He has also held the office of drainage commissioner, and in 1856 held the office of deputy county clerk. He is a staunch republican. He was married in the spring of 1857 to Lucy E. Joslin, a native of New Hampshire, born in 1828; they have had six children, four of whom are now living—George D., Herbert W., Clarence H. and Roland J.

Mr. Thompson is a member of the Methodist Church.

David Church located in the township in the fall of 1855 and hired a house. In the spring of 1856, he built and moved his family there. He settled on section 9, and in 1883 owned several hundred acres of land in this county. David Church was born in Erie, Penn., Oct., 20, 1827, and is a son of David and Margaret (Clark) Church. He came to Franklin Co., Iowa, in 1855 and bought a claim in Geneva township. In 1856, he brought his family, commenced improvements and farmed until 1881. He was one of the board of county supervisors for six years, was one of the organizers of the Citizen's Bank of Hampton, and always a director of the same. He is an active politician and has been a life long democrat. He received a limited education in his native State. In 1854, he came west and located in Winnebago Co., Ill. In 1852, he and Hariat C. Shattuck, of Pennsylvania, were married and have two children—Walter, residing in Washington township, and George H.

Q. A. Jordan came from Illinois in 1854 or early in 1855, locating on section 16. He remained until just prior to the war, when he moved to Kansas. While a resident of the township he saw what he supposed to be some elk in the distance; having a fleet footed mare he mounted her, with his gun, and started for them. Upon nearing the objects he found them to be two horses, with a man riding one of them and leading the other. The man put whip and spur to the horses and tried to make good his escape, but when Jordan got within shooting distance, he called upon him to halt, saying he would shoot if he did not. The man did not obey,

and, good as his word, Jordan fired and wounded him. He then brought him back a prisoner, when it was found that he was a horse thief. Shortly afterwards parties came from Fort Dodge, claimed the horses, and took charge of this pioneer thief, who was dealt with according to law.

Martin Boots is one of the early settlers in Geneva township. He was a native of Fayette Co., Ohio, born in 1817. He was reared on the farm, and when sixteen years of age, went with his parents to Indiana. He received his education at the log school-house, hence it was a limited common school education. When twenty-one he engaged in farming. May 25, 1844 he married Rebecca Jones, born in Preston Co., W. Va., in 1820. In the fall of 1854, they came to Iowa, stopping the first winter near Waterloo, and the following spring, coming to Geneva township, they purchased and opened the farm on which he still resides. The first religious services in the township were held at his house. Mr. and Mrs. Boots are members of the United Brethren Church, and have eight children: Rhoda, William, Martha J., James W., Mary E., John M., Malena E. and Simeon. In politics he is a republican. His farm consists of 240 acres, valued at \$30 per acre, containing excellent buildings, near which is a fine spring, which furnishes an abundance of water, not only for domestic purposes, but also for stock. He makes stock a specialty, and is successful.

Rufus Benson settled on section 16. He was born in the town of Richmond, Cheshire Co., N. H., Sept. 7, 1804, and is a son of Isaac and Eunice (Sawyer) Ben-

son, natives of New Hampshire. His grandfather was one of the first settlers of that State. Rufus was the fifth of seven children, three girls and four boys. His father died in Vermont. His mother died when he was but seven years old. When twelve years old he went with a married sister to Ohio, where he remained three years, when he returned to New Hampshire. After staying two years here he returned to Ohio, where he married, Dec. 11, 1828, Caroline Wells, a native of Geauga Co., Ohio, born Aug. 12, 1810, by whom he had four children. In 1855 he came to Franklin county, settling on section 16, Geneva township, where he now resides. Mrs Benson died September 5, 1862. He was again married Dec. 13, 1864, and by this marriage had three children.

During 1856, Richard Horner and P. C. Berry, came to this township. Horner came from Indiana and settled on section 18, which had been taken up by John Evans, the year prior. Mr Horner was born, November 28, 1812, in Baltimore, Md. At fourteen years of age, he was bound out to learn blacksmithing. After serving an apprenticeship for five years, he spent four years working at his trade in Chambersburg and Pittsburg, when he returned to Baltimore and stayed there eighteen months, and also two years in Pittsburg. He also spent sometime in boating between Pittsburg and New Orleans. In 1835 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and worked at his trade two years, and in 1837, went to Warren, Wayne county, Ind., and followed his trade until he came here, in 1856. After coming to Franklin county he combined blacksmith-

ing and farming until 1862, when he turned his attention wholly to farming, which he still follows. He was married, October 22, 1840, to Hannah Manifold, born in Washington Co., Tenn., December 1, 1820. They have had eight children—Benjamin, Jesse, (deceased), Joseph, (deceased), William, John, (deceased), and Shepherd. Three of his sons served in the war, where Jesse was killed. Mr and Mrs. Horner, were members of the United Brethren Church for twelve years, but there being no church of that denomination where they live, in Geneva township, they have united with the M. E. Church. Mr. Horner was originally a Democrat, but became a Republican on the organization of that party. He has an excellent record as a man and citizen, is one of the solid men of the county, and well regarded by all his fellows.

W. C. Horner was born in Indiana, in 1844, and came to Franklin county with his parents when fourteen years old, receiving a common school education. He enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, in company H, 32d Iowa Infantry, and was in the following engagements: Red River Expedition, Nashville, Eastport, Miss., and Holly Springs. After he received his discharge he returned to Franklin county, where he was married Dec. 31, 1865, to Rhoda Boots, born in Indiana, March, 1845. They have eight children living—Martha E., Herbert O., Ida May, Bertha R., William A., James W., Edith I. and Charles C. He is a republican in politics and has held local offices.

P. C. Berry, born in Lebanon Co. Penn. in 1815, is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Lutz) Berry, natives of Penn-

sylvania. In 1815, they removed to Cincinnati, and from there to Batavia, and then to Butler Co., Ohio, and again to Cass Co., Ind., where the father died in 1853, the mother in 1873. They reared a family of eight children, the subject of this sketch being the sixth. P. C. Berry was reared on his father's farm, and as the advantages were not what they now are, his education was limited. He was married in Cass county, Aug. 4, 1836, to Christena Thomas, a native of Preble Co., Ohio, born Feb. 14, 1817. Her parents, Lewis and Barbara (Albright) Thomas, were natives of North Carolina, from whence they removed to Ohio, then to Indiana, both dying in Miami county. They had eleven children; Mrs. Berry being the eighth. In 1856, Mr. Berry emigrated with his family to Franklin county, and purchased the farm where he now lives. He and his wife have been members of the Methodist Church upwards of forty years. The farm consists of 328½ acres, under a good state of cultivation, valued at \$35 per acre. He is a republican in polities. Fourteen children have been born to them, seven of whom are now living—Mary J., Emeline, Edward N., Oliver B., William D., James C. and John W. Mr. Berry is a member of the Masonic order, and was a charter member of the Hampton lodge. He is regarded as an excellent citizen.

In 1858, Eleazer Manifold settled in Geneva township. He was the seventh son of a family of eleven children. Mr. Manifold, Sr., was born in Tennessee, in 1812. When a boy he went to Indiana where he was married to Hannah Sedanbaugh, born in Pennsylvania. She

died in 1874. Eleazer was born in Randolph Co., Ind. When eight years of age, his parents removed to Iowa and wintered in Black Hawk county, and in the spring of 1858, came to Franklin county, settling at Four Mile Grove, in Geneva township, where the father died in 1875. The mother is still living near where they first settled in the township. Eleazer was married June 15, 1874, to Elma C. Pound, born in Wisconsin, in 1855. They have three children—Alva C., Edna A. and Jesse B.

During 1859, Jarvis Clock and his son, H. C. Clock settled in Geneva township.

Jarvis Clock, the second son of Ebenezer and Lucinda Clock, was born near Islip, Suffolk Co., L. I., Feb., 1828. In 1832 his parents moved to Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio, where he attended school until he was about fourteen years of age, when he went into the employ of the captain of a vessel engaged in the merchant service on the lakes. Here he remained for several years and then went on board a whaling ship. He was fond of a sailor's life and followed it for several successive years. In 1855 he came to Iowa and purchased a farm in Franklin county, Geneva township. On the 9th of September, 1858, he was married to Nancy Marvin, of Pike Co., Ohio. The following winter they spent in Illinois, and in the spring came to Franklin Co., Iowa. He immediately began improving his place though they did not move on it until 1866. That year he built a substantial stone house and the following year set out an orchard and planted a grove of maple trees. He was careful for nothing so much as to make his farm a valuable and comfortable home.



W. B. Bryan.



Mrs W. B. Bryan.

and means of sustenance for his family, and though he did not live to improve it according to his ideal, yet he made it one of the best farms in the county. There are four children in this family—Mary Belle, born Jan. 12, 1862, Kire LaClare, born July 8, 1863, Archie Louis, born Oct. 25, 1867 and Rose Marvin, born Feb. 28, 1873. In February, 1879, Mr. Clock was attacked with pneumonia, and after an illness of only a few days, died Feb. 18, 1879, at the age of fifty-one years. For more than twenty-five years he had been a member of the I. O. O. F. and was buried by that order. He was a man of sterling integrity, and his influence was always on the side of religion, temperance and right.

Lovelett Stoddard came in 1860, having lived three years in Reeve township. He was born in Connecticut, in 1816, where he grew to manhood. He received a common school education, was married Sept. 6, 1840, in Connecticut, to Catherine E. Bishop, who was born in England, in 1818. In 1857 they came to Franklin county, and first settled in Reeve township, remaining until the spring of 1860, when they removed to Geneva township, where they still reside. They have had two children—Fannie E., (now deceased), born Nov. 28, 1842. She was finely educated, was one of the early teachers of the county, and was married Nov. 4, 1862, to Dr. S. R. Mitchell. Three children were born unto them—Clara L., Mary F. and Fannie M. William P., was born May 29, 1845. He received a good common school education. He is republican in politics, and has held the office of township clerk, and school secretary. He was

married Dec. 25, 1876, to Alice E. Hedges, a native of Ohio, born July 30, 1857. They have two children—Mark L. and Glenn H.. Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard, senior, are members of Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard, junior, are members of the M. E. Church.

Among others who came to the township during the next ten years were: Edward McClelland, N. Clemmens, Henry Andrews, Henry Ihde, Isaac Appelby, James W. McDougle, Adam Knau and John G. Herbster.

Edward McClelland is a son of Frederick and Dorcas (Carr) McClelland, who were early settlers of Pennsylvania, where they lived until their death; his father died January 1859, aged seventy years, and his mother, in 1863, aged sixty-seven. They had ten children, six boys and four girls. The subject of this sketch was the fourth, and one of twins, born in Bradford in 1824. He acquired a good common school education and chose farming as an occupation. He married Hannah P. Roberts, July 18, 1847. She was born in Bradford, Penn., May 27, 1820. They came to Geneva township in 1861, and in January 1878, removed to their present home on section 15. Four children have been born to them—Edward B., Marietta (deceased), Edward D. and Mary J. They are members of the Disciple Church, and also of the Grange. He is a republican in politics, and has held several county offices.

N. Clemmens is of German descent, born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1833. There he grew to manhood, and was married in 1858 to Susan Whiteman, born in 1832. In 1862 they came to Franklin county, and

now live on section 2 in Geneva township. His farm consists of 240 acres, valued at \$20 per acre. They have had seven children, six of whom are now living—Sarah E., Francis K., Andrew, James, William, George W. (deceased) and Allison.

Allen Andrews, was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1828. He spent his youth on a farm and was educated at the common schools. His parents were natives of Connecticut, from which State they removed when quite young to New York, where they both died. After the father's death Allen returned and spent four years in Connecticut, and then came back to New York, where he was married in 1851 to Mary Hotchkiss, a native of New York, born in 1828. In 1853 he emigrated to Dodge Co., Wis., where he worked at his trade of carpenter and joiner until 1866, when he came to Franklin Co., Iowa, and settled on section 13, in Geneva township, where he lived until his death in December 1875. He left a wife and nine children—Henry H., Carrie H., now wife of Frank Watson, Nellie I., Minnie C., Eleanor E., Emma E., Maria A., Frank B. and Mercy M. Mr. Andrews was a republican in politics, and frequently held local offices. At one time he was a member of the board of county supervisors. He was always a good father and worthy citizen. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Henry H. Andrews, son of Allen Andrews, and an old settler of Geneva township, was born in Dodge Co., Wis., August, 1855. He came with his parents to Franklin county, where he has since lived. After his father died he took charge of the farm and family. He was

married Nov. 2, 1878, to Charlotte E. Hacker, a native of Dane Co., Wis., born, June, 1857. They have had three children—C. Belle, Clare M. and Allen H. Henry H. Andrews is a republican, and at times has held local offices in his township.

Henry Ihde was born in Sulte Amt Schweren, Germany. When sixteen years old, his parents emigrated to Dodge Co., Wis. He received a common school education in the German language. He enlisted in company C, 1st Wisconsin regiment, served three month in the army of the Potomac; was enrolled April 24, 1861; discharged Aug. 21, 1861. He re-enlisted Aug. 21, 1862 in company K, 29th Wisconsin Infantry; discharged June 22, 1865; was wounded in the face by a gun-shot at Champion Hills near Vicksburg. After receiving his discharge he returned to Wisconsin, and in 1867 removed to Franklin county and settled in Geneva township, where he still lives. He was married Nov. 1, 1865, to Mary Burmeister, a native of Zecun Amt Hagenow, Germany. They have five children—George, Clara, Laura, Augusta and Edwin. He served faithfully in the war and his pension is only a just due. He is an estimable citizen.

John M. Yenter, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, came to Pennsylvania when twenty-one years old. He remained there eleven years, and then went to Dubuque, Iowa, and in 1867 came to Franklin county, settling on section 22, in Geneva township. He was the first to start the thriving German settlement in that township. While a resident of Dubuque, he worked at mason work, and also in the

lead mines. He was first married in Pennsylvania to Mary Klent, by whom he had two children, one of which is still living—Martin. His wife died before he left Pennsylvania, and he married again. By the second wife he had two children. His third wife was the widow of Christopher Bolinger, by whom he has had four children.

Isaac Appelby was born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1809. When a boy his parents removed to Cayuga county, where Isaac grew to manhood. He received a good common school education. He was twice married; first in 1831, to Betsey Suthard, a native of New York, by whom he had six children, four of whom are now living. In 1864 he moved to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., where his wife died the next year. He was again married in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1858, to Maria Wilder, born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1825, after which he returned to Jo Daviess county, remaining until 1868, when they removed to Franklin county and purchased the farm. He died of pleuro-pneumonia, Feb. 4, 1875, leaving a wife and four children to mourn his loss. His children are—Eli, George, Myron and Leroy B. George is prosecuting his studies in the Chicago Medical College. Mr. Appelby was formerly a democrat, but since coming here had voted the republican ticket. His farm consists of 152 acres, valued at \$30 per acre, and is well improved. In the autumn of 1882, Mrs. Appelby fell and dislocated her hip. While it troubles her considerably, she is still in full possession of her mental faculties.

James W. McDougle is from Seneca Co., Ohio, born Jan. 28, 1835, where he

grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. He is of Scotch extraction. He was married in Richland Co., Ohio, Dec. 20, 1863, to Margaret J. Riley, born in Allegheny Co., Penn., June 8, 1840. In the fall of 1868, he came to Franklin county, remained over winter at Mayne's Grove, and in the spring came to Geneva township, where he still resides. He enlisted May 2, 1864, in company I, 164th Ohio National Guards, serving until Aug. 27, 1864. They have had two children—William and May (deceased). They are members of the Methodist Church at Four Mile Grove.

Adam Knau came to Franklin county, with his family, in the spring of 1869, and located on section 22, Geneva township, where he still resides. He was born in Hessa, Germany, Sept. 28, 1831. When eighteen years of age he emigrated to Pennsylvania. He was married in Butler Co., Iowa, to Mrs. Margaret Winkler, a native of Bavaria, born in 1825. They have had four children, three of whom are now living—Henry A., John G. and Margaret S. John is dead. They are members of the Evangelical Church. He is a republican in politics, and at present is a member of the board of township trustees.

W. C. Reinke was born in Prussia, in 1838. He is the son of Joachin and Hannah (Schmall) Reinke, natives of Prussia; the father born in 1815, and the mother in 1814. In 1857, they came to America, settling in Dodge Co., Wis., following farming until 1866, when they removed to Iowa and settled in Hardin county, where the subject of this sketch had preceded them the year previous. They remained here until 1869, and then removed to Franklin county

settling on section 25, in Geneva township, where they still reside. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of six children. He received his education in the common school, in the German language, and also attended school after coming to America. He was ordained minister of the gospel, in the Evangelical Association, in 1867, his first circuit being at Butler Center, Butler Co., Iowa. He is now engaged in farming.

John G. Herbster was born in Baden, Germany, Oct. 28, 1821. His parents were natives of Germany, where they lived until their death, the father in 1858, aged sixty-three, the mother in 1852, aged fifty-two, having a family of eight children, Mr. Herbster being the second. He was married in 1859, to Ann Mary Schreiber, born in Germany, Nov. 20, 1829. In the spring of 1859, they came to the United States and settled in Stephenson Co., Ill., where they lived two years, when he removed to Hardin Co., Iowa, and remained until the spring of 1869, when he came to Geneva township and purchased a farm of 160 acres on section 35. Mr. and Mrs. Herbster have had four children, three of whom are living—Jacob, Mary and Emma. They are members of the Evangelical Association. He is independent in politics, and has held local offices.

Among the settlers of 1870, were William B. Bryan, John Knoll, Louis Belzer and Fred. R. H. Lill.

William B. Bryan came to Geneva township in 1870, and settled on section 7. He was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, July 10, 1837. His parents, in 1843, moved to Jo Daviess Co., Ill. He received a good edu-

cation, and chose farming for an occupation. He enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in company H, 96th Illinois Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He was wounded by a musket ball at the battle of Lookout Mountain, and after his discharge returned to Jo Daviess county, where he was married Dec. 25, 1866, to Susan K. Townsend, born in Jo Daviess county, Feb. 16, 1846. He was the fourth son of Abram and Polly E. (Beadsley) Bryan; father born in 1803, in State of New York, mother born in Ohio, in 1813, and were married in 1829, having a family of seven children. The father died March 11, 1872; the mother is still living. The parents of Mrs. Bryan were George N. and Mary (Miner) Townsend; the father was born in Vernon Co., N. J., Aug. 28, 1806; mother in Ontario Co., N. Y., March 31, 1811. Mr. Townsend was orderly sergeant in the Winnebago war. Had a family of thirteen children, Mrs. Bryan being the sixth. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have had seven children, six of whom are living—George S., Harry H., Ernest T., Roy S. Wayne, (deceased), Mary W. and William I.

John Knoll came from Illinois in 1870. He was a native of Berne, Germany, born March 4, 1813. He received a good education in the German language and learned the stone mason trade, at which he worked until 1852, when he came to Buffalo, N. Y., and labored two years, and then went to Freeport, Ill., remaining until 1870, when he moved to Franklin county, settling in Geneva township, where he lived until his death, Aug. 7, 1882. He was married in 1842 to Anna B. Gruber, a native of Germany, born in 1819. They had four children, two of

whom are now living—John and Mary, now the wife of Frederick Schrieber, residents of the township. John, Jr., was born Jan. 9, 1847, in Germany, and came with his parents to Franklin county, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education in the English language. He was married Jan. 16, 1879, to Catherine Hoebel, born in Freeport, Stephenson Co., Ill., April 25, 1857. They have two children, Edward and Mary. They are members of the Evangelical Church.

Louis Belzer is a native of Germany, born in 1836. In 1848 his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Washington Co., Wis.; were there five years, when they moved to Dodge Co., Wis., and remained ten years, and then moved to Iowa, settling in Black Hawk county, where his parents still live. Louis remained there seven years, when he came to Franklin county, and located in Geneva township, on the farm where he now resides. He was married Sept. 27, 1862, to Mary Ann Krebs, a native of New York, born in 1839. They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are now living—Susan C., Sarah M., Franklin L., Luella B., Mary G., Edward W., Freddy A. and Frieda A. (twins). They are members of the Evangelical Association. Louis and Barbara Krebs, parents of Mrs. Belzer, are natives of Alsace. They came to the United States in 1830, and settled in New York State, where Mrs. Belzer was born. Her father died in 1852, aged fifty-two years.

Frederick R. H. Lill has been a resident of section 14, Geneva township, since 1870. He was born in Lincolnshire,

England, Nov. 10, 1818, receiving a common school education, and where he engaged in farming and as teamster until 1856, when he emigrated to Canada; thence to Green Lake Co., Wis., in 1869, where he lived for one year and sought Iowa for a permanent home. He was married, in 1846, to Elizabeth Brown, born in Lincolnshire, in 1820. They had two children—Harriet who died in England, and Mary A., born in Canada. They are members of the Methodist Church. He is a republican in politics and has been in office. He has eighty acres of land valued at \$35 per acre, which is under an excellent state of cultivation.

James Pearse settled in the township in 1872. He is a native of England, born in Devonshire, May 4, 1825. He is the son of Jeffrey and Joan (Hendy) Pearse, natives of Devonshire, England, who died there, the father July 7, 1847, aged sixty-three, the mother in January, 1869, aged seventy. His father was born and raised in the house where the family had lived for several generations. His parents had eleven children, of whom James was the tenth. He grew to manhood in his native land, and though his early advantages were limited as to an education, yet by self-application and study he has acquired a good practical education. In 1850, he emigrated to Canada, and engaged in farming, remaining there until 1871, when he removed to Linn Co., Iowa, renting land one year. The next fall he came to Franklin county, locating on section 7, in Geneva township, where he still remains. He now has 600 acres of good land, valued at \$25 per acre. Mr. Pearse has been very successful since he

came here. He landed at Hampton with no capital to begin on except a wagon and three horses; but by industry, economy and hard work, he has secured a good home and competence for life. On the 12th of April, 1852, he wedded Jane Reynolds, who was born in Suffolk, England, Aug. 1, 1823. By this union they have had eight children: William, Hannah (deceased), Jeffrey, Thomas, John, James Henry, George Reynolds and Stephen. Mr. and Mrs. Pearse are members of the Methodist Church at Geneva. He is a sound republican, and at different times has filled local offices in his township and county.

Jeffrey Pearse is a farmer by vocation, his farm consisting of 120 acres, under a good state of cultivation, valued at \$20 per acre. He is the son of James Pearse, born in Halton Co., Canada, April 15, 1857. When fourteen years of age he emigrated with his parents to Iowa, first going to Linn county and from there to Franklin county, where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. He was married, May 31, 1883, to Polly Hayes, born in Green Lake Co., Wis., Oct., 7, 1864. Mr. Pearse is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Geneva.

Bernard Heitman located here in 1873. He was born in Germany, in 1824. When eighteen years old he emigrated to America and settled in Galena, Ill., where he was married Feb. 4, 1864 to Mrs. Mary Feich, born in Alsace, June 15, 1831. She had been the wife of Frank Xavier, born in France, Oct. 30, 1824, married at Woodstock Illinois, April 1, 1850. They had four children—Mary, Joseph, Celestine and Louisa. Mr. Xavier died Sept. 30,

1860. By her last marriage they have four children—Henry, Josephine, Julia and Antoinette. Mr. Heitman was also twice married, had four children all now living—Mary, Catherine, Caroline and Frank. They are all members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Heitman came to Franklin county from Illinois in 1873, and purchased the farm, where the family now reside.

John Baurr was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, where he grew to manhood. He had good educational advantages, having attended Heidelberg two winters, after attending the common schools. He was a weaver by occupation. When twenty-one years of age he removed to Dubuque Co., Iowa, remaining until 1873, when he came to Franklin county and located on section 23, in Geneva township, where he is now living. He was married May 6, 1867, to Rosine Christina Sinn, born in Wurtemburg in 1840. Five children have been born to them—John, George, Willie, Chris, (deceased) and Charley. The mother of Mrs. Baurr is still living in Wurtemburg at the age of seventy-five; the father died in 1877, aged seventy-nine.

John C. Bell is the second son of John and Elizabeth (Bonson) Bell, descendants on the mother's side of an old family of Bonsons. Mrs. Bell's grandfather, Richard Bonson, was a liberal of the John Bright school, and spent a large fortune in combatting aristocracy. He died about the year 1816, aged ninety-nine years. John C. Bell was born in Yorkshire, England, where he received a limited education. His father was born in 1809, the mother in the same year. The father died in 1854. In 1855, the mother and family emigrated to this country and located in

Grant Co., Wis., and in 1883, resided in Lafayette Co., Wis. She has a family of ten children. The father was a mining surveyor and contractor, of whom J. C. received instruction, which he has followed extensively in Wisconsin, Illinois, California, Idaho and British Columbia. He came to Geneva township, Franklin county, in 1875, and has since engaged in farming. In 1867, he wedded Sarah J. Raw, born in Grant Co., Wis., in 1840. They are the parents of eight children—Bonson C., Mary A., Barbara C., Laura, Edward S., Fannie, John C. and Ella. In politics, he is a republican and holds the office of justice of the peace, and has held the office of secretary of the school board seven years.

Frank Beach was the fourth son of Lester and Lydia (Chase) Beach, natives of New York, and who removed to Ohio, where they were married, in 1835, and then moved to Peoria Co., Ill., being among the first settlers of that county, where the mother still lives, aged sixty-five. The father died in 1857, aged fifty-four. They had a family of nine children. Frank enlisted in company K, 86th Illinois; after serving several months, was taken sick and discharged and is now on the pension list. He was married, Dec. 29, 1864, to Sarah Elsey, born in Essex, England, in 1845, and who went to Rome, N. Y., remained one year, thence to Kane Co., Ill., and from there to Peoria county, where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Beach have had four children, three of whom are living—Lydia E., Emily C., Lilla M. and Frank. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Four Mile Grove. They removed to Bear

Grove, Butler county, in 1866, and in June, to Franklin county, settling on section 12. The farm consists of 320 acres. He is a republican in politics, and has held local offices in Madison township, Butler county. He is an estimable citizen and held in high regard by his neighbors.

Thomas F. Argent was born in Galena, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., Nov. 17, 1845. In 1861, he went to Pike's Peak and engaged in mining two years, and in January, 1863, he enlisted in McLean's Independent battery, serving until September, 1865, nearly two years of which time he spent on the plains and one year against Gen. Price in Missouri. After receiving his discharge, he returned to Illinois, and in May, 1866, went to Colorado and engaged in lumbering, remaining fourteen months, when he returned to Galena and engaged in farming until April, 1876, then came to Franklin county and settled in Reeve township and engaged in farming there until 1877, when he came to Geneva township, and, in the spring of 1881, rented the place where he still resides. He was married, May, 1870, to Elizabeth Ginn, born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., November, 1846. They have five children—William, Nettie, John D., Jane and Robert.

Ludwig Bell, a native of Mecklenburg Schwerin, was born in 1828; grew to manhood there and received a good education in the German language. He emigrated to Milwaukee, Wis., and remained until 1865, when he went to Monroe county, staid until 1873, when he removed to Ackley, Hardin Co., Iowa; thence to Madison township, Butler county. In 1878, he moved to Geneva township, Franklin county, section 12, where his home now

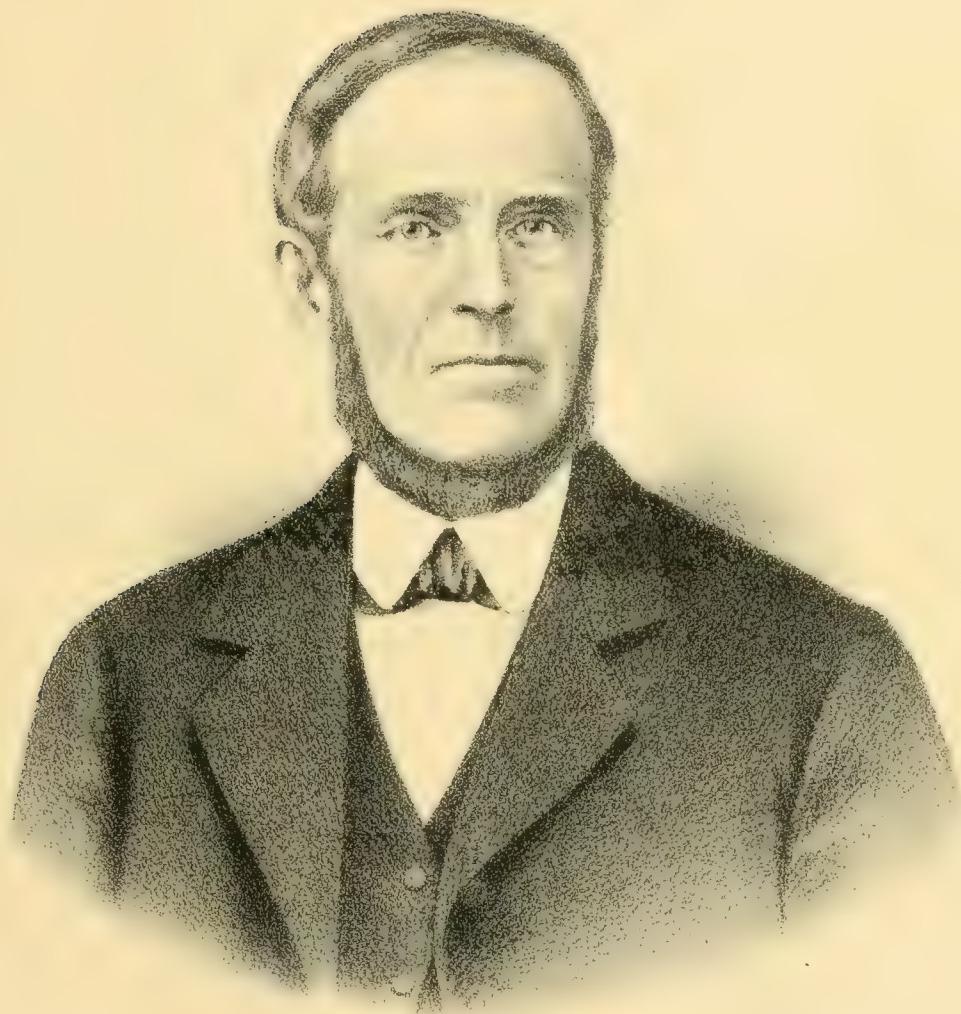
is. His farm consists of 280 acres, valued at \$20 per acre, and is one of the best stock farms in the county. He was married in his native country, in 1859, to Mary Wichman, who was also born in Mecklenburg. They are the parents of eight children—John F., Mary, Charley, Riecke, (deceased) William, Minna, Louisa and Tilda. Mr. and Mrs. Bell are members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Bell is a democrat and a good citizen.

Charles L. Canfield was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Sept. 8, 1832, and grew to manhood on the farm, receiving a common school education. When twenty-one years of age his parents moved to La Fayette Co., Wis., and engaged in farming. He was married March 25, 1855, to Harriet Hurlbert, a native of Lamoille Co., Vt., born Feb. 9, 1833. In 1878 they came to Franklin county, settling in Geneva township, where he has since resided. He engaged in farming until 1881, when he purchased the Geneva hotel. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. society. Mr. and Mrs. Canfield are members of the Freewill Baptist Church, and are parents of four children—Ella L., Eva S., Hattie A. and Charles W.

John Dovey was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1837. At the age of fourteen he emigrated to Canada, remaining four years, thence to Dubuque Co., Iowa, where he staid until the spring of 1871, and then went to Ackley, Hardin Co., and in the spring of 1881, removed to Franklin county, locating on section 23, in Geneva township, where he still lives. He was married in 1858 to Adelaide Jackson, who died in Hardin county, in 1874. He was married in 1874 to Josephine Miller, who

died March 24, 1881. He then married in January, 1883, Mrs. Mary J. (Berry) Murphy, daughter of Peter C. and Christina Berry, old settlers of Geneva township. She was married to Mr. Murphy Feb. 15, 1855, in Cass Co., Ind. In the spring of 1856 they came to Franklin county. They had five children, four of whom are now living—Peter D., John H., Maggie E. and Emma C., wife of G. G. Cooley of Bristow, Butler county, who died Oct. 5, 1882, and Rhoda M. Mr. Murphy served in the army and died June 8, 1881.

Rev. Jacob Haymond was born near Wheeling, W. Va., in 1826. He was the son of Edward and Nancy (Jones) Haymond, natives of West Virginia. In 1836 they removed to Indiana, and locating near Indianapolis, engaged in farming until 1855, when they removed to Black Hawk Co., Iowa, where they remained until they died, the father in 1860, aged sixty-one, the mother in 1863, aged sixty-one. Rev. J. Haymond was married in Indiana in 1847, to Martha Smith, born in North Carolina in 1820. After their marriage they went for a short time to Illinois, and in 1856 to Black Hawk Co., Iowa, where he tilled the soil until 1860, when he entered the ministry, which profession he still follows. Though he only had a common school education, yet by reading and study he is well informed. He was converted before his marriage, in Indiana, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first charge was Spring Creek, from 1860 to 1863, since which time he has been engaged in Marshall, Grundy, Hardin and Linn counties, and in 1879 took charge of the church at Geneva, remaining there three years,



James Pearse.

after which he went to Marshall county, where he is now. They had nine children, among them *three pair of twins*—Emily L., Malissa and Alonzo T. (twins), Elisha B., Edward H., Ellen M. and Esther (twins), Byron and Eluma F. (twins), the latter deceased.

Edward H. Haymond, fifth son of Rev. J. Haymond, was born September, 1852, in Kendall Co., Ill. He went with his parents to Black Hawk and Hardin counties, and after finishing his studies in the common schools, attended Friend's Academy at Providence, and also two terms in the Normal school at Iowa Falls, after which he followed teaching five years. He was married in April, 1873, to Etna E. Pence, born at Steamboat Rock, Hardin county, in 1856. He removed to Marshall Co., Iowa, in 1874, and remained there five years, then returned to Hardin county, and in 1881 came to Franklin county, settling on section 13, Geneva township, where he still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Haymond have three children—Frank E., M. May and Roy C.

John M. Boots, O. H. Tilman, and John M. Runyan were also among the early settlers in Geneva township.

John M. Boots is the son of Martin Boots, an old settler of Geneva township, and was born in the township, June 1, 1856. He had a good common school education, was reared on his father's farm, and since doing for himself, has engaged in farming. He was married Jan. 22, 1882, to Rachel M. Manifold, born in Black Hawk county, March 25, 1856. Her parents are old settlers of the township. He moved to his present farm on section 2, in the spring of 1882.

O. H. Tilman, a native of Darke Co., Ohio, born in 1839, was a son of Daniel and Mary (Thomas) Tilman. His father was born in Ohio, the mother in Tennessee. In 1842, they moved to Indiana, and in 1855 to Franklin Co., Iowa, settling on section 10, Geneva township, where they lived until they died, the father in 1861, at the age of fifty two, the mother at Ackley, in 1876, at the age of sixty-four. Aug. 14, 1862, the son, O. H. Tilman, enlisted in company H. 32d Iowa Volunteers and served until Aug. 25, 1865. He took part in a number of engagements. When he received his discharge he came back to Franklin county, where he has since resided, except four years spent at Ackley. He was married in 1867 to Miss M. L. Clinesmith, born in Holmes Co., Iowa, in 1848. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Ohio in 1832, stopped in Wayne, and afterwards moved to Franklin county, where they are now living with their daughter. The father was born in 1805, the mother in 1809. They had six children, all dead but one, Mrs. Tilman. Mr and Mrs. O. H. Tilman have two children, W. O and Jessie M. Mr. Tilman is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Ackley. The parents of Mrs. Tilman, Andrew and Margaret (Miller) Clinesmith, came from Ohio to Franklin county, in 1855, and settled at Mayne's Grove, remaining there one year, when they went to Morgan township; they also lived at Ackley, Hardin county.

John M. Runyan came from Trumbull Co. Ohio. He was born Feb. 18, 1834, and is a son of John and Jane (McLese) Runyan. His father was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., March 18, 1803, and

his mother, born in the North of Ireland, (near Giant's Causeway) in 1805. They were married in Mercer Co., Penn., then went to Ohio, John M. being born the same year. They remained there one year, then spent one year in Pennsylvania, but returned to Ohio, where the father still resides. The mother died in 1877. John M. attended Kinsman's Academy, in Trumbull Co., Ohio, three years. He chose farming for a vocation, which he still follows. He was married Nov. 1, 1857, to Alcena E. Canfield, born in Hartford, Trumbull Co., Ohio, June 24, 1842. They have two children—Addie M. and Charlie J. They are now members of the Methodist Church, but were formerly Free-will Baptists. Mr. Runyan went to La Fayette Co., Wis., in 1854, where he was married. He moved to Franklin county and settled in Geneva township, where he still resides. He enlisted August, 1862, in company B, 31st Regular Infantry Volunteers, serving eight months, but was discharged by reason of sickness contracted in the army.

FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage, the first birth, and also the first death in Geneva township, occurred in the family of Henry Smith, who was married to his second wife, Hannah Eves, in 1857 or 1858, this being the first marriage. Mr. Smith lost a child by his first wife in 1855, which was born in 1854.

ORGANIC.

In the spring of 1858 the township was organized by the county judge, who appointed William H. Thompson, clerk; Daniel Tillman and William B. Johnson, trustees. The first election was held in

the spring of 1858, at a log school house on section 16.

The township officials for 1883 were: William H. Thompson and Adam Knau, trustees; Fred Stermer, assessor; M. L. Tidd, clerk; George W. Parks and J. C. Bell, justices of the peace.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught by Anna Scott, in the winter of 1854-5, at the cabin residence of Peter Reinhart. Only five scholars attended this pioneer school. A school was taught by Alvira Johnson—afterward wife of Mr. Crayton—in 1856, at the house of Daniel Tilman. The first school house was built, on section 16, in 1857, by subscription. The first term of school in this house was taught by William H. Thompson, who was a party to a laughable circumstance. One morning Mr. Thompson went to the school house to open school, but he found the scholars, headed by the big boys, had locked him out, and refused to let him in unless he would agree to treat them to something, the next Friday. Mr. Thompson, full of Yankee wit and shrewdness, climbed the fire-place chimney, made of split sticks and mud, and placed a broad board over the top of the chimney flue, which drove the smoke downward into the school room. Notwithstanding this the boys maintained their position, though peering out of the windows with bloodshot, streaming eyes; the teacher was obliged to go home and did not return until the following morning, when he found things serene; but the big boys all had red eyes, but took the surroundings in as a double joke, on both teacher and scholars. Among the older boys who took part in this was William Horine, who, later in life, was color bearer

in an Indiana regiment, had his foot shot off at the battle of Gettysburg and was afterward educated by the State of Indiana. The first permanent school house was erected during the summer of 1862, in which a school was kept the following winter, by Amelia Cole, with fifteen scholars. This house was in use for school purposes until 1873, when it was sold at auction to John Strain, for \$50. In 1883, Geneva township had eight school houses and 340 children of school age. It will be seen by the following, that "rings" existed, even at an early day. Section 16 was the school section, and was to be sold at auction to the highest bidder, according to law; but the few settlers combined into a "ring" and agreed not to bid against one another in the sale of this land, which took in Four Mile Grove, containing some choice timber land, which the pioneers had by a mutual understanding staked off, into five and ten acre lots, for their own use. In consequence of this the lands were sold at an average price, of about \$1.30 per acre.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services were held at the house of Mr. Boots, on section 15, in the summer of 1855, by Revs. Brown and Olmstead, who held occasional services. The United Brethren denomination organized a society in 1858, by Revs. John Buckmaster and Israel Schaffer, with the following members: John Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Boots, Jesse Manifold and wife, J. Jones, Mary Jones, Thomas Jones and Sarah Jones. Services were held at the log school house, on section 16, preaching once in four weeks, usually.

CEMETERY.

The first cemetery in Geneva township was located about a mile east of Four Mile Grove. This cemetery served the whole township until 1868, when the interments were removed to grounds near the Grove. Another cemetery was located at Highland Grove, which, in 1875, was removed to the Geneva village cemetery.

GENEVA VILLAGE.

Geneva is situated on section 19 of Geneva township. It was platted in September, 1871, by Wm. J. McVey, of Dixon, Ill. The first to engage in business at this point was H. C. Clock, who erected a building 22x26 feet, two stories high, and commenced to do business in October, 1871, with a stock of about \$8,000. Mr. Clock was still engaged in business, in 1883, carrying a general stock.

The Geneva House was built by H. C. Clock. The original building was a school house, which was moved for this purpose and added to, making its present dimension. The first landlord was H. C. Clock. In 1875, he sold to A. P. McCardle, who ran the house for a time, when it again fell into the hands of Mr. Clock, who ran it until March 25, 1881, when Charles L. Canfield became proprietor, and was still running it in 1883.

The drug business was first represented by Tidd & Silence, who opened a store in 1880, continuing in company a year, when Tidd became sole proprietor, and was running the only drug business there in 1883. He also was the only practicing physician of the town at the time.

The first one to engage in the hardware trade, was John D. Parks, in 1875, in a building erected for the purpose. He was

succeeded by his son, George, who sold to J. A. Waddington, proprietor of the only hardware store at Geneva, in 1883.

A boot and shoe shop, doing repair work and carrying a full line of boots and shoes, was established at Geneva in 1878, by Joseph Kulas, who was in trade there in 1883.

George Thompson started the first exclusive grocery store, in 1877. He sold to Fred Steiner, in March, 1880.

A wagon shop was opened by Joseph Fuchs, in 1882, and a blacksmith shop about the same time by George Johnson.

The Geneva Creamery was established in the spring of 1881, by H. C. Clock at a cost of \$1,600. The building was 20x26 feet, with a wing for horse-power room 20x30 feet. In 1883, this creamery was consuming the milk of 500 cows. During the month of July, 1883, \$1,600 was paid for cream at this creamery, showing that the farmers paid much attention to dairy business, which is one of the paying branches of farm work in Franklin county.

The first one to deal in lumber, was M. Burns, who opened a yard in October, 1871, continuing in trade until 1872, when he sold to H. C. Clock, who was still running the business in 1883, having an annual sale of \$10,000 worth of lumber.

The pioneer grain dealer of Geneva was M. Burns, who ran lumber and grain business together for a year. H. C. Clock & Bro. built the Geneva elevator, in 1875, at a cost of \$4,000. It was a frame building, 28x36 feet, and had a capacity of 6,000 bushels.

POSTOFFICE.

In 1858, a postoffice was established near Geneva, and kept at private houses for

many years. William H. Thompson was among the first who took charge of the mail in the township. He held the position also after the Central Iowa railway was built, and before Geneva village was platted or made a stopping place; and a good joke is told on Mr. Thompson, who went out one dark night with a lantern and signaled the train to stop, and demanded the Geneva mail pouch to be thrown off. The office had not yet been ordered moved to the village, but the conductor told him to go to gehenna and passed on. Soon after the station was established, and H. C. Clock was appointed postmaster. He was still holding the office at his store in 1883. In July, 1881, the office was made a money order office. The first order was issued to Charles H. Tidd in favor of George S. Clark, for \$5.25. The first order paid was to Peter W. Hicks from George Hicks, for \$10.10. The first five months there were 185 orders issued, and up to Aug. 1, 1883, there had been 902 issued, which is a good index to the business of the town.

H. C. Clock, postmaster of Geneva and an old resident of Franklin county, and the first to engage in the mercantile business at Geneva, was born in Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio, July 24, 1839. He is the son of Ebenezer and Lucinda (Jarvis) Clock, natives of Islip, L. I., who were of English extraction. They were married in the year 1824, and emigrated in 1830 to Lake Co., Ohio, where the father died in 1841, at the age of forty-one, the mother dying in 1869, aged sixty-three. They were the parents of nine children, seven boys and two girls; the subject of this sketch being the sixth.

H. C. Clock, in 1853, removed to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., and in 1859 came to Maysville, Franklin county, and engaged in the mercantile business with his brother; he followed the same until June 24, 1861, when he entered the State service, and July 17, the same year, was mustered into company C, 6th Infantry, Iowa Volunteers, of which he was made 1st sergeant, which position he held until May, 1862, when he was promoted to 2d lieutenant, then 1st lieutenant, and in 1864 to captain, which position he held until his final discharge, Feb. 25, 1865. On receiving his discharge, he returned to Maysville and again entered the mercantile business with his brother, which he followed until the fall of 1871, when he removed to Geneva and engaged in the same business which he still follows, and is the present postmaster. He is a member of the Odd Fellow and Masonic fraternities. He was married May 17, 1865, to Emily A. Roberts, born in 1839 at Spartansburg, Crawford Co., Penn., by whom he has had eight children, all of whom are still living except one. He is a republican in politics. Captain Clock took part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, siege of Corinth, charge at Jackson, Miss., Mission Ridge, and engagements between Chattanooga and Atlanta.

SOCIETIES.

Alba Lodge No. 213, I. O. O. F., was organized at Maysville January 23, 1871, by H. C. Clock, W. W. Soper, A. A. Noble, W. T. Bullis, T. H. Reeve and G. W. Soper. The first officers elected were: W. W. Soper, N. G.; A. A. Noble, V. G.; T. H. Reeve, secretary; H. C. Clock, treasurer.

The lodge increased rapidly, and continued to hold their meetings at Maysville until the completion of the Central Railway of Iowa, in 1874, when it was removed to Geneva. The following is a list of the noble grangs who have served since its organization; W. W. Soper, A. A. Noble, H. C. Clock, T. H. Reeve, Silas Page, J. H. Stevenson, M. B. Jones, J. M. Hedges, J. M. Runyan, C. L. Clock, J. H. Page, C. C. McArdle, John Ihde, R. B. McCord, D. J. McMillan, V. A. Harris, James Kulas, H. M. Roberts, C. H. Tidd and S. L. Jones.

Jarvis Clock joined by card Oct. 3, 1871, and died Feb., 18, 1879. The lodge has had seventy-two members since its organization. In 1883, it numbered thirty-five, at which time it was in a sound condition, with new members being added from time to time. There are but very few, if any, lodges in this district that are in a better condition, financially or otherwise. The decrease in its membership is due chiefly to removal of members, most of whom have taken withdrawal cards. Only two deaths had occurred in the lodge up to Aug. 1, 1883—S. R. Hedges, who was drowned in Nebraska, and Jarvis Clock, who died at home. But one member's wife has died since the organization of the lodge—Mrs. G. W. Soper.

Kedron Lodge, No. 241, A. F. & A. M., was organized at Maysville, Iowa, July 29, 1868, by a dispensation from the grand master, which was granted to C. L. Clock, A. B. Hudson, E. L. Clock, Henry Shroyer, J. M. Jones, A. Pickering and B. K. Jackson. The lodge was organized by the election of the following officers: Charles L. Clock, J. W.; L. S.

Cooley, secretary ; J. D. Parks, treasurer, H. C. Clock, S. D. ; Henry Shroyer J. D.; J. M. Jones and Albert Pickering, stewards ; B. K. Jackson, Tyler.

The lodge was removed to Geneva, Jan. 28, 1874. The lodge showed their appreciation for services rendered by C. L. Clock, by re-electing him to the office of worshipful master, nine successive years, at the end of which time, he removed to Hampton to assume the duties of county auditor. W. T. Bullis succeeded Mr. Clock, serving one year. B. K. Jackson was elected in 1878, and served one year and was succeeded by H. C. Clock, who served two years. W. T. Bullis was again elected in 1881, serving one year. Dr. C. H. Tidd was elected in 1882 and was re-elected in 1883. Daniel W. Bullis was initiated at Maysville, Oct., 5, 1870, and remained a constant and faithful member until his death in March, 1870. His was the only death in the lodge up to August,

1883—a very remarkable fact. The total membership of the lodge since its organization, has been fifty-nine. In 1883, it was twenty-seven; the decrease being due to removals, except the one death mentioned. The success of the lodge has always been very flattering. The grand secretary of the State remarked to a delegate from this lodge, to the Grand Lodge, a few years since, "That it was unnecessary to look over the papers of this lodge, as they were *always correct*." Kedron lodge has always been extremely careful in the selection of officers, and as a result, have been financially sound.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at an early day in Reeve township, and was afterward known as the Geneva Methodist Church. This society owns a fine frame church edifice and parsonage, on an adjoining lot. Rev. O H Sproul was pastor in 1883.

CHAPTER XX.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

Grant township is on the south line of Franklin county, in the second tier from the eastern boundary, and comprises congressional township 90, range 20 west. Prior to 1870, this territory was a part of Reeve and Osceola townships. It was named by John Griggs, in honor of Gen. Grant. It is a prairie township, with but one stream, Beaver creek, which heads on

section 9, and courses its way to the southeastern corner, where it enters Osceola township. The soil is of a sandy loam and is well adapted to stock raising.

SETTLEMENT.

James Sayre, Sr., Amos Roberts and two men named Macey and Stoddard, made the first settlement in Grant township, in 1860. Sayre and Stoddard settled on section 5.

Levi Talhelm came to the township, from Reeve township, in 1863. He is a teacher, and now officiating in that capacity at the Center school house. He received his education in the common schools of Illinois and Iowa. His history and present position afford abundant proof of the manner in which he improved his opportunities. He was born in Maryland, May 10, 1848. His parents, Humphrey and Nancy (Petrie) Talhelm, moved to Rockingham Co., Va., when he was an infant, going thence to Lee Co., Ill., in the fall of 1855. In September, 1860, they removed to Clinton Co., Iowa, remaining but one year. In December, 1861, they came to Franklin county and located on section 36, Reeves township. Two years after they fixed their residence on section 4, Grant township. Mr. Talhelm is the eldest of nine children. He was married June 4, 1871, to Anna Cogswell. Their two children were born respectively as follows: Arthur I., July 19, 1872 and Nora B., June 11, 1876. Mr. Talhelm is estimated to be one of the representative and influential citizens of the county. He has officiated as township clerk, also as treasurer and secretary of the school board.

John Griggs came in 1864, locating on section 36. In 1867, among others who came for settlement were the Cogswell and Bullis families.

William T. Bullis, was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1839. His father was Arnold Bullis, and his mother Malinda (Wert) Bullis, who had ten children; William T. being the oldest. At the age of six, his parents moved to Lee Co., Ill., lived there eight years, and then removed to LaSalle county, that State, where his

mother died early in the fall, and his father, December 24, of the same year. William T. enlisted, in 1862, in the 104th Illinois Infantry, serving his country until July, 1865. He was married, in the spring of 1851, to Eliza Zern, by whom he had five children—Malinda, William, Charles, Nellie and John. Mr. Bullis is a Mason, and a radical republican in his politics. He aided in the organization of the township, and his brother was one of the number who gave the name of Grant in honor of his old commander—U. S. Grant.

Franklin M. Hamblin arrived in Grant township, in May, 1868, and was one of its organizing board. He was born Nov. 8, 1836, in Hancock Co., Ohio; is a son of Don Alonzo and Isabel (Slight) Hamblin, and is the fourth of eight children. He obtained a fair education in the common schools of his native State, and, in 1854, came to Iowa. He was a resident of Dubuque county, until May, 1868, when he settled in Grant township, Franklin county. He enlisted as a soldier in the civil war, Oct. 8, 1861, enrolling in company H, 12th Iowa Infantry. He was in active service three years, receiving an honorable discharge Dec. 6, 1864. He was married May 16, 1880, to Fanny Smith. Their two children are named Avallon G. and Harriet J. Mr. Hamblin is a republican in political sentiment.

Wesley Brogan came in 1873, locating on section 5. He is the tenth child of John and Margaret (Dunlap) Brogan. He was born Sept. 20, 1833, in Campbell Co., Ky., and is one of a family of twelve children. In 1843 his parents moved to Muscatine, Iowa, where they lived until 1869. October 14, of that year they located

in Grant township, Franklin county. Mr. Brogan was married in 1855, to Permelia Batchelor, and his household flock includes nine children. Their names are: Leroy, Morris, Elwood, Jesse, Ackley, Ethlena, Mary, Cora and Oreilla.

Joseph Studer came in 1873. He is a native of Waterlooshire, Canada, where he was born July 7, 1850. His parents, Amandus and Francis (Bolinger) Studer, had a family of ten children, of whom Joseph is second in order of birth. When he was seventeen years old, he determined to exchange his home in the Dominion for one in the States, and accordingly went to Illinois, where he stayed four years, coming thence to Eldora, Iowa, and, two years later, to Franklin county, where he located in November, 1873. He was married Jan. 2, 1872, to Catharine Hoffer. They are the parents of six children: Edward, Mary, William, George, Joseph and Matilda. Mr. Studer is a democrat, and the family are communicants in the Catholic Church.

William Boddy came from Hardin Co., Iowa, in 1873, settling on section 26, Grant township. He is a Yorkshireman by birth, and a stone mason by trade. He was born in England, Feb. 15, 1843. His father and mother, Robert and Mary (Newton) Boddy, were the parents of eight children. In 1848, they emigrated to America and settled at first in the State of New York, where they lived three years, going thence to S. Ephenson Co., Ill. Mr. Boddy attended the common schools of this country, obtaining a good fundamental education, which he finished in the academy at Warren, Ill. He became a soldier, and fought for the honor and integrity of the Union cause from

the first years of the civil war until 1865, as sergeant in company A, 92d Illinois Volunteers, when, on being mustered out of service, he returned to Illinois. Mr. Boddy went afterwards to Kansas, and, in 1868, was married to Ann Eliza Meeker. Their six children are Elmer R., Addie A., Mary M., Arthur N., Jennie M. and Charles D. The family came to Iowa in 1869, and passed four years in Hardin county, removing to Lee township, Franklin county, and settling in the township of Grant, in March, 1883. Mr. Boddy belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

W. B. Johnson settled in the township in 1874. His parents were W. B. and Lydia H. Johnson, who came from Vermont to the wild west, in 1846, and remained a short time in Walworth Co., Wis., removing thence to Linn Co., Iowa. In 1855 they came to Franklin county, and settled in Geneva township. The site of their location is now that of the depot in the village of Geneva. The senior Johnson was the first mail carrier from Maysville to Cedar Falls. Mr. Johnson, the subject of this sketch, was born Oct. 6, 1844, in Vermont. He came to Iowa with his parents, and attained his majority under his father's supervision. In August, 1863, he enlisted in the 9th Iowa Cavalry, and remained in the service until Feb. 16, 1866. He returned to Geneva after his discharge. He was married Dec. 6, 1866, to Hester Van Kirk, of Franklin county. In the spring of 1874, the family settled in Grant township, and now reside on section 6. Their four children are Addie E., Mary I., Jason A. and Earl W. Mr. Johnson is a radical republican. The family attend the Methodist

church at Pleasant Ridge, in Hamilton township.

Moses A. Webber located on section 15 of Grant township, in March, 1875. He is a son of David and Eliza (Ames) Webber, and had thirteen brothers and sisters, he being twelfth in order of birth. He was born July 25, 1828. He made the acquaintance of labor early in life, and at twenty managed his father's farm and carried on the trade of brickmaker. He was married in Oxford, Oxford Co., Me., Oct. 16, 1853. His wife was Olive L. Dyer. They have three children living—Oscar M., Ora and Scott. One daughter, Ida E., died of heart disease Jan. 13, 1877. M. Webber's farm contains 240 acres of land, which is a fine exhibit of his agricultural skill and energetic perseverance. He is a member of the Masonic order.

Heinrich Meyer, the only child of Heinrich and Doratha (Hener) Meyer, was born Nov. 22, 1856, at Hanover, Germany. His early life was spent at home, where he received a common school education, and at the age of nineteen came to the United States, first stopping at Cincinnati, Ohio, and soon afterwards came to Franklin Co., Iowa and purchased land in Grant township, where he now resides. He was married to Doratha Gottscholk, in 1877, by which union there are three bright children—Alviana, Doratha and Augusta.

E. B. Keeling came in 1876. The parents of Mr. Keeling were natives of England, and resided in Staffordshire at the date of his birth, Jan. 21, 1847. He is a son of George and Mary (Bate) Keeling. They went, while he was still in early youth, to Manchester, England, where their son was educated. They

again, in 1857, transferred their residence to Warrington, where they remained ten years. In 1867, he came to America and settled at Freeport, Ill., continuing in that vicinity until 1872. Mr. Keeling went to Dakota that year and entered a claim for 480 acres of land. In 1876, he came to Franklin county, and May 24, 1877, was married to Mary Griffin. Their three children are—Ella E., Mary J. and Mabel F. The parents are members of the Episcopal Church.

Henry Fessler, a prominent politician of Franklin county, located here in 1876. He was born in Berks Co., Penn., April 9, 1841. He is the youngest of seven children. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Hirschy) Fessler, died, respectively, in 1848 and 1867. Mr. Fessler obtained his education in the common schools of the keystone State, and at eighteen years of age went to Ogle Co., Ill., where he was a resident twelve years. The enthusiasm of patriotism, awakened by the outbreak of the rebellion, swept him along with its resistless tide, and, in 1861, he enlisted in the 55th Illinois. At the end of the war he returned to Illinois, and there remained until the date of his coming to Iowa, in 1871. He made a brief stay in Hardin county, and passed one year in Osceola, Franklin county. His residence in Grant township covers a period of seven years. He was married Nov. 16, 1865, to Susan Miller, born in the keystone State. Following is the record of their children—William, born Sept. 17, 1866; John F., July 18, 1869; Adelaide, June 20, 1872; Mary, Dec. 24, 1873. Guy died Aug. 21, 1868; Catharine, Aug. 31, 1871; Matilda, April 29, 1878. The family are members

of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Fessler is of the greenback persuasion in politics.

Newton Penny was born in Howard, Co., Ind., Nov. 3, 1843. When fourteen years old he went to Missouri, and from there to Marion Co., Iowa, where he remained over two years, and came to Franklin Co., Iowa, settling in Grant township, October, 1872. He enlisted in the 32d Iowa Volunteer under Capt. R. S. Benson, of Hampton, and was mustered out Aug. 24, 1865, at Clinton, Iowa. He was married, Oct. 28, 1866, to Catherine Miller, by whom he had five children who are living—Elizabeth C., Hattie B., Nancy C., James E. and Jeannette. Mr. Penny is a member of the Odd Fellows order, also of the Knights of Honor. In politics he is a republican. He has been township trustee eight terms, and justice of the peace seven years, besides holding other offices.

Benjamin Havens was born in Monmouth Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1842. He is a son of James and Hannah (Johnson) Havens, and was the fourth of ten children. In 1848, he removed to Wayne county, where he remained until the fall of 1860, when he went to Hardin Co., Iowa. In 1877, he came to Franklin county. In 1863, he enlisted in the 9th Iowa Cavalry, serving until February, 1866. He was married in July, 1866, to Mary E. Ford, by whom he has five children—John W. Benjamin Franklin, James H., Elmer E., Rosie May and Minnie M. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a zealous worker in the republican party.

John W. Myer located on section 6 in 1878. He was born in Waukesha Co., Wis., May 12, 1855. He is a son of John

and Catharine (O'Whiler) Myer. His parents, with their family, came to Franklin county in 1858. Mr. Myer was married Jan. 8, 1878, to Matilda Pickins, and on the 15th day of the same month they fixed their residence in Grant township. Their family includes two children—Orville T. and Verdon N. Mr. Myer is a republican of the most decided type.

Nicolaus Plattner is a farmer who settled on section 22 of Grant township, in 1880. He farms a large tract of land which he is managing according to successful methods, and where appearance and outfit reflects the greatest credit upon its proprietor. Mr. Plattner was born in Switzerland, May 3, 1832. Like every son of Helvetia, he received a good and useful education, and was fitted in his native country to become a good citizen, particularly of a Republic. He came to America in 1858, and perfected himself in the art of gardening. He was married April 9, 1862, to Maria Rath. The family includes nine children—Jacob, Andrew, John, George, Anna C., Samuel, Frederick N., Mary and David. Mr. Plattner settled first in Minnesota, and shortly after went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he lived eighteen years working at his trade. In 1880, he settled in Franklin county, as stated. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

Edward Ryan came in 1880. He was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Dec., 27, 1845. His parents, Michael and Johanna (Cantwell) Ryan, had eleven children, of whom Edward is fourth. The senior Ryan removed his family and interests to McHenry Co., Ill. during the infancy of his son, and, nine years later, transferred his residence to Hardin Co. Iowa. Mr.

Ryan came to Grant township in the month and year of his marriage, which occurred Jan. 27, 1880. His wife was Nora Kiley.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The first marriages in Grant township were those of Levi Talhelm and Anna Cogswell, and Mr. Lambert and Ruth Cogswell, in 1871.

The first death was Mrs. Johnson, grandmother of Mrs. Levi Talhelm, who died in the spring of 1872. She was buried in the cemetery at Maysville.

The first birth was Charles W., son of W. T. and Eliza Bullis, born May 14, 1867.

The first sermon preached in the township was by Rev. Mr. Woods, from Maysville, a Methodist minister. It was at the house of J. F. Moats, in 1869.

In December, 1870, as Levi Talhelm was going from his home to Iowa Falls on foot, he was accosted by a man who demanded his money. Talhelm resisted as best he could, but in the encounter received two gashes, cut through his clothing, and a severe blow on the arm. He succeeded in taking Talhelm's knife and pocket book, leaving him unconscious for some time. The weather being cold prevented him from bleeding to death. He finally wandered to a farm house. No clue was ever found as to the perpetrator of the foul deed.

One of Mr. Fessler's little girls was burned to death while playing near a burning straw pile, about 1878.

In 1883, Matthew Peafau, who was working in the township, met with a vio-

lent death. He was at Faulkner, where he had received money from his father, in Germany, with which he was to purchase land. He was in good spirits, walking on the Iowa Central track, when he looked back, at the same time catching his foot in a frog of the track, throwing him under a passing train, killing him instantly.

ORGANIC.

In 1870, Wesley Brogan drew up a petition to have a township set off from Oakland township. He was aided by John Griggs. They received thirty-one signers and the petition was granted to them that fall. The first election was held at a school house on section 16, October 16, at which time there were thirty-two votes cast for the following officers: Long Salley, clerk; J. F. Moats, assessor; B. F. Cogswell, John Griggs and H. Talhelm, trustees. Wesley Brogan was appointed clerk in place of Salley, and Nelson Salley, assessor, in place of Moats.

In 1883 the township officers were: Edward Ryan, clerk; M. H. Sheldon, assessor; Newton Penny, Henry Fessler and Joseph Studer, trustees.

SCHOOLS

The first school was taught by Jennie Roberts at the house of J. F. Moats, in the winter of 1869-70. The same winter Miss Sperry taught at the house of Humphrey Talhelm. In 1883 there were eight school houses in Grant township. At this date there were 211 scholars in the township. Much attention has been given to educational matters in this part of the county. The patrons of the schools have always selected the best men for school officers, and employed the best of teachers.

CHAPTER XXI.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

Hamilton was detached from Reeve township in 1871. It comprises township 91, range 21 west. It is a prairie township of the most fertile quality, bounded on the north by Marion, on the east by Reeve, on the south by Lee and on the west by Morgan townships. In the southern part the land is rolling, through which runs a small stream, along the banks of which are considerable timber. The soil is a sandy loam, with a clay sub-soil. The northern portion of the township is a level prairie, of a deep black loam, a large portion of which is low and swampy. The total number of acres in the township is 23,040, the assessed value of which was \$249,936. The township is well adapted to stock raising.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement was made by Richard and John Bingham who came from Indiana, together with a man named Lumpman, in 1855, pre-empted land and erected log cabins. They only remained a year or two, the former returning to Indiana, and the latter going to California, where he shortly afterward died.

The next to settle were Robert and Andrew Hamilton, from whom the township was named, Robert Derrah and William Braden. At this time not a single house appeared in the whole township and these four families camped out in a tent by a grove across the line for a few weeks, in

what was afterward Reeve township, while Andrew Hamilton was building a small log house on his claim, where all four families lived until the following autumn, when each provided himself with a cabin home of the same kind rude, though warm and comfortable.

Andrew Hamilton came in the fall of 1855. He was born in Dunnigal county, Ireland, in 1828. He received a common school education in his native country. In 1848, he came to America and settled in Harrison Co., Ohio, where he was engaged in farming. Here he lived until 1855, when he bought a lot of stock and came to Iowa, stopping in Independence for a few months, but the same year coming to Franklin county and settling on the farm where he still lives, and on which he built the first log house in the township. He continued to live in that house until 1873, when he built the house where the family now live. His father, Aaron, lived with him until his death in 1859. Mr. Hamilton makes a specialty of stock-raising and has a farm of 220 acres in this township and 160 acres in Lee township. The township of Hamilton was named in his honor without his knowledge or consent. He helped to build the Methodist church, of which he has been a member for about five years. In politics he is, and has been all his life, a strong republican. He was married, in 1862, to Jane Stock-

dale, a native of Ireland, who came to Iowa with her parents in an early day. They are the parents of eight children—Charles S., Robert, Willie, Frank, Jesse, Asbury, Lillie May and Johnnie C.

Robert Hamilton was born in Donegal county, Ireland, in 1826, and came to America in 1847, first settling in Ohio, where he worked by the month for nine years, when he moved, May, 1856, to Franklin Co., Iowa, and entered eighty acres on section 25 and has added eighty acres more, now having a fine farm under cultivation. He is a member of the Methodist Church, is a republican, and has been township trustee several times. He was married in 1854 to Mary Scott, of Jefferson Co., Ohio. They have four children—James A., David, Charles and Bessie.

Robert Darrah came in 1856, settling on section 36. He was born in Ireland, Dec. 25, 1819. He came to America in 1848, locating in Harrison Co., Ohio. While in his native count y he received a liberal education, and learned the trade of shoemaking; also was engaged in manufacturing fine linen; but after he came to Ohio he engaged entirely in the shoemaking business. In 1855 he came to Iowa, settling at Independence, where he remained until the spring of 1856, when he came to Franklin county, in company with the Hamilton brothers, and soon after bought the farm where he still lives. Afte coming here he bought 100 acres and built a log house in which he lived until about six years ago. He was instrumental in getting the township of Hamilton set off, and by him the township received the name of Hamilton, in honor of Andrew and Robert Hamilton, his brothers-in-law.

He taught the first school held in the township in the winter of 1857-8, in a little log shanty, there being eight or nine pupils in attendance. He was justice of the peace for about four years; was town clerk for five years; was one of the first petit jurors in Franklin county; was trustee of the town for a long time; was school fund commissioner for two years; was secretary of the school board and levied a tax of \$550 to build a school house; and was also school treasurer for some two years. He has been a republican all his life, and is a member of the Methodist Church. He was married in 1852 to Elizabeth Hamilton, sister of Robert and Andrew Hamilton. They have had eight children, six of whom are now living—Mary C., engaged in teaching; Jennie, died at the age of fifteen; John H., lives in Lee township; Lizzie L., teaching; Nancy A., teaching; Robert A., lives at home; Eva, died at the age of ten, and Walter H.

Thomas Stockdale came into Hamilton township in 1859, prior to which he had lived in Hardin county, where he had removed from Beloit, Wis. He was born in Ireland, in 1833, and his opportunities for an education were limited. In 1851, he emigrated to America, and settled in New York State, where he engaged in farming three years, then going to Wisconsin, he settled in Beloit, finally coming to his present home on section 26. He has 360 acres, under a good state of cultivation, valued at between \$7,000 and \$8,000. He has about seventy-five head of graded stock, and is energetic and successful. In politics he is a republican. He is a member of the Methodist Church, which, in 1881, he assisted largely in

building. He was married in January, 1859, to Catherine Hamilton, who died in August, 1877, leaving four children—Stewart, Charles, Lucilla and Aaron. He was again married in September, 1878, to Caroline Killions, a native of Illinois. They have two children—Fred and Maggie.

C. Cobble, from Pennsylvania, and two brothers named Kempthorn, from Wisconsin, were the next settlers.

J. W. Wallace settled in Hamilton township in 1861. He is a son of William and Mary Wallace. He was born Nov. 10, 1817. His father was a Presbyterian minister, but owned a farm in Harrison Co., Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was born, grew up and received a common school education. Mr. Wallace lived in his native place thirty-two years, then spent six years in Guernsey Co., Ohio, then came to Iowa and settled in Alamakee county. He entered land in Hamilton township, Franklin county, the same year, on which he now lives. He lived in Clayton, Iowa, for five years, and in 1861, settled on his farm in Hamilton township. He has 880 acres of land, 520 acres of it in a body, and all under cultivation. He does an extensive business in stock, as well as grain raising. He was one of the trustees of the town for sometime, and also school director. In politics, he is a thorough republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married in 1845, to Mary Guthrie, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of six children—Margaret J., Robert C. and William M. (twins), Thomas M., J. Elliott and Samuel D.

Among those who came to the township in 1861, were John and David Elliott, who came from Ohio, together with William Ganfield. The latter was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1831. He was reared in the country and his school advantages were those pertaining to the country. He emigrated to America in 1850, first going to Monroe Co., N. Y., where he remained five years, then to Dubuque Co., Iowa, staying six years, and then moved to Franklin county, settling on section 26, taking 120 acres of land, to which he has added 160 acres, making a most desirable home. He is making a specialty of stock raising, is working into cattle, and is making a success of it. In politics, he is a republican. He was trustee one year, road repairer, school district treasurer one year, and is the present treasurer of the school district of the township. He was married in 1853, to Rebecca Walker, a native of Ireland. Their children are—William G., Nathaniel, John W., Henry B., Annie, Ida, Emma and Arthur.

Charles Kempthorne settled, in 1868, on the northwest quarter of section 25. He was born in England, June 14, 1840, emigrating with his parents to the United States, in June, 1850. He first settled at Lower East Fork, Jo Daviess Co., Ill. Soon after they removed to Benton, Wis., where his father engaged in farming. He worked on his father's farm until the 3d of June, 1861, when he enlisted in the 3d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, company I, for three years or during the war. He was engaged in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam; at the latter engagement he was wounded in the right wrist. He was honorably discharged

from the service, on the 29th day of June, 1864, at Washington, D. C. The following compliment was paid him by his commander: "One of the best soldiers I ever met with; has not been reprimanded since under my command." After leaving the army he returned to Platteville, Wis., and entered the Platteville Academy, where he received more than a common school education. In September, 1867, he was married to Jane Richards, of Benton, Wis., by which union there were seven children, five of whom are living—three boys and two girls. In March, 1868, he removed to Iowa, and located in Hamilton township, where he owns 320 acres of land, which is under a fine state of cultivation. He makes a speciality of grain and stock raising, and is one of the most successful farmers in the township. He is a republican in politics and has held nearly all the offices of the township.

E. H. Stenson came to the township in 1870, settling on section 21. He is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Kelley) Stenson, born in Stephenson Co., Ill., Jan. 24, 1843, being the oldest of a family of six children. He grew to manhood on a farm, receiving a good common school education. In 1862, he left his father's farm and enlisted as a private in company I, 74th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving a little over three years. He was wounded at the battle of Resaca, Ga., May, 1864, in the left foot, and was an invalid for a long time, after which he was detached for light duty at Nashville, Tenn. He was transferred to the 36th, and did special duty as mail carrier at New Orleans La., for about five

months. He was in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Mission Ridge, and in many smaller engagements. He now receives a pension of two dollars per month. After he returned from the war he went to Stephenson Co., Ill., and engaged in farming until 1870, when he came to Iowa and settled on the farm in Hamilton township, where he has lived ever since. He has held nearly all the local offices in the town. He was school director for about six years, was town trustee four years, assessor three years, and has been town clerk for the past four years. He taught school in sub-district, No. 5, Hamilton township, two terms, in the winters of 1876-7 and 1882-3, and was secretary of the school board for about six years. He was married, Feb. 22, 1874, to Maria Underkaffler, a native of Wisconsin. They have three children—Lida, Cora and Jesse.

Edward Scuntlebury came to Iowa in 1876, settling first in Wayne county, where he farmed two years, removing then to Hamilton, where he purchased 160 acres on section 16, and since that time has been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising, his stock being all graded. He rents the adjoining 120 acres and farms heavily, together with dairying. He was born in England, in 1834, and received a limited education, being brought up on a farm. In 1867, he emigrated to America, going first to Warren, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming thirteen years, when he went prospecting through Kansas, Oregon, California and other States until 1876. He was married, in 1863, to Elizabeth Ormrod, also a native of England. William, Charles, Jo-

sephine, Frank, Ella and Edward, Jr., are their children.

Jacob Pearson purchased his present home in 1874, and settled on it in 1879. He had but little means when he came, but by industry and economy has acquired a large farm and as fine buildings as any in the township. He was born in Montgomery Co., Penn., in 1837, where he received a good common school education, and then learned the machinist trade, working at it in his native place until 1865, when he went to southern Illinois and followed his trade eight years. He was city marshal of Pana, Ill., and in February, 1876, removed to Fort Dodge, Iowa, working at his trade for three years. In politics he is a republican. He was a school director one year. He is of Quaker descent and holds to the religion of his forefathers. He was married, in 1860, to Sarah Jane Millard, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Joseph, Henry and Jimmie.

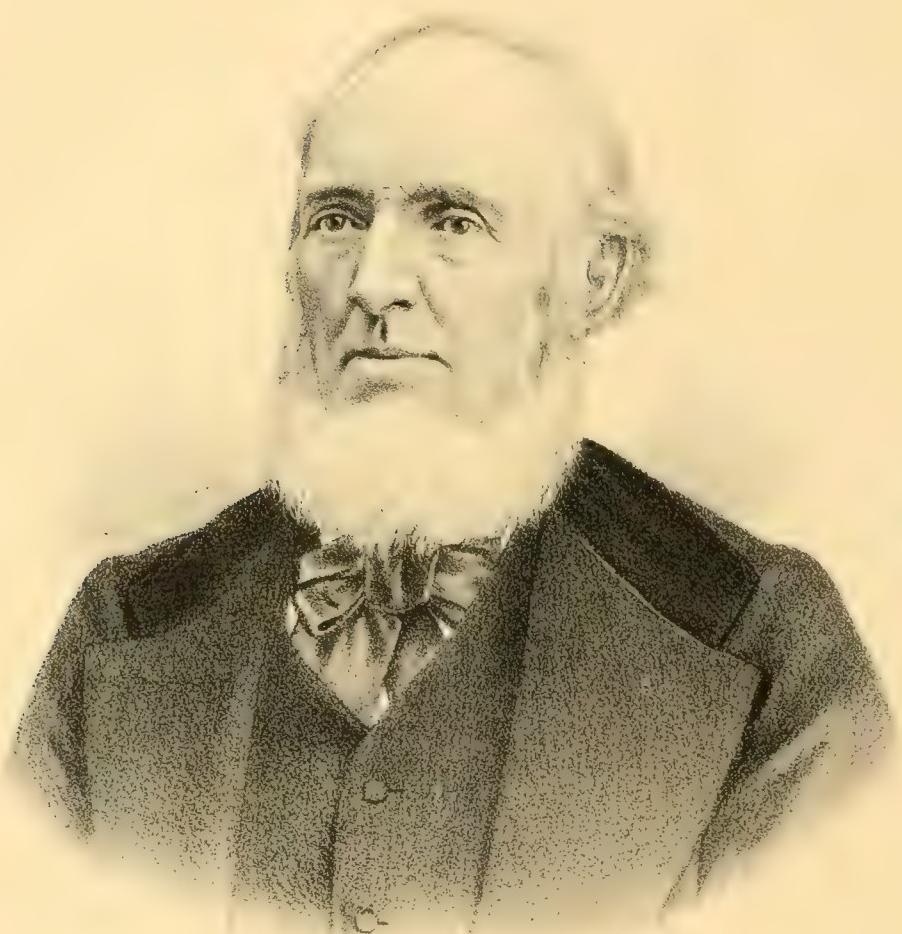
James Sharpe settled in 1875. He was born in Ireland, in 1813, and came to America in 1872, settling in Butler Co., Iowa. He was there for two years and then, in 1875, came to this township and settled on section 22, engaging in the stock-raising business. He was married, in 1837, to Elizabeth Irwin. They had nine children, all coming to this county together. In religion Mr. Sharpe is a Presbyterian, his wife being a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a republican.

J. J. Sharpe, son of James and Elizabeth Sharpe, was born in Ireland, in 1859. He was brought up on a farm, receiving a common school education; came to

America, in 1871, and settled in Butler county, where he rented land until he came to Hamilton township, in 1875, and bought the eighty-acre farm where he now lives, his father living with him. He deals in Durham cattle and a graded Norman horse, having fifty head of stock, besides five horses. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

Anthony Snyder, who came in 1878, is the son of Philip and Matilda Snyder. He was born in Chamberlain Co., Penn., in 1840, and came to Franklin Co., Iowa, in 1878, locating on section 32, Hamilton township, where he has 240 acres of land, on which he has made all the improvements. When he was seven years of age he came with his parents to Miami Co., Ohio, being there brought up on a farm and receiving a common school education. In 1873 he left Ohio and went to Kansas, remained there two years, then moved to Jones Co., Iowa, remained there three years and in 1878 came here. In May, 1864, he enlisted in the 147th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was for five years a member of the Ohio National Guards, and was a non-commissioned officer. He was present at Early's attack on Washington. He has been a town trustee since the fall of 1879. He is a member of the Odd Fellows. Mr. Snyder was married in 1868, to Madora Cramer, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of seven children, four living—Lucinda Jane, Nettie May, Argus Franklin and Lulu.

Thomas Malone located in Hamilton township in 1878. He was a son of Thomas and Mary (Flannigan) Malone, was born in Worcester, Mass., April, 1852.



J. W. Wallace.



Mary Wallace.

When he was about four years of age, he removed with his parents to Wisconsin, and settled near Milwaukee. Here he was brought up on a farm, receiving a common school education. He spent nine years in northern Wisconsin in the lumber and agricultural business for himself, but in 1878 came to this county and settled on a farm of 160 acres on section 13, Hamilton township, that he had bought some ten years before. Here he built a fine brick house, (it being the only brick house in this township) at a cost of about \$700, aside from his own work; he paid five dollars per acre for his land, and it is now worth twenty-five dollars per acre. He has seven fine horses; the value of his stock may be estimated at not far from \$2,000. The greater part of this wealth he has accumulated since he became of age, having but \$900 to start with. He has taken an active part in the politics of the township, is, and always has been, an independent, voting for the best man. He was married in 1877 to Hattie E. Clark. Three children have blessed this union—Thomas E., John C. and Eleanor A.

N. J. Wanamaker located in 1879, on section 17. He was born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, in 1838. When he was fifteen years of age his parents moved to Grant Co., Wis., where he grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving but a limited education. He lived at home until 1871, when he came to Iowa, first settling in Hardin county, then removing to Kossuth county, thence to Floyd, and finally to Franklin county in 1879, locating on a farm in Hamilton township where he bought eighty acres of land. Here he has

erected his buildings and has made good improvements. In the fall of 1879 he was elected town trustee, and also in 1880 elected to the same office on the republican ticket. He has been almost a life-long republican, his first vote only being cast for Stephen A. Douglas. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in the 25th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, company C, and served for three years. He was in the battle of Resaca, and in many other important engagements; was also with Sherman in his march to the sea, but never received a scratch. He was mustered out at Washington, D. C., and then returned to Wisconsin. He is a member of the school board. Mr. Wanamaker was married in 1867 to Orphelia Hirst, a native of Ohio. Mable, Elsie, Roy and Willie, are their children.

FIRST THINGS.

The first child born in the township was John, a son of Robert Darrah. He was born in the winter of 1857, and in 1883 was a resident of Lee township.

The first death occurred, also, in 1857. Nathaniel Walker, a brief resident of the township, died at the house of Robert Hamilton. The second death was Aaron Hamilton, father of Robert and Andrew, who was eighty-four years old.

The first wedding, was that of James Faun and Margaret Braden, a daughter of William Braden. The ceremony was performed by James Rucker, a justice of the peace, and took place at the residence of William Braden, in 1858.

The first religious services held, were at Andrew Hamilton's house, in 1857. The name of the preacher is unknown. A church was built by the Methodist Society,

in the fall of 1881, on Robert Hamilton's farm, the grounds being donated to the society. The building cost \$1,400, and was dedicated that fall by Rev. Milliner, of Iowa Falls, assisted by the pastor, Rev. Jacob Haymond.

The first postoffice was established about 1870, in the house of A. C. Wright, with Nelson Wright as postmaster. He held it for three years, at which time it was discontinued. Since then the people have gone to Hampton for their mail.

ORGANIC.

In 1871, the township of Reeve was again sub-divided and re-organized and this portion named Hamilton, in honor of the Hamilton brothers.

The first election was held Oct. 10, 1871, when the following named were duly elected to office: Trustees. R. J. Elliot, R.

Hamilton and J. W. Wallace; assessor, I. W. Myers; clerk, D. W. Elliott; justices of the peace, D. M. Pratt and Asa Wright; constables, J. E. Bahcan and Albert Miller. In 1883, the officers were: E. H. Stenson, clerk; H. E. Latham, assessor; A. Snyder, trustee; Thomas Malone and James Stockdale, constables.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in the township was taught by Miss Bell Birkett, in 1863, in a frame building, which was first erected on section 25, then moved to section 26, again removed to another part of the section, but finally re-located on section 25, under the new arrangement of having school houses two miles apart. In 1883, the township had six school houses valued at \$4,000. The average attendance was 190 scholars.

CHAPTER XXII.

HAMPTON CITY AND WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This beautiful and enterprising city was laid out in 1856, by James B. Reeve, George Ryan and wife, and Job Garner. While there may be nothing really remarkable in the development of the past, or anything striking in the present, still there is much that cannot fail to be of interest to those who have been closely connected and identified with the city in all the various changes that have occurred from year to year. To those who have watched the growth and progress from

its earliest origin, when Franklin county was but a wild prairie country, until the present time, the accomplishment of by-gone days would seem now like a great task, but it is in fact the sure and legitimate results of an advanced state of civilization.

Hampton is situated two miles east of the center of the county, in the civil township of Washington. The incorporate limits of Hampton embraces all of this township. Three lines of railway

pass through Hampton, connecting it with the leading markets of the north, east and south. They are the Central of Iowa, running north and south; the Dubuque & Dakota, operated by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, running east from Hampton; and the Iowa Central & Northwestern, operated by the Central of Iowa Railroad Company, running from Hampton to Belmond, twenty-two miles to the west. The city is surrounded by some of the finest and most productive agricultural and stock-raising lands in the State, which is a guarantee of a permanent and ever increasing trade.

There are many imposing and substantial brick blocks to be seen upon the business streets, and a stroll about the place discloses many fine and impressive residences, surrounded by beautiful grounds, made charming by their fine shade trees and lawns. An abundance of shade trees adorn the streets, which are level and well improved, giving the place an appearance which would do credit to a much older city.

Among other notable features of the place, are the public square and city park. The land was donated at an early day, by the projectors of the city, to be used for county purposes, and that which now comprises the city park was afterwards transferred to the city, and improvements made thereon. Shade trees were set out, and a band stand erected. These grounds have become a much frequented place of resort.

The location of Hampton is exceedingly healthy; the inhabitants are possessed of high intelligence, and the society is of the most refined and desirable character.

THE BEGINNING.

About the first settler in the region of Hampton, was James Van Horn.

Amon Rice settled just northeast of the limits of the present township of Washington, in 1855, and erected a log cabin about one fourth of a mile south of where Beed's mill now stands. In 1883 he was still making that place his home.

Job Garner sold a claim which he had made in Four Mile Grove in 1855, and located on the town site of Hampton, erecting a log cabin in the little grove adjoining the town plat on the northwest, into which he moved in September, 1855. The log house is still standing.

George Ryan, in 1855, settled a short distance northeast of the main part of town.

In March, 1856, the county seat of Franklin county was permanently located at Hampton, and Job Garner and George Ryan joined interests for the purpose of laying it out. The proposed town was then called Benjamin, the idea being, it is said, to have the name read Benjamin, Franklin county, in honor of the noted philosopher. Immediately after the March election and the town of Benjamin declared the county seat, steps were taken toward laying out the town, and as H. P. Allen was county surveyor, the job naturally fell to him, as according to the terms of the contract between Garner and Ryan and the county, the county was to lay it out. In the latter part of May he proceeded to discharge his duties, and on the 2d of June, 1856, the work was finished and the plat recorded with the county judge. Mr. Allen had a number of assistants; the records show

that Asa Platt received \$1.75 for hauling stakes for the new town; Allen Garner \$4.37 for services as chainman; William Esterbrook \$3.12 for like services; S. B. Jackson \$4.37; S. K. Freed \$1.25 and Matthias Garner \$5.87, also as chainman, and Allen Garner \$4.50 for stakes. Matthias Garner, too, hauled the stones that were placed in some of the corners. Allen and Matthias Garner were sons of Uncle Job; Jackson was a young attorney who had wandered into the county, and, as clients were scarce, he was not above drawing one end of a surveyor's chain; Freed was a son in-law of Garner's and Platt and Esterbrook, it is thought, were young men looking for land. All stopped at Uncle Job Garner's of course.

When the town came to be platted, R. F. Piatt strongly objected to the name of Benjamin. He was at that time quite influential, and succeeded in having Judge Reeve order that the town be called Hampton in honor of the famous Hampton Roads in Virginia. The name was learned from a history of Virginia, belonging to Piatt, in which the Hampton Roads were frequently referred to as the best and smoothest in the world.

About the time the town was platted T. T. Rawson came from Clarksville, for the purpose of building a store, bringing with him Frank Geiger, his brother-in-law, to help in its erection. They put up a log house, a story and a half in height, on lot 5, block 1, which was finished June 1, 1856. It was the first building erected on the town plat proper. Prior to this Rawson had moved in a stock of goods and stored them at Garners, waiting the completion of the log store, but about the

middle of May, the goods were opened in the log building, when about half finished. The stock consisted of dry goods, hardware, liquors and general merchandise and cost about \$2,000. The county rented a portion of Rawson's building—the upper story—and Piatt, who, by this time was deputy for all of the county officers, moved in, and the county seat found a permanent location.

Rawson's store was kept by Frank Geiger. It was continued until in January, 1857, when it was traded to Isaac Newton Dodd, who styled himself "the phrenologizer," and had the reputation of being a little crazy. He only run the store a short time when it was removed to some point on the Iowa river. Rawson, after selling out, returned to his former home in Clarksville, Butler county, and in a year or two left his wife and ran away to Salt Lake with another man's wife. He was a tricky, dishonest fellow; had some means and carried a pompous air and considerable style. He was the only man in the county at that time who rode in a buggy.

Frank Geiger left Hampton soon after Rawson went out of business, and has since lived at Muscatine the greater part of the time.

At about the same time that Rawson's store was finished, in June, 1856, another institution was established which added importance to the town. This was a blacksmith shop started by Jacob Shideler. He erected a little hut of poplar poles, about ten feet square, on a lot north of where William G. Beed now lives, and opened his shop therein. Shideler was a German, and a good fellow. He only re-

mained until 1858, when he sold out to a blacksmith named Clark, and removed to Colorado, where he engaged in stock raising and when last heard from had become wealthy.

In June, 1856, James Thompson came here from Vinton, where he had been living since 1852, engaged principally at carpenter work. Early in the spring of 1856, a proposition was made him by Everett Keyes, a merchant of Vinton, that, if he, Mr. Thompson, would look up a location and build a store, Keyes would furnish the stock and they would become partners in the mercantile business. Mr. Thompson accepted this proposition and accordingly came to Hampton, in June, 1856, in search of a location. He passed through Franklin county from south to north, and was much pleased with the appearance of the town site of Hampton. Isaac Miller and R. F. Piatt informed him that the lots were all sold, the prices ranging between \$50 and \$100 per lot. He went on up to Mason City and Clear Lake, and coming back to Hampton, stopped again and finally managed to get one lot. Still he did not conclusively make up his mind to locate here, but returned home by way of Marietta, in Marshall county, hoping to find some opening that promised better. But after getting home he decided to try it at Hampton, and accordingly in August, 1856, he came back with two loads of lumber that he had bought at Vinton. A store building was at once commenced. It was 16x24 feet, one story, and stood opposite the southeast corner of the court house square. This building has since been moved, but still stands on Reeve street south of the Cannam House. The

stock of goods for the store had been purchased in New York and shipped before the building was finished. Before they arrived, however, Mr. Thompson received word that his partner, Mr. Keyes, had been killed in a saw-mill accident at Vinton. It was also learned that the goods had been burned while on the lakes. These misfortunes placed Mr. Thompson at a great disadvantage, and discouraged him, but in a short time, his partner's father, Amary Keyes, of Marion, took his son's interest, and became his partner. The insurance which had been placed upon the original stock was put into new goods, which in due time arrived and were opened up Sept. 1, 1856. The firm of Thompson & Keyes continued the business until the spring of 1859, when the former purchased Keyes' interest and associated himself with William G. Beed. An addition had been put to the building in 1857, by A. J. Cannam, carpenter, which made of it a respectable store building. This business finally passed into the hands of the Beed Brothers who still conduct it.

In 1853, George Beed, Andrew J. Cannam, James H. Beed, D. W. Mott and Charles Beed settled in this vicinity.

In the meantime, soon after the county seat was located at Hampton, A. Fretoe came from Michigan bringing a new steam saw-mill. George Ryan gave him five acres of land, lying just east and adjoining the northeast corner of the town plat. The mill was a good one, and was hailed by the entire county as a valuable acquisition. It was equipped with a circular saw, and had a capacity of sawing between 2,000 and 3,000 feet of lumber per day. Fretoe ran it for about one year, but saw

it would not pay, and the mill was finally moved to Horse Neck, in Butler county. About the same time a hotel was erected. It is treated under the head of "hotels." These were about all the improvements in 1856.

Among those in 1857, Chauncey Gillett, who had come here in 1856, erected what is now a part of the Phoenix hotel.

In the summer of 1857, J. D. Thompson, then district judge, and a part owner in the town site, moved here and erected a story and a half grout building, which is now occupied by Dr. Corning. Thompson remained here for sometime, and then returned to his former home in Eldora.

Late in the fall of 1857, George Beed and Chauncy Gillett entered into partnership for the erection and operation of a grist mill. They erected a large stone building about twenty rods west of the northeast corner of the town plat. They bought an engine and boiler of Jesse R. Dodd, at Oakland, and fitted up a saw-mill, equipped with a circular saw, giving it a capacity of sawing over 2,000 feet per day. Flouring machinery was also purchased and put in, the building being arranged for three run of stone. The saw-mill was set up in a shed. It was started in 1859 or 1860. But wheat was only thirty cents per bushel, flour proportionately low, wood \$2.50 per cord, and nothing to do. The consequence was that the entire earnings of the mill would not keep it in fuel, and the owners concluded to try water power. Accordingly they dug a ditch about half a mile long, from Squaw creek, on the north side, through J. H. Van Nuy's farm, down to the mill, which was to be a race to carry the water. It ran along the edge

of the bluff below the residence of James Beed, then near where A. Kinney now lives, and so on down to the mill. They went so far as to plank nearly half of the ditch, when they found that they had failed in one very important particular, and that was to have the ditch cut so that the water would run through it. Upon making this discovery they took out the plank and sold them for bridge timber, George Beed, at about the same time, selling his interest in the business to Gillett for \$50. The mill was run, however, for sometime afterward, and finally in 1863, when Mr. Gillett died, the property was settled in probate by Judge North, and most of the machinery sold to W. R. Jamison, of Union Ridge, Butler county. The building finally went to pieces, although the stone has been utilized for other purposes.

In 1858, O. F. Kitchell, from Bridport, Vt., became a citizen of Hampton. He remodeled and moved into Chauncey Gillett's barn, which has since burned down. Kitchell is now living in his former home in Vermont.

In 1859, was erected the Franklin Mills, an imposing structure, located on section 20, Mott township, an enterprise which has always been a credit to the county. The building was 36x36 feet in size, one story high, and contained one run of stone, which was sufficient for the work of those early days. The grists were often brought to the mills on horse back, but more frequently by ox teams. The reputation made by the mill in those days has never diminished, but has steadily gained. The mill was erected by T. K. Hansburg at a cost of \$4,000. In 1864

the property was purchased by William G. Beed, who, in 1870, enlarged it to a two story building with an addition, adding an elevator 20x36 feet. In 1882, the mill was changed to the roller system, equipped with three run of buhrs and twelve sets of rollers. Mr. Beed has recently added another elevator, 28x50 feet and a warehouse 24x50 feet. In 1883, these mills were employing eight men and had a capacity of 150 barrels per day.

In February, 1859, T. B. and H. H. Carpenter, merchants of Cedar Falls, established a branch of their store at Hampton, opening in a building erected by John E. Boyles, which stood on the same ground which is now covered by the magnificent Beed Block. It was a little frame building 16x24 feet. The store was placed in charge of J. T. Stearns

Early this year, S. M. Jones and M. S. Bowman came from Vinton and established the first newspaper in Franklin county, under the name of the *Franklin Record*. The office was in a building which is still standing, although much remodeled, and is now occupied by G. M. Spencer as a residence. The *Record* has undergone many changes and is now called the *Franklin County Recorder*. S. M. Jones is the present affable postmaster at Hampton.

During this year, 1859, James Thompson erected a building just east of where the Methodist church now stands. It was 24x36 feet in size, and was built almost entirely of native timber sawed here, and finished with black walnut. The building, much changed, still stands, and is the present home of William Hoy.

At about the same time, the school house was erected by F. A. Denton and E. A. Evans. It was 24x36 feet in size. It was used at an early day for schools, religious meetings, dances and everything else, and many were the squabbles over which should be allowed and which excluded. The building still stands, now occupied by William Parr as a residence.

Rev. John Gilliland, in 1859, erected what was afterwards known as the old A. Gillett house on Reeve street.

D. W. Dow came in 1859, and bought the Steve Jones printing office building, which he put on a sled and moved to where it now stands. He fitted it up and N. B. Chapman moved into it, Mr. Dow boarding with him and teaching school. The building, much remodeled, is now occupied as a residence by G. M. Spencer.

Early in 1857, Tracy Reed erected a double log house, just west of where the Congregational church now stands. This was where the first grand jury of Franklin county met. J. I. Popejoy was the foreman of the grand jury and J. T. McCormick, clerk.

In 1858, Norman Lisk put up a building just south of Thompson's store.

During this year log houses were put up by John Harlan and two other parties.

W. G. Beed erected a building on the corner of Reeve and Third streets, where he still lives. A log house was moved in from the country and re-built, in which George Beed moved and lived for a number of years.

In 1859, M. Dodge put up a dwelling south of where the Cannam House now stands on the opposite side of the street.

This brings the settlement and growth of Hampton up to 1860. Among those who had been living here, either all or a portion of the time, the following named are remembered: James Thompson, F. J. Geiger, James T. McCormick, George Beed, D. W. Dow, I. N. Dodd, A. J. Cannam, Chauncey Gillett, Charles De Lamater, O. F. Kitchell, Perry Hoyt, I. M. White, I. Justus, Jacob Shideler, Thomas Shideler, G. W. Eckley, W. N. Davidson, Ike Jones, J. D. and G. W. Thompson, A. Gillett, Rev. John Gilliland, Norman Lisk, S. H. Vankirk, John E. Boyles, J. T. Stearns, Dr. J. S. Hurd, R. F. Piatt, Job Garner, T. T. Rawson, S. M. Jones, Russell Freed, Jack Newell, Charles Noll, Riley Howe, Judge A. North, Lee and C. Sharpe, James Vanhorn, Mr. Kohlhoff, F. M. Rother, Judson Knapp, John Harlan and J. H. Van Nuys.

Until 1865, Hampton almost stood still. Times were hard, money scarce, and it is said that enterprise was the worst thing a man could have.

In 1861, A. C. Walker and John Nixon started a general store in the same building that James Thompson had occupied. They remained in trade but a short time.

John McDonald established a general merchandise store in the building formerly occupied by the Carpenter Brothers; but soon quit.

In 1863, J. T. Stearns and S. M. Jones erected a frame building 22x36 feet, where the National Bank building now stands. This building has been added to and moved near the Cannam House, where it still stands.

In 1861, Kohlhoff & Rother established a brick yard, north of the bridge, near where A. Kinney lives.

At one time during 1862, for a period of about two months, Hampton was without a store. This was relieved by W. G. Beed and G. H. Ingham, who started up again.

After the close of the war, times grew better, and Hampton improved more rapidly, and when the railroad reached here in 1870, the boom actually set in, and within a few years the town assumed city proportions.

FIRST THINGS.

The first house within the corporate limits of Hampton, was erected by Job Garner, in 1855. It was a large log building situated in the grove on Squaw creek near the flowing spring.

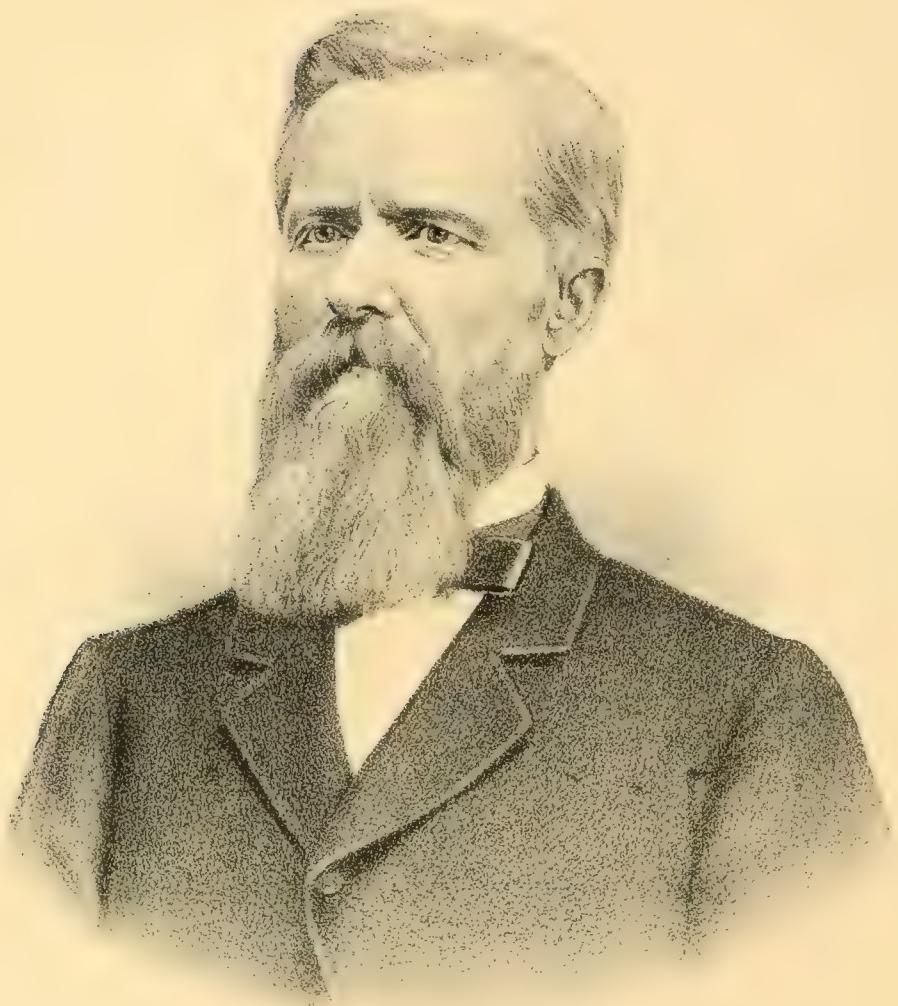
The first store in Hampton, was started by T. T. Rawson. The first substantial business started was by James Thompson.

The first hotel was built by John E. Boyles, and stood where the Beed Block now stands.

The first school in Washington township was taught by Clara Wyatt, during the summer of 1856.

The first religious service held in Hampton, was in the fall of 1856, by T. K. Hansbury a minister of the Christian Church, who was often called "Tea Kettle Hansbury." The services were held at the house of A. J. Cannam, now the N. S. Barger place.

The first child born in Hampton was Eva Thompson, afterward Mrs. W. B. Barney, a daughter of James and M. J. Thompson. She was born Feb. 7, 1857.



Isaac Robinson.



Eliza G. Robinson.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

The starting point in the business life of Hampton has already been treated at length. For many years the stores were general and all carried almost every class of goods, but as the business of Hampton began to assume larger proportions, the general merchandise began to separate, and the various stores, as a rule, handled one line exclusively. In this connection will be presented a history of each of the various lines of trade, giving the first and that in 1883, interwoven with the personal history of some of the most prominent business men.

The first dealer in general merchandise was T. T. Rawson. The second, and really the first substantial merchant of Hampton, was James Thompson. In 1883, the general merchandise line was represented by the Beed Brothers, Isaac Robinson Patterson & Cole, W. J. Stonebraker and J. R. Medley.

William G. Beed is one of the prominent business men of Hampton, to which place he came and embarked in business in 1858. He was born Jan. 9, 1831, and is a native of Devonshire, England, where his early life was spent, having excellent advantages. He then entered a mercantile office in London, which place he retained until 1858, when he came to America, proceeding at once to Hampton, where he formed a partnership with James Thompson, with whom he was associated but a short time. He then purchased the entire interest, and continued alone until 1865, when he admitted his brother James. The firm since being William G. Beed & Bro. Beside his mercantile business, in 1864, Mr. Beed purchased the Franklin

flour mills, since which he has devoted most of his time to his milling interests, his brother conducting the mercantile. He is one of the directors in the Citizens' Bank, having been one of the organizers of it. In the conflict for the county seat he was one of the supervisors of the county, and much credit is due him for his untiring zeal in retaining the county seat at Hampton. In politics he is a staunch republican, and has always been a strong advocate of the temperance cause. He was married in 1865, to Miss H. A., daughter of John Gould, one of the pioneers of Franklin county. One son has been born to them—Hugh. They are members of the M. E. Church.

James H. Beed, junior member of the firm of William G. Beed & Brother, established in business at Hampton in 1867, prior to which he had served two years as county recorder. He was born in Devonshire, England, November 2, 1835, where he was educated and attained his majority, emigrating to America in 1856. After prospecting for some time, he came west to Hampton, Iowa. In November, 1861, he enlisted in the 4th Iowa Cavalry, as a private. He was promoted to quartermaster sergeant, serving until honorably discharged, in August, 1864, after which he returned to his present home. He married Miss C. J. Lyman in 1870. They have one daughter—Lotta. They are members of the M. E. Church. He is an active, enterprising business man and an excellent citizen.

Isaac Robinson, merchant and capitalist, located in Hampton in 1869, when he founded his present business. He is a native of Westmoreland county, England,

the famous lake region, unparalleled in picturesqure beauty, and the home of the lake poets. He was born October 30, 1835, and is the son of Thomas and Ann (Lee) Robinson. His father was of Quaker lineage, born in Cumberland county, July 10, 1811. His mother was a native of Northumberland county, born Oct. 25, 1804. They came to LaFayette county in 1844. The elder Robinson was a mechanic and an engineer in the lead mines of Yorkshire and he came to the mining region of Wisconsin as affording a wider field for his abilities and energies. The journey from England consumed about six weeks. Landing at New York they proceeded up the Hudson river to Albany, going thence by rail to Buffalo. The trip to Chicago, by steamer, occupied two weeks. At Chicago a farmer's team was chartered to transport the family to their destination, the route requiring six days. Mr. Robinson, Sr., engaged in the same capacity as in England, and his history presents a peculiar phase of the possibilities under American institutions. Claimants divided their prospects with men who could supply the necessary qualifications, and by these means Mr. Robinson became largely interested in mines. He and his wife are still residents of LaFayette Co., Wis. Mr. Robinson, of this sketch, was but eight years old when his father took him to Wisconsin. Social conditions there and subsequent events have had a large influence in molding his character and shaping the bent of his life. He had little school training in England and hardly none in Wisconsin, as the license of the times precluded much attention to any claims beyond the immediate exig-

encies of the hour. The pictures by Bret Hart of life on the Pacific slope are but reprints of times and events at New Diggings. Men enforced their demands at the point of the knife and with a cocked revolver. Human life was as unstable as the hopes centered in the possible treasures in the depths below their feet, and the existing state of affairs had a lasting influence on the sanguine, nervous lad, who there learned his lessons in human nature. At a later day life improved in some phases at New Diggings. The new El Dorado on the sunset coast of this continent drew away the turbulent element and greatly improved social matters. Wisconsin had become a State and law and order prevailed above ground. But in the bowels of the earth a reign of terror existed. A class of men opera'ed there who were bent on substantiating their fictitious claims on the basis of might prevailing over right; they excavated transversely to intercept and cut off the paying leads of adjacent mines. Both parties went in and out, armed to the teeth with knives and revolvers, and blood and life paid the penalty when the contestants met in the mouth of disruption. The elder Robinson held to the peace principles of his ancestral descent, but events had developed another trait of his lineage in the son and overtopped his father's characteristics and he took his sire's position to meet the invaders, who found "uncle Tommy's" territory a fair field for their depredations. A detailed account is too long for this brief sketch, but the effects of this experience fitted Mr. Robinson for a period when the welfare of the country demanded men of resolution and promptness. At

twenty-one he engaged in mining interests which he pursued about seven years. Meanwhile his health became impaired. Not of robust physique, he fell into a peculiar nervous state which demand change, and in 1860 he started for Colorado, going as far as Omaha. He spent the ensuing winter in the Bermudas. The next year he passed in Wisconsin and in June, 1862, he went to England, returning in April, 1863. The war was in full blast and anarchy had returned to New Diggings. The generation left by the early settlers retained a germ which the times had nurtured into active existence and lawlessness, and rebellion was rampant. Beside the location afforded ready ingress to the worst element from the south. It was a nest of sympathy with secession and disloyalty. The rebel sympathizers were in systematized revolt and the Unionists were terrorized and subdued. Mr. Robinson responded to the call of his nature trained to abhor disorder and brute force, which the State had sent two companies of troops to keep within limits. He made a personal appeal to every republican and Unionist, and in an open field a company was organized, constituting a home militia sufficient for the local exigencies and the local authorities were notified that New Diggings had rallied for its own protection. The United States companies were withdrawn and the home militia, consisting of old men, boys and men exempt by physical disability, established order and maintained the rights of freedom of sentiment. Mr. Robinson commenced commercial operations there in 1863. He sold out in 1868 and came to Hampton where he has since lived quietly and free from

the excitements of his early life, which undermined his health and brought him the wear and tear incident to years of toil. He bought one of the two stores then existing in Hampton and has since continued its management. He has extended his business interests somewhat and operated as a loan broker and purchaser of real estate. He was married at Hazel Green, Wis., Nov. 8, 1865, to Eliza, daughter of John and Margaret (Greaves) Graham. She was born in Middleton, Durham county, England, April 28, 1849. Her parents came to America, in the first year of her life, and settled at New Diggings, where her father was a wood worker on mining machinery. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are deceased, aged respectively sixty-eight and sixty-one. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, four sons and four daughters, were born as follows: Luella C., Oct. 21, 1866; Thomas J. B., Aug. 12, 1868; George A., March 21, 1870; William Lee, July 10, 1872; Estella A., March 28, 1874; Mary A., Feb. 22, 1876; Ruth E., Dec. 23, 1878; Isaac Barton, April 2, 1881.

W. J. Stonebraker, merchant, has prosecuted his present business at Hampton since 1872. He was born in Lincoln Co., Mo., Oct. 10, 1836. His parents settled in La Fayette Co., Wis., in 1844, where Mr. Stonebraker was reared to agricultural pursuits and attended the public schools. He was afterward a student in the schools at Platteville, Wis. Since his coming to Hampton he has taken a lively interest in local polities, and for eight years past he has held the office of councilman. In 1860 he was married to Ellen Day. Their children are—Eva, William L., David L., Arethusa and Ernest.

The first hardware store in Hampton was established in 1867 by Stearns & Finch, in a building which they erected near the Beed House, and which is still standing. In 1869 this firm dissolved and J. T. Stearns associated himself with Austin North, as Stearns & North. This partnership continued for three years, when they were succeeded by Minor & Norton; they by Minor & Mattocks; then came Beebe & Nye, and the former's interest being purchased by the latter, R. J. Nye still conducts the business, occupying a building in the Empire block.

The second hardware store was established by I. F. White in 1872, in a building which he erected and which still stands just west of the Franklin County Bank. White sold to C. Schabacker, who is yet in trade, occupying a room in the postoffice block, erected by himself and S. M. Jones. Charles Beed bought his hardware business from J. D. Parks, in 1878.

Charles Beed, a prominent hardware dealer in Hampton, was born in Devonshire, England, June 20, 1843. In 1857 he came to America and soon afterwards settled on a farm in Franklin Co., Iowa. Here he engaged in farming until 1873, at which time he moved into Hampton, and in 1878 engaged in the hardware business. In politics he is a republican. He is a member of the Congregational Church. In 1866 he was married to Lydia Hacker, a native of Ohio. This union has been blessed with four children —Lockwood, Mercy, Frankie and Lewis.

Charles Schabacker, hardware merchant, has been a resident of Hampton since 1876. He was born in Germany, July 2,

1837, and when seventeen years old came to America, locating first at Galena, Ill., where he learned the blacksmith's trade. Three years later he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he remained two years running a delivery wagon. From there he went to Hazel Green, Wis., where he engaged in building wagons and buggies and followed that business until he came to Hampton in 1876, and began the hardware trade. Mr. Schabacker is a member of the city council and is also one of the board of township trustees. He was married in 1860 to Frances Hobbie, who was born in Maine. Their three children are —Clarence, Martha and Albert.

Gold, Baum & Co. were the first to engage exclusively in the dry goods business. They opened their store in 1882, and still continue the business in the building owned by Mary Murphy.

The first clothing store in Hampton was established by Henry and Jonas Schlesinger, in the building now owned by E. A. Norton. Henry sold to his brother Jonas who now conducts the business in the First National Bank block.

Grinnell & Ives opened the second clothing store in a building where the First National Bank block now stands. Henry Osborne succeeded Grinnell & Ives and in turn sold to Captain R. S. Benson, and the goods were finally moved to Clear Lake. Frank Speicher & Co. opened a clothing store, in 1879, in the Empire block, and they still continue in the business.

Josiah Phelps opened the first grocery in Hampton, in 1867, and afterward took in O. F. Sweet as partner. Mr. Phelps sold to O. F. Sweet, who has since con-

tinued the business. Mr. Sweet now occupies the brick building on the corner of Third and Reeve streets. The second grocery store was established, in 1867 or 1868, by A. Cowan, in a building erected by himself. Mr. Cowan continued in this business until 1880, when he purchased a general stock, but sold out to J. R. Medley, who still continues the business. In 1870, Carbaugh & White opened a grocery store in a building where the Franklin County Bank now stands. They quit the business in 1872. Nathan Parker opened his grocery store, in 1878, in a building adjoining the Franklin County Bank. He is still in business. Phelps Bros. opened their grocery store, in 1880, in the Beed block. The next to engage in this branch of trade was Frank Devault, who established his business, in 1882, in the Empire block. The same year he sold to Farmer & Hoxie, who continue the business. O. H. Humiston opened a grocery store, in 1880, but failed after being in business about nine months. The grocery trade is at present represented by O. F. Sweet, Phelps Bros., Nathan Parker and Farmer & Hoxie.

Oney Foster Sweet has been a resident of Hampton, since March, 1869. He was born, Dec. 13, 1841, in Susquehanna, Penn. He is a son of Almon and Caroline (Foster) Sweet. At the age of fourteen he began attending a select school at Newark, N. J. After leaving school he commenced clerking in a wholesale establishment in New York city, remaining there until 1861, when he went into the army, enlisting in the 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, spending six months in the recruiting service at Harrisburg, Penn. In the

spring of 1862, he joined his battery at Hagerstown, Md. He was in active service until the close of the war, having taken part in twenty-three engagements. He was in the battles of Winchester and Cedar Mountain and also on Pope's famous retreat at Bristow Station and Bull Run, where the rebels captured every gun of his battery, save the one on which he was cannoneer. Then, following these engagements, were Antietam and Fredericksburg, where Mr. Sweet celebrated his twenty-first birthday; next came Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where his battery was stationed on Cemetery Hill, and where he saw twenty-three of his comrades fall around him in as many minutes. In the spring of 1864, he was detailed orderly to Gen. Hancock's headquarters, second army corps, and was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Ann River and Cold Harbor, and also participated in the ten months' siege before Petersburg and Richmond, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House. He received his discharge, June 11, 1865. Mr. Sweet was married, June 13, 1869, to Helen M. Coon, by whom he has five children—Marian, Edna, Robert, Willie and Oney F. He has acquired an enviable reputation and has succeeded well in business, but is never happier than when within a circle of old soldier boys, recounting the thrilling incidents of his life in the army of the Potomac.

Josiah Phelps, of the firm of Phelps Bros., grocers, has been a resident of Iowa since the year 1843, when his parents moved to Wapello county. Mr. Phelps was born in Gallia Co., Ohio, Jan. 27, 1843.

He enlisted in Wapello county, March 10, 1862, in company E, 17th Iowa Infantry. He was captured Oct. 13, 1864, and conveyed a prisoner to the stockade prison pen at Andersonville, Ga., and there held until April 10, 1865. He was under fire at Corinth (first and second battles), at Farrington, Iuka, Yockahockany River, Miss., Port Gibson, La., Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and went through the Atlanta campaign. After his discharge, June 9, 1865, he returned to Iowa, and April 27, 1869, came to Hampton where he has since been actively engaged in the grocery business. He was married Oct. 24, 1869 to Mary Eller, of Wapello Co., Iowa. They have nine children as follows—Jennie L., Arthur D., William R., Benjamin, Jessie and Bessie, twins, L. D., Martha and May. Mrs. Phelps died April 5, 1880.

Nathan Parker, grocer, established his business at Hampton in 1878. He was born in Barnstable Co., Mass., May 7, 1831. At fifteen he went to sea and made two trips on a whaler, lasting four years. At the termination of his second voyage, in 1849, he crossed the plains to California, and in 1852, returned to Massachusetts where he engaged in commercial matters until he came to Iowa in 1877. He spent a year at Eldora before coming to Franklin county. He belongs to the Congregational Church, and is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. He was married in 1855 to Elizabeth G. Clark, of Massachusetts.

The first drug store was established, in 1870, by Dr. O. B. Harriman, in a building east of the court house square. Dr.

Harriman built the Harriman block, into which he moved his stock of drugs. He sold to Armstrong Bros., who continued the business about four years, then sold to Baldwin & Hutchins. The latter firm continued until Mr. Hutchins sold to E. V. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin still continues the business in the Beed block. The following firms and individuals represented the drug trade in Hampton in 1883: O. B. Harriman, Hutchins & Funk and E. V. Baldwin.

The first furniture store in Hampton was established in 1867, by U. Weeks in a building which he erected on the same block as Harriman's Opera House, which was burned down a few years ago. Mr. Weeks is still in trade, occupying a room in the Beed block, and is associated with his son. The second furniture store was started by Murphy & Johnson in the old Murphy building. This firm was subsequently dissolved, and the business was continued for about one year and a half by T. Murphy, when he went out of the business. The next furniture store was started by A. J. Cannam and H. Osborn, in 1879, in the northwest corner room in Harriman's block. Mr. Cannam sold to Osborn, who erected the first building south of the Empire block, where he opened up, and soon afterward the firm became Osborn & Bell. In less than a year, however, John Bell moved to Allison. Mr. Osborn carried on the business alone until 1883, when he sold to Harry Gray, who is yet in trade. This leaves the furniture business in the hands of U. Weeks & Son and Harry Gray.

The pioneer dealer, exclusively, in boots and shoes in Hampton was G. M. Spen-

cer, who opened in the McKenzie building in 1870, and is yet in trade. Frank Snyder was the next, opening in the same building that had been occupied by Spencer, when the latter removed to the Osborn building. He remained for about two years, but, as it is said, he sold goods for less than they cost him, he did not succeed, and quit the business. In 1870, Cyrus Roberts established himself in the boot and shoe trade, and is still in business. The next boot and shoe store was established by F. L. Faatz in Dow's block. He is still in trade, now occupying the Jeffers' building. Thus this line is now represented by G. M. Spencer, Cyrus Roberts and F. L. Faatz.

Cyrus Roberts has resided in Hampton since 1870. He was born in Cromwell, England, Aug., 1, 1845. He came with his parents to America in 1848. They settled in Iowa Co., Wis., where Cyrus grew to manhood and learned the shoe maker's trade at Mineral Point. In September, 1861, he enlisted in company C, 12th Wisconsin Volunteers, and served until he was honorably discharged, Aug. 29, 1865. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and also with Grant at Vicksburg. After his discharge, he returned to Mineral Point, Wis., and followed his trade until coming here. Since he settled here, he has been engaged in the stove business. He was married in 1869, to Mary Jane Triplet, by whom he has three children—Emma, Albert Le Roy and Edna.

F. L. Faatz, shoe dealer, has been engaged in his present calling at Hampton since 1877. He was born, Sept. 22, 1839, in Wayne Co., Penn. His father died while

he was a youth, and at the age of eighteen, in company with his mother, he removed to Blue Earth Co., Minn., where he engaged in teaching. He enlisted in 1862, in company E., 9th Minnesota Infantry, and was discharged June 19, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., at the close of the war. He returned to Minnesota and engaged in the wagon trade at Mankato, and prosecuted that business there three years. He went to Kansas in 1872 and was soon after elected superintendent of schools of Henry county, which position he held four years. He came to Iowa in 1876 and engaged one year at Eldora, in the same business which he is now pursuing at Hampton. He was married in 1865 to Elizabeth Bray, a native of England. They have three children.

The first millinery store in Hampton was started by Mrs. Clara Davidson, at her residence. It was afterward removed to a building on the same block, occupied by Harriman's opera house. The present dealers in this line of goods are Mrs. D. W. Dow, Mrs. W. L. Burres, Miss Whitcher, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. B. A. Allen and Miss Mary Murphy.

The first regular barber shop in Hampton was opened by Hoffman & Heckel, in company with another man whose name has been forgotten. The present professors of the tonsorial art are J. M. Buckingham and Frank Bailey.

The first jeweler to locate at Hampton was Louis Worth, who opened a stock of goods in the William Raymond building in 1871, and afterwards removed to the Empire block. He remained in business for six or seven years, when he was closed

out. He is at present in Laramie City, W. T.

The second jewelry store was opened by Benjamin Illingworth. The present dealers in this line are S. E. Hall and F. W. Sweet.

S. E. Hall, jeweler, became a resident at Hampton, in 1869, and here he grew up and obtained his education at the public schools. At the age of sixteen, he commenced learning the details of his present business, which he has since pursued. He was born in Stephenson Co., Ill., Jan. 16, 1857. He is a son of A. and Catherine (Zimmerman) Hall. They settled here in 1869. Mr. Hall married Lillian Denton, of Charles City, in September, 1882.

The first confectionery and restaurant was established by H. D. Williams. He put up the building now occupied by Parker, the grocer, and it was at that time the best business building in the place. The present representatives of this line are J. H. Downing and A. Speicher.

Charles Rogers opened the first bakery in Hampton, in a building now occupied by S. E. Hall. There are now two bakeries in Hampton, run by J. H. Downing and George Gregg.

The first book and stationery store was established by G. H. Brock, in a building now torn down. Among those who have at various times been engaged in this business, are Taylor & Carhart, A. R. Carter, L. B. Carey, L. B. Knox, L. P. Holden, Dr. Harriman and L. M. Street & Co. The line is now represented by L. D. Lane.

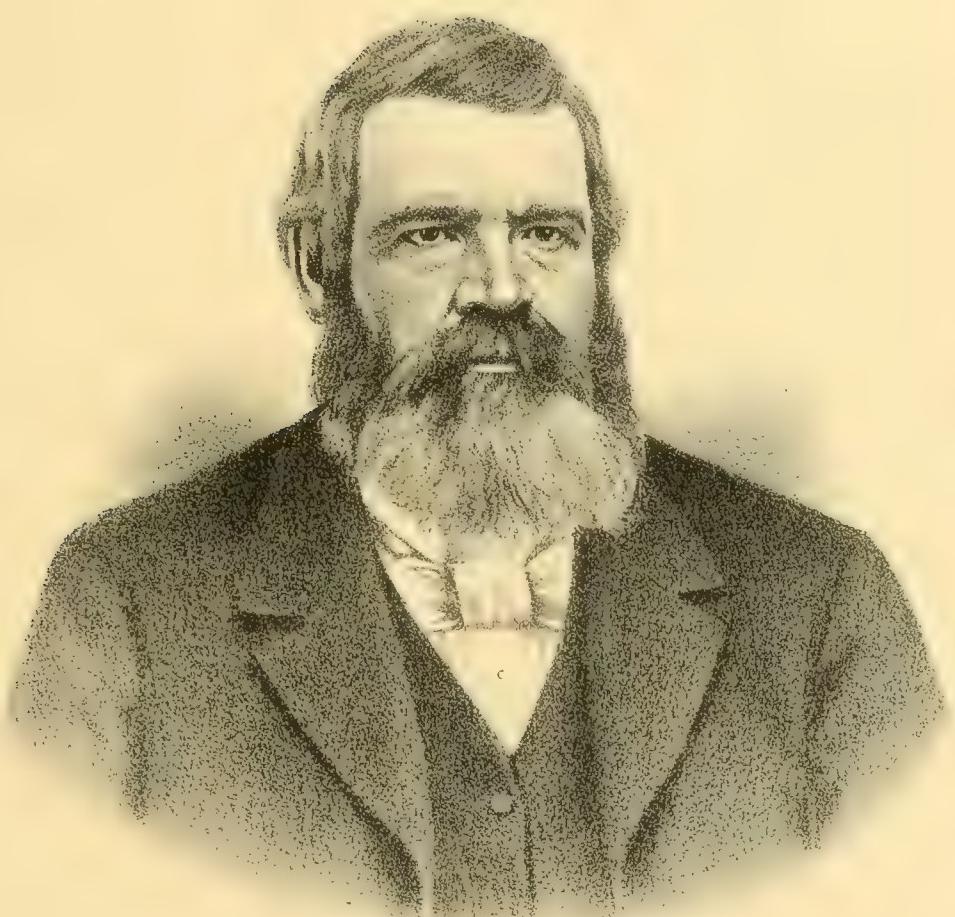
A. R. Carter, formerly book and music dealer, came to Hampton in 1874, and established this business in March, 1883. He first came to Franklin county in 1862,

remaining only one year. He was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., March 13, 1841. His parents, S. H. and Sarah (Randall) Carter, settled in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1843. There Mr. Carter reached his majority, obtaining a good education and afterward engaging in teaching at Sebewaing, Huron Co., Mich. He was married in 1862, to Rozetta K. Philbrick. After a year spent in Franklin county, he went to Watrousville, Mich., where he was engaged in mercantile transactions until 1874, the year of his second and permanent removal to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Carter had three children—Frank, Maud and Lou. The mother died Dec., 2, 1872. Mr. Carter was married again in August, 1878, to Martha A. Bonhan; they have one child—Abram, born May 29, 1880.

The first exclusively tobacco and cigar store, was started by Kratochvil & Ott, who are yet in that business.

The first wagon maker to open a shop in Hampton, was John Lambert & Son, who began business in 1865. The second was Spencer Coon, who began business in 1867. J. C. Inman was the third. The present wagon makers are S. S. Coon, C. S. Hobbie, Lloyd Hamilton and E. F. Smith.

S. S. Coon founded the business of wagon making at Hampton, in 1869, which vocation he has followed ever since. He is a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., born Dec., 23, 1827. A few years after his birth, his parents moved to Susquehanna Co., Penn. There he passed the first years of his manhood, and learned his trade. In 1862, he enlisted in company F, 144th New York Volunteers, serving first in the ranks and afterward being promoted to



J. B. Wheeler.

sergeant. He was honorably discharged at Elmira, N. Y. in July, 1865. During two years of his period of service, he was on duty at the headquarters of Gens. Foster and Gilmore. He was married in 1845, to Sarah P. Bennett, born in Pennsylvania. Their children are Helen M., wife of O. F. Sweet; Angie, now Mrs. George Shane; Eva, now Mrs. O. E. Daniels; and Hattie E. Coon.

The first set of abstract books for Franklin county were compiled by James Thompson. This set is now owned by T. C. McKenzie. The second set were prepared by C. S. Guilford who is yet in the business. King, King & Street are also abstractors, and have a complete set of books.

J. T. Stearns was the first to make insurance a special business. G. G. Clemmer was also in this business at an early day. The present insurance agents of Hampton are G. G. Clemmer, O. H. Braender, Taylor & Evans, King, King & Street and C. S. Guilford.

The first blacksmith of Hampton was Jacob Shideler, of whom mention is made elsewhere. Among those who have been engaged at this trade since are Mr. Clark, M. Dodge, George Thompson, William True, James Maxon, E. F. Smith, Andy Graham, Henry Scott, Hugh McDonald, John Inman and others. The representatives of this trade in 1883 were E. F. Smith, Lloyd Hamilton, C. S. Hobbie, O. F. Lowe, John Lowe and A. Sweihart.

E. F. Smith, blacksmith and veterinary surgeon, learned his trade in Bradford Co., Penn., and settled in 1856, at Pontiac, Ill., going thence to Shellsburg, Iowa. In 1867 he came to Hampton and opened a

blacksmith shop, which he has since managed. He has made a thorough study of veterinary surgery, and is the only practitioner in that art in the county. Mr. Smith was born in Bradford Co., Penn., Dec. 22, 1831, and there was his home during his minority. He was married in Illinois, in August, 1857, to Mary E. Scott. Their family band includes the following children:—Christopher C., Charles E., Lillie M., Josephine and Mil-liard P.

Lloyd Hamilton has been pursuing his trade of blacksmith at Hampton since 1874, at which date he settled in Franklin county. He was born in Baltimore Co., Md., Sept. 9, 1852. He there passed his boyhood and youth, and learned his business, which he has established at Hampton, and is operating extensively and profitably.

C. C. Hobbie, carriage builder and blacksmith, came to Hampton in 1875, and soon after established his present extensive business, the largest of its kind in Hampton. He was born in Solon, Maine, Aug. 5, 1849. His parents removed soon after to Grant Co., Wis., where Mr. Hobbie grew to man's estate, and learned the trade of blacksmith. He was married in 1874, to Annie Wassall, a lady of English birth. They have children as follows: Leslie, Florence, Louise and Alfred.

O. F. Lowe opened his present shop and business at Hampton, in 1879. He came here in 1876, and has since worked at his trade. Mr. Lowe was born in Jefferson, Cass Co., N. H., June 16, 1830. He enlisted as a recruit in the Mexican war, but remained only a short time in the service. Not long after he shipped on

board a whaling vessel, and was afterward engaged as a sailor on a merchantman. Afterward, while on a whaling voyage, the vessel touched at an island in the South Pacific, where the ruling element was cannibal. He had had a misunderstanding with the captain, and resolved to leave the ship, which he did at the port referred to, the vessel sailing without him. His experiences were novel, to say the least, as he was more than once in the greatest danger of being eaten by the natives. At one time he was surrounded and expected to be taken prisoner, but for some unknown reason they left him. Another vessel touched on the island, and succeeding in getting aboard, he went to Chili, South America, where he stayed three months, and then sailed for the United States. He fixed on the trade of a blacksmith and ship ironer, as a business, and in 1867, came west as far as Cleveland, Ohio, going thence to Solon, Ohio, where he worked as a blacksmith. He was married, August 17, 1867, to Ellen Thompson, and in 1868, came to Maysville, Franklin county, and opened a shop remaining one and a half years. He then went to New York and interested himself in mercantile affairs. He removed to Butler Co., Iowa, in 1873, where he remained until he came to Hampton, in 1876. Mr. Lowe has several inventions in popular use. The family includes two children—Florence E. and Mabel E.

The first dray in Hampton was run by W. H. Morrison. The business in this line in 1883 was attended to by J. W. Stalker, T. Freeman, John Atkinson, S. A. Holmes and M. Gallagher.

J. W. Stalker was born in Albany Co., N. Y., May 12, 1834. He came to Iowa in 1865, settled in Fayette county and engaged in farming. He afterwards lived in the counties of Clayton, Buchanan and Jones, coming in 1874 to Hampton. Here he engaged in draying and has made a success of his business. A sketch of the life of Mrs. J. W. Stalker is here presented:

Miss Emily Bell was born in Preston Hollow, Albany Co., N. Y., May 26, 1838. At the age of twelve years she was converted, baptized and became a member of the Baptist Church. In 1851 she removed to Salisbury, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and the following year to Broome county, same State. On Sept. 12, 1854, she was married to J. W. Stalker, at Whitney's Point. Mrs. Stalker commenced theological study under the instruction of A. A. Lason, of Starkey Seminary, N. Y., and at the age of twenty entered the ministry of the Christian Church, at Glen Aubrey, N. Y., becoming missionary for the New York Northeast Conference, stationed at De Ruyter, Marahon, Harford and Otselic, where many members were added to the churches. In 1866 they came to Iowa, settling in Buchanan county, and organized the first Christian Church in the county at Greeley's Grove. In 1871 Mrs. Stalker was called to the pastoral work of a church at Strawberry Point, Clayton Co., Iowa, and organized a church at Honey Creek, Delaware Co. Mrs. Stalker was ordained at Moscow, Muscatine county, by Rev. J. F. Wade, of New York, assisted by J. Baker and G. Gillett, of Iowa, being the first woman ordained in Iowa, and the second in the

United States. The following year she commenced active missionary work for the conference and traveled 5,600 miles, preaching one sermon a day, adding 400 to the membership, re-organizing four churches and building and dedicating one new chapel at Fulton. In 1874 Mrs. Stalker returned to the pastoral work at Greeley's Grove, but in a few months was urged and accepted a call to the church at Mayne's Grove, Franklin county, residing at Hampton. At the end of a year and a half, failing health compelled Mrs. Stalker to retire from active pulpit work. Mr. and Mrs. Stalker have one child—Nellie E.

The first grain dealer in Hampton was Mr. Zook. Among other early dealers were Abner Hall, W. G. Beed, E. A. and A. N. Smith, W. H. Crawford, G. H. Wilcox, Parr & Elder and W. E. Atchinson & Co. Those engaged in the grain trade in 1883 were: Northey & Harrison, S. M. Alderson & Co., W. G. Beed and James Dobbins.

The first livery business was started by John Bolton, in 1868, in a stable on the lot north of and adjoining the Beed House. He sold off his stock and quit business in 1870. William Ward commenced business in the same barn in the spring of 1871, and sold to John Shobe in 1873. Shobe continued for about one year and failed. John Bolton is now proprietor of the Gilman House, Sheffield. William Ward removed to Texas, and is now living in Kansas. John Shobe removed to Nebraska in the spring of 1883. In 1883 the livery business was represented at Hampton by Ward & Myers and Phelps & Loher.

The first painter was W. D. F. Randolph, who did the most of the work in this line for many years. There were many others from time to time, among whom were E. J. Stonebraker, L. S. Cutler and W. N. Davidson. In 1883 the trade was represented by E. J. Stonebraker, A. C. Boals, C. B. Savage, Eugene Dean, J. S. Trowbridge and J. M. Ross.

A. J. Cannam, Ike White, I. Justus and J. Bates, were among the pioneer carpenters of Hampton. The principal ones working at this trade in 1883 were: M. A. Ives, Roberts & Kiefer, C. W. Boutin & Brother, J. W. Johnson, C. H. Peterson, E. A. Norton, G. H. Wilcox and A. A. Gillett.

Major C. W. Boutin came to Franklin county in March, 1869, locating at Hampton, where he has since operated as a contractor and builder. He was born in Chester, Windsor Co., Vt., Nov. 8, 1839. He is a son of Joachim and Martha (Warner) Boutin. At eighteen, he decided on his vocation in life and worked as a carpenter until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in company C, 1st Vermont Volunteers, in the first three months requisition. At the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted in company K, 4th Vermont Infantry, was elected first lieutenant, then promoted to captain, and finally commissioned as major, June 4, 1865. In August, 1865, he was honorably discharged, and soon went to Chicago, from there to Lake Co., Ill., and finally moved to Hampton from Webster City. He was married to Julina French, in March, 1864.

W. A. Roberts, carpenter, has been a resident of Hampton since 1873. He was

a native of Wales. His parents, J. W. and Catherine (Humphrey) Roberts, emigrated to Watertown, Wis., in 1848. Their family consisted of two children. The mother died soon after removing to Wisconsin. W. A. Roberts attended school until fourteen years of age, when he worked on the farm one year, then enlisted and remained in the war until its close, after which he learned the carpenter trade in Milwaukee, which he has since followed. In 1872, he married a daughter of Charles and Mary Ann McCoy, of Wisconsin. He moved to Mason City in 1868, where he remained three years, then removed to Kansas, but being unsuccessful he came again to Iowa, locating in his present home, where, by energy and perseverance, he has secured a farm of 160 acres under good improvement, a home residence with two lots, also a carpenter shop, located in the city. They have two children—Agnes, aged eleven, and Frank Orison, aged nine.

E. C. Kiefer was born April 23, 1848, in Milwaukee, Wis. His parents, Christian and Elizabeth (Leonard) Kiefer, were natives of Germany. The father was engaged in the bakery business in his native country until coming to America in 1845. He settled in Wisconsin and now owns 400 acres of land. E. C. Kiefer received a liberal education and remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age. Before he became of age he learned the carpenter's trade, which business he has followed ever since, at present doing a jobbing business in partnership with W. A. Roberts, under the firm name of Kiefer & Roberts. He came to Franklin county in 1870 and set-

tled in West Fork township, remaining there until 1880, when he removed to Hampton, where he has since lived. In 1873, he was married to Amelia Rohmer, of Ingham township, Franklin county. This union has been blest with two children—Leonard Edward, aged five years, and Florence, two years old.

E. A. Norton, carpenter and builder, came to Hampton in 1876. He was born in Crawford Co., Ill., Oct. 8, 1840. His parents went to Beloit, Rock Co., Wis., in 1846, and in 1852 moved to LaFayette county, same State. In 1863, E. A. Norton enlisted in company E, 43d Wisconsin Volunteers, and served for two years, when he was discharged, his health having been permanently injured. In 1876, as stated, he settled in Franklin county. Mr. Norton has been twice married. He had one child by his first wife—Sybil, now the wife of Walter A. Church. Aug. 15, 1865, he was married to Catherine H. Taylor, of Platteville, Wis. The second marriage has been blessed with seven children: Nellie, Jasper, George, Mary, Andrew, Clara and Guy, and one, Jasper, is dead. Mr. Norton, religiously, is what would be termed an Old School Baptist.

The first harness shop was run by A. E. Rogers in a little building on second street, east of Rule's meat market. He ran it for about one year, during the war. In 1883 the harness business of Hampton was attended to by W. L. Burres and E. E. Alexander, Mr. Burres running two shops.

E. E. Alexander is a native of Iowa. He was born at Plainfield, Mitchell county, Aug. 12, 1853. His father, Henry A.

Alexander, moved to Mitchell county, where he was a pioneer, in 1852. Mr. Alexander was a resident in Mitchell county until 1873, when he began learning his trade at Waterloo. In 1876, he went to Mona, Iowa, and opened a harness shop, which he managed until December, 1878. In that year he came to Hampton and established his business on Fourth street. He was married in November, 1877, to Elizabeth McDowell. Their only daughter is named Lilly M. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are both members of the Methodist Church. In his store Mr. Alexander carries about \$2,000 worth of stock.

W L. Burres was born in Randolph Co., Ind., Dec. 30, 1846. He has resided in Hampton, Franklin county, since 1878. Most of his early life was spent in his native county. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the three months service, in company A, 8th Indiana Infantry. At the end of the three months, the regiment was re-organized as the 27th Indiana, in which he served in company F for one year. He was then honorably discharged, but soon after enlisted in company A, 147th Indiana. He was afterward promoted to sergeant, and in November, 1865, he was discharged with the commission of 2d lieutenant. He came to Hardin Co., Iowa, in 1869, and worked at the carpenter trade at Steamboat Rock for three years. He then spent one year in California and then returned to Hardin county where he was engaged in railroading until 1877, when he opened a harness shop at Steamboat Rock. He followed this business there until September, 1878, when he came to Hampton and went into the same business. He was married Oct.

1, 1879, to Rachel Hadden. They have one child—Edna B.

The first lumber yard was established by I. W. Benson. The second by W. P. Smith. In 1883, this line of trade was being represented by W. P. Smith, F. D. Smith and J. B. Gray.

W. P. Smith has resided in Hampton, Franklin county, since June, 1870. He was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1834. His early life was spent on his father's farm, receiving a good common school education. In 1854, he came with his parents to Rock Co., Wis., where for some time he engaged in farming. He was afterwards engaged in the grocery business at Broadhead, and also in the lumber trade at Delaware, Wis. After coming to Hampton, in 1870, he, in company with his brother Frank, opened the first lumber yard at Hampton, in which business he has been actively engaged ever since. Mr. Smith is an active member of the M. E. Church. He is a master mason and a member of Anchor Chapter, No. 61, at Hampton. In 1856, he was married to Mary Locke. They have four children—Charles W., Carrie, Nellie and George.

F. D. Smith became a citizen of Hampton, Franklin Co., Iowa, in 1870. He was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1849. He is a son of David and Priscilla (Potter) Smith. In 1854, his parents came and settled in Whitewater, Wis., where he grew up on his father's farm and received a liberal education, first in the common school, and afterwards in the State Normal school and at the Albion Academy. When he came to Hampton, with his brother, he went into the lumber trade, and

has ever since been identified with the lumber interests at this place. Mr. Smith is a master mason and a member of Anchor Chapter, No. 61, at Hampton. In 1880, he was married to Ella I Hemming, a native of Ohio. They have one child—Carrie H.

The first photograph gallery was opened by R. I. Smith, in 1864. In August, 1883, the artist was O. B. Bates.

The first hall in Hampton was in the Empire block, and was called Holden's Hall. The furniture and fixtures were sold to O. B. Harriman, who, in 1878, erected the fine building known as Harriman's Opera House, which is used for all purposes of amusement.

The first dealer in agricultural implements in Hampton was D. W. Dow, who opened a warehouse in 1866, on the corner of Fourth and Main street. He remained in trade for about two years. In the spring of 1874, Robert Jeffers established his agricultural warehouse, and is still in trade, carrying a vast stock and doing a business of \$100,000 per annum. In 1877, T. H. Coble opened his agricultural implement depot, and still does a large business. James Allinson opened his stock in 1883.

Robert Jeffers is now the oldest dealer in agricultural implements at Hampton. He was born in Henry Co., Ky., June 4, 1830. When he was eight years old his parents moved to southern Illinois, and afterwards to Rock Co., Wis., where Mr. Jeffers worked on his father's farm. In 1852, he settled on a farm in LaFayette Co., Wis., where he lived until 1870, and then moved to Franklin Co., Iowa, and settled upon a farm near Hampton. In 1874, he abandoned agricultural pursuits

to follow his present business, but still owns a farm of 320 acres in Marion township. Mr. Jeffers is one of the trustees of Washington township, and has been a member of the school board of the independent district of Hampton for nine years. He was a charter member of the Hampton Lodge, No. 218, I. O. O. F. Mr. Jeffers was married in 1854, at Shellsburg, Wis., to Elizabeth Day, a native of Illinois. They have seven children now living—Byron L., W. P., Nancy L., Sarah J., Sherman C., George W. and Robert F.

T. H. Coble came to Hampton in 1877, and instituted his present business. He is engaged in the sale of agricultural machinery, etc. He was born in La Fayette Co., Wis., Sept. 21, 1846. He was reared and educated in his native county. In 1870, he came to the State of Iowa and located on a farm in Butler county, near Aplington, which he operated until he came to Hampton, save one year that he lived in the village of Aplington. His business is in every way successful, and he is esteemed a substantial and public spirited citizen. He was married in 1871 to Margery Mason. Their children are—Lola and Mattie.

W. C. Stickney came to Hampton in 1879, and was associated one year with T. H. Coble in the business in which that gentleman is now engaged. In 1881, he commenced operations as a harness maker and soon after embarked in pump manufacturing. He was born in Prince Edward county, province of Ontario, June 8, 1842. He passed the first twenty-seven years of his life in his native county and acquired a good common school education. In 1869, he went to Jo Daviess

Co., Ill., and engaged in farming. A year later he settled in Butler Co., Iowa, and remained two years, returning to Canada. He was married in 1870, to Nancy E. Coble, born in La Fayette Co., Wis. Their four children living are—Edwin, Russell, Walter and Edna.

The first regular dentist was Dr. Ross, who located in 1867, and has been in Hampton ever since. Next to him, came M. L. Jones, about 1872 and remained until 1876, when he moved to Iowa Falls. L. E. Douglas came in 1873, but only remained about six months, when he removed to Montreal and soon afterward died. He sold to Dr. M. H. Ross who is yet in the business. L. T. Hale located in 1879, practiced one year and removed to Iowa Falls. V. B. Pool settled at Hampton in the dentistry practice in 1882, and was still here in 1883. F. C. Musser came a few months later and is still here.

The first tailor was Stephen Murphy, who came about 1860, and remained for several years. A. M. Bailey located at Hampton in 1872. In 1883 he was the only one in trade at Hampton. Among those who have been in the business at Hampton are Stephen Murphy, D. J. Paige & Co., and Mr. Fargo.

The first feed store was opened by W. G. Beed in 1875, in a building on Fourth street, but in 1877, moved into a building opposite the postoffice block, on Reeve street. This is the only exclusive flour and feed store in Hampton and is run in connection with the Franklin mills.

George Hansell, David Church, G. W. Soper, E. L. Clock and J. E. Cannam all handled stock here at an early day, as did D. W., C. J. and A. M. Mott, who were

still dealing in this line in 1883. G. W. Soper, N. McDonald and Northey & Harrison, also attend to the same business.

G. W. Soper has been a resident of Reeve township since 1856, his parents J. M. and Angeline (Gray) Soper, emigrating to Franklin county, at that time. He was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Jan. 23, 1837. He enlisted in 1861, in the 3d Iowa Battery, serving six months. For the past ten years he has been engaged in the stock business at Hampton, in which he has been very successful. He was married in 1857 to Constantia M. Leggett, a native of Ohio, by whom he had six children, five of whom are living—Florence A., Ella M., Charles M., Cora A. and Lu Verne W. His wife died in 1871. In 1872, he married Ella M. Brown. Their children are—Constantia E., Jessie M., Wallace W. and Leaverett Ingersoll.

N. McDonald, assessor at Hampton, first located his interests in Franklin county, in 1861, when he was his brother's agent for the Franklin mills. He afterward established himself in trade at Hampton, in which enterprise he met with gratifying success. He closed his business in 1864, but found a life of retirement unsuited to his active temperament, and in 1867, he again commenced operations in trade, continuing until 1873. Since that date he has been engaged in real estate traffic and has been recently dealing extensively in fine stock. In politics, Mr. McDonald is a republican. He was married in 1851 to Mollie Marshall. He was born in Perry, Co., Ohio, Feb. 8, 1832. He passed the first twenty-four years of his life in his native county, and in 1856

came to Champaign Co., Ill., and there engaged in commercial life.

The first butchering was done by the farmers of the surrounding country. The first regular meat market was opened in 1868, by Mr. Newton. In 1883, there were two meat markets in Hampton, run by Rule Brothers and Phelps Brothers.

The United States Express Company opened an office in Hampton sometime in 1870. T. H. Chance was the first agent. O. F. Sweet was the agent in 1883, having the office in his grocery store.

The American Express Company opened an office in 1880, at Baldwin & Hutchins' drug store. They were the agents, but their clerk, L. M. Street, did the business. E. M. Funk succeeded Baldwin & Hutchins, and was the agent in 1883, having the office in his drug store.

HOTELS.

The first hotel in Hampton was built for John E. Boyles, by A. J. Cannam and James Hogan, in the spring of 1857. In April, 1857, it was opened by John E. Boyles. Those who ran the house after Boyles, were James A. Guthrie, A. J. Cannam, Morticai Dodge, J. E. Hunter, Abner Adams, J. E. Hunter, A. J. Cannam and John Collony. The latter was running it when it was destroyed by fire in 1876. It stood on the lot near the alley, where the Beed house now stands.

The second hotel in Hampton was opened in what was known as the Barger building. A. J. Cannam was the first landlord.

The original building, of that which goes to make up the Pheonix Hotel of to-day, was erected by Chauncy Gillett, in 1858, who occupied it for a number of

years. Shortly after the close of the war E. S. Stiles opened up the building as a hotel. Many additions have been made to the original building, and it is now a pleasant, cozy tavern, run in a satisfactory manner by T. L. Boylan.

The Cannam House was opened Aug. 16, 1875. It was built by A. J. Cannam, at a cost of \$11,272 and contained thirty-one sleeping rooms. It was run by A. J. Cannam until 1879, when he sold it; but in 1881 again purchased it and operated it until May, 1883, when J. H. Rule became proprietor.

The Beed House, in Beed's block, which was erected in 1880, at a cost of \$55,000, was opened by D. P. Simpson in 1880. He was succeeded by Frank L. Taylor, who operated it until May 1, 1883, when A. J. Cannam leased the property and now does a large business, both local and transient. This hotel is three stories in height, built of brick, finished and furnished in the best modern style. It is one of the best houses in northern Iowa, and has become a popular place of resort for commercial men and pleasure seekers.

Andrew J. Cannam, proprietor of the Beed House, is the son of William and Priscilla (Thompson) Cannam, and was born in Ohio, Sept. 19, 1832. In 1837, his parents emigrated to LaFayette, Ind., where he grew to manhood and acquired his education and learned the trade of carpenter. In 1856, he removed to Hampton, Franklin county, where he followed his trade eight years. He assisted in building the first hotel built in Hampton. He embarked in the hotel business, in 1864, which he has since engaged in and in which he is eminently successful, not



J.W. Myers



Mrs. Alice S. Myers.

only financially, but is known far and near as one of the most popular hotel proprietors in Iowa.

HAMPTON CREAMERY.

Among the valuable industries of the town is the creamery which was established by I. W. Myers, in 1880. It was the first creamery in Franklin county. This creamery is located on Squaw creek, in the northeastern part of Hampton. It is a commodious building 24x48 feet, two stories and a basement. An eclipse windmill furnishes the power by which the pump, churns and other machinery are run. The first year the creamery was established it used the cream of about 200 cows. The farmers were at first somewhat skeptical in the matter, and would sell their cream a few weeks and then try to realize more from their cows by making their own butter in the old fashioned way, but each attempt only proved to them the fact that more could be made by selling to the creamery, as their facilities, both for making and marketing, were more limited than those of the creamery, and, finally, it has become an established fact that the creamery system gives a better return than any other plan. In 1882-3, Mr. Myers used the cream of 1,200 cows. He ran six wagons over a territory having a radius of over twelve miles, and from the cream thus collected, made two tons of butter per week. This product is sold mostly in New York and Boston and markets at fully as high a price as that made in the eastern States, thus proving that Franklin county, in common with all Iowa, is soon destined to rank as high in the dairy business as the Orange Co., N. Y., butter making district.

I. W. Myers settled on the east half of section 24, in Hamilton township, in 1868, where he engaged in farming, cultivating timber and teaching. His work in the Sabbath school was highly appreciated; especially is this true of his leadership in vocal music throughout the neighborhood. In 1872 he was elected county superintendent of schools, and was re-elected in 1876. On the expiration of his term he spent a short time in selling school supplies and Ridpath's History of the United States. While engaged in this business he had an opportunity to get acquainted with men who were building up a new enterprise in various portions of the State. He at once determined that Franklin county should take a leading part in the new enterprise, the creamery. Realizing the dangers that might beset such an undertaking, and knowing the value of personal experience, he resolved to leave nothing undone that would supply the requisite experience. He accordingly went to work in a creamery as a practical butter-maker until he was acquainted with all the particulars of the business. He then built the Hampton creamery, a' Hampton, the first in the county. In operating the new business he had many obstacles to overcome, as such an institution was but little known generally; but energetic perseverance was at last rewarded with success, and his business is moving along on a substantial basis. The Hampton creamery has many friends and no enemies. Mr. Myers was born in Waterloo Co., province of Ontario, Canada, Nov. 20, 1839. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania. He remained at home until seventeen years old, where he incidentally became a

teacher, and afterwards became a student at the Galt Grammar School, which he left in 1861. He passed the next three years in teaching in Canada. In 1864 he went to Lena, Ill. During the winter of that year he enlisted in company G, 147th Illinois Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge. He returned to Lena and in 1866 became principal of the public schools. His experience as a teacher has been extensive and successful, having spent over forty terms in the school room. He possesses well developed illustrating powers. Mr. Myers was married in 1866 to Alice Francisco, daughter of the late Charles Francisco, of McHenry Co., Ill. She was a teacher of rare abilities, and a lady of high moral culture and refinement; one who is now indefatigable in her efforts to put her children in possession of the same qualities. Her amiability is constant and enduring. Her faith in the Christian religion is unshaken. She has ever been a willing worker in the Sabbath school. The names of their six children are—Alice Inez, Orson Francisco, John Percival, Aaron Irving, Helen Maria and Garfield. The youngest, Garfield, died when he was one year old.

The following letter from Rev. George Cuthbertson may be of interest to the friends of Mr. Myers:

"WYOMING ONT., May 22, 1883.

To the Union Publishing Company:

GENTLEMEN: Twenty years ago in my capacity of superintendent of schools in the county of Waterloo, Canada, I met with men of many shades of character.

Trustees, teachers and parents were almost all known to me.

"There was one family that made a deep impression on my memory. The father, John Myers, was an industrious, sober, intelligent and upright man. He possessed by his force of character, the confidence of the surrounding country. In politics, in municipal and agricultural gatherings, his counsels were always listened to with respect; and he was in all these gatherings assigned a position of honor. For years he was reeve of the township, and thus had a seat in the county council. But in education he seemed to manifest a deeper interest than in any other public question. He trained up his children to be sober, industrious, intelligent members of society. In one of these I took a deep interest I came into contact with him both officially and privately. He had good natural talents, and took every opportunity of adding acquired knowledge and information. He was one of the most successful teachers under my charge, because he took a deep interest in his work, and faithfully discharged his duty, not as a man-pleaser, but as a conscientious man. He thus endeared himself to the scholars, and was a favorite throughout the school sections. Naturally amiable and with such parental example and home surroundings, Isaac could not help making his mark in whatever locality his lot might be cast.

"Called away from labor in a distant part of Ontario, I lost sight of Mr. Myers, and only lately I hear of his being the proprietor of the Hampton Creamery, in the State of Iowa. It matters not what Isaac Myers puts his hand to, he will, by honesty, diligence and courtesy, succeed;

and I am sure that the more a community knows him, the more will it be convinced that he is worthy to be entrusted with office or positions of confidence. My memories of Isaac Myers are of the most pleasant kind.

Yours truly,

GEO. CUTHBERTSON,

Pres. Minister, late Inspector of Schools."

Hampton foundry and machine shop was built by the Hampton Manufacturing Company, in 1880, at a cost of \$10,000. The object of the enterprise was to provide a general foundry and repair shop. It was afterward sold to Pinkham, Higley & Warren, subsequently owned by C. W. Boutin who sold to Pinkham, Higley and Cole. This enterprise was a valuable acquisition to Hampton.

BANKS.

The Franklin County Bank was established in 1871 by J. F. Latimer and A. J. Kellam. The former was president, and the latter cashier. The bank was first kept in a small building which stood just west of the present bank building. From there it was moved to the brick building on the corner of Reeve and Fifth streets. In June, 1876, R. S. Benson was admitted as a partner, and became vice-president. Soon after Mr. Benson purchased J. F. Latimer's interest, when the bank was officered by A. G. Kellam, president; R. S. Benson, vice-president; T. C. McKenzie, cashier. In November, 1877, Fred. Ward became cashier, and in 1880, R. S. Benson became president. The same year Mr Kellam retired. The following season they built the present bank block, at a cost of \$20,000. The vaults of this bank are so constructed that they are the most secure of any in the State; and they

are made doubly secure by the use of a Sargent's time lock, and Yale safe deposit boxes. In 1883, the officers were : R. S. Benson, president ; G. C. Hayes, vice-president ; O. H. Brainerd, cashier.

Capt. Rufus S Benson, president of the Franklin County Bank, came to Franklin county in 1855, at which date his parents, Rufus and Caroline (Wells) Benson, joined the pioneer corps of Iowa. Capt. Benson was born in Madison, Lake Co., Ohio, June 3, 1842. He was thirteen years old when he came to this State, and he soon after entered the college at Beloit, Wis., where he was pursuing his studies when the war broke out. In 1861, he enlisted in company F, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, for three months' service. At the expiration of his term he returned to Franklin county, but did not remain long inactive, and soon after entered upon the work of organizing company H, 32d Iowa Infantry, of which the Hawkeye State is justly so proud. He went to the field in the position of 2d lieutenant and at Columbus, Ky., was promoted to the rank of captain. He served until August, 1865, and was in the battles of Fort De-Russy, La., March 14, 1864 ; Alexandria, La.; Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864 ; Yellow Bayou, La., May 1st, 1864 ; Lake Chicot, Ark., June 9, 1864 ; Tupello, Tenn., July, 14, 1864 ; Old Town Creek, Tenn., July 15, 1864 ; Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, 1864 ; Spanish Fort, Ala.; and Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865; besides other minor engagements. Soon after his return home he was elected clerk of the courts, which office he filled four years. He was next chosen auditor and served two years, and afterwards acted four years

as county treasurer. He purchased an interest in the Franklin County Bank, and in 1881 was elected president, which position he still holds. In 1881 he was elected a member of the State legislature, and is at present an incumbent of the same position. He has always been a republican, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was largely instrumental in establishing a chapter at Hampton, of which he was first high priest. He was married at Hampton, in 1866, to Sarah Porter, from New York. They have three children: Wells R., Guy E. and Holly P., born respectively, Nov. 14, 1868; May 25, 1875; and March 12, 1878.

O. H. Brainerd, cashier of the Franklin County Bank was born in Collinsville, Conn., July 15, 1854. His parents, N. H. and Eliza A. (Hatch) Brainerd, were both natives of New England. When the son was but two years of age they located in Iowa City, Iowa, and there Mr. Brainerd, of this sketch, spent his youth. He acquired a good fundamental training at the public schools, and afterward completed a thorough course of study at the State University of Iowa, where he graduated in 1876. He became assistant teacher in the high schools of Oskaloosa, and a year later acted as assistant in the high schools at Iowa City, which position he retained three years and pursued the post graduate course at the university for one year. Then he was offered and accepted the position of principal of the Hampton schools, which he retained for three years, when he received the appointment of cashier of the Franklin County Bank, *vice* Fred. Ward, resigned. Mr. Brainerd

was married in 1879 to Minnie Goodrich, of Iowa.

The Citizen's Bank was organized under the State laws, June 1, 1875, and articles of incorporation were adopted Sept. 10, 1875. The stockholders were: W. E. Atchison, David Church, George W. Hansell, J. W. McKenzie, J. M. Hemingway, C. P. Vigren, J. B. Galer, A. A. Galer, John Carhart, George Beed, James H. Beed, Wm. G. Beed, G. G. Clemmer, D. W. Mott, C. J. Mott, I. Robinson, W. H. Crawford, A. N. Miner and William Raymond. The amount of paid up capital was \$25,000. It has since been increased to \$75,000. The first officers were: George Beed, president; C. J. Mott, vice-president; William Raymond, cashier. In 1883 the bank officers were: George Beed, president; D. W. Mott, vice-president; G. G. Clemmer, cashier; A. W. Beed, assistant cashier. Directors: George W. Pease, Wm. G. Beed, I. Robinson, C. P. Vigren, D. C. Holcomb, W. A. Alexander, C. J. Mott, David Church and G. W. Hansell.

The present stockholders are: W. E. Atchison, G. G. Clemmer, Wm. G. Beed, C. P. Vigren, C. J. Mott, A. A. Galer, G. W. Hansell, D. Church, J. H. Beed, D. W. Mott, R. Slee, G. W. Pease, A. R. Carter, R. Mullen, H. Barker, J. Wilson, D. C. Holcomb, F. D. Smith, John Silvius, John Beed, B. C. Beed, John Phelps, I. Robinson, B. P. Moulton, W. A. Alexander, George Beed, A. L. Clark and Damon Mott.

The development of the business of this bank is shown by comparison of the following statements made to the auditor of State. The first made was on the 30th of November, 1875:

ASSETS.	
Discounts, etc.....	\$36,872 34
Real Estate.....	4,533 46
Safe, furniture, etc.....	1,058 71
In Chicago Banks.....	1,702 94
Cash and cash items.....	3,425 53
	47,092 98

LIABILITIES.	
Capital.....	\$25,200
Deposits.....	21,377 24
Undivided profits..	515 74
	47,092 98

STATEMENT JUNE 30, 1883.

ASSETS.	
Discounts, etc	\$209,788 10
Real Estate.....	979 15
Safe, furniture, etc	1,672 95
In Chicago and New York Banks	27,805 53
Cash and cash items.....	14,537 87
	\$254,783 60

LIABILITIES.	
Deposits.....	\$168,382 99
Capital	75,000 00
Undivided profits.	11,400 61
	\$254,783 60

During this interim the bank has paid dividends to its stockholders, equivalent in the aggregate to 140 per cent. of its capital.

George Beed, president of the Citizens' Bank, is a fit subject for a sketch in this connection. Thousands of enterprising young Englishmen have heard of the rising west, and, attracted by its promising openings, have sailed for the New World, and proceeded directly to the land of prairies. Here with their business habits, acquired in the old country, they have cast themselves upon their own powers, and by industry and prudent management secured a competency, or become independent in a few years. To this class belongs George Beed. He is a son of Thomas and Anne

(George) Beed, and was born at Colyton, in Devonshire, England, on the 25th of June, 1832. He attended school most of the time until he was sixteen years of age, and during the next ten years was employed as a clerk in the importing house of Ricketts, Boucher & Co., London. Thus thoroughly educated in a business line, and well reared in American progress, and full of enthusiasm to visit the young west, there to select a home, he sailed for the United States, and reached Franklin Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1856. Purchasing a tract of land near the present site of Hampton, the county seat, he spent two years in its improvement. In 1858 and 1859, he was engaged in a steam grist mill and saw-mill near Hampton, an enterprise which proved very unfortunate, he losing all he had. The following year Mr. Beed served as deputy treasurer and recorder of the county, and a year later was elected treasurer and recorder. By repeated elections he served eight consecutive years, the last term of two years as treasurer only, the two county offices having been separated. In 1870, he engaged largely in the real estate business, to which he had previously given some attention, and became, in a short time, a heavy dealer in landed property. He owns a large quantity of improved lands, and has had over 5,000 acres broken during his residence in the county. Indeed, very few citizens, owners of real estate, have done more than he to develop the agricultural wealth of Franklin county. In September, 1875, Mr. Beed organized the Citizens' Bank of Hampton, he being one of the principal stockholders and the president. It has become a popular institution, and is doing

a thrifty business. Mr. Beed has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and an officer in the same for many years, and is known for his liberal support of the gospel, and of every worthy benevolent enterprise. In politics he has always been identified with the republican party. On the 18th of August, 1857, he was married to Marinda Denman, of Erie Co., Ohio, and by her had five children, four of whom are now living. Mrs. Beed died on the 2d of August, 1875. On April 12, 1876, he was married a second time, to Amelia Illingworth, of Hampton. He was married to his present wife, formerly Abbie Goodrich, March 21, 1883. Mr. Beed is a leader in local enterprises. He obtained the subscriptions by which the right of way for the Central Railroad of Iowa was secured, bringing the road to Hampton, the natural line being about three miles east of town. He not only gave much time but much money to accomplish this end, and a failure would have been ruinous to the place. Mr. Beed has been for several terms one of the school directors of the city, and cheerfully gives more or less time, from year to year, to advance its educational interests, and in many respects is one of the most enterprising and useful citizens of Franklin county. Mr. Beed has eight brothers, seven of whom live in Franklin county. William, the eldest, is one of the most public-spirited men in his part of the State. All are hard working men, who by their industry have placed themselves in easy circumstances.

G. G. Clemmer, cashier of the Citizens' Bank, came to Franklin county in 1867, and soon after commenced the duties of

principal of the schools at Hampton. In 1872, he was appointed superintendent of schools to fill a vacancy. He was elected to the position of superintendent the ensuing year, and remained in that position till September, 1875, at which time he resigned and was elected cashier of the Citizens' Bank, a situation he has since retained. He was married in 1865 to Mary E. West. Their four children are—John W., Christina G., Gideon C. and Charles Clyde. Mr. and Mrs. Clemmer are members of the Baptist Church.

The First National Bank of Hampton commenced operation Dec. 1, 1881, with a paid up capital of \$42,500. The officers of this banking house are: J. F. Latimer, president; William Raymond, vice-president; D. D. Inglis, cashier. Their correspondents are the National Park Bank, New York; Merchant's National Bank, Chicago; Commercial National Bank, Dubuque, and E. Latimer & Co., Delevan, Wis. The fixtures of the bank are of the most improved style, including a Diebold safe with a Sargent's time lock.

J. F. Latimer, president of the First National Bank, has resided in Hampton, Franklin county, since 1871. He is a native of New York State, born in Tompkins county, Sept. 25, 1833. He grew to manhood in his native county, receiving but a limited education. In 1854, he came to Wisconsin and soon after engaged in the grain trade at Walworth, in which he was very successful. He continued this business until he came to Hampton, in 1871, and then in company with A. G. Kellam, established the Franklin County Bank, of which he was the first president. In 1876, he disposed of his interests in this bank

and in company with D. D. Inglis engaged in the real estate business. In 1881, he became one of the founders of the First National Bank, which is one of the soundest banking institutions in northwestern Iowa. Mr. Latimer was elected the first president of this bank and still holds that position. Mr. Latimer is a republican and whilst never seeking to be prominent in politics, yet he has always taken an active interest in trying to secure worthy candidates for election. He is a Master Mason.

D. D. Inglis, cashier of the First National Bank, and one of its founders, is a native of Scotland, born June 18, 1839. Until he was twenty years of age he attended the public schools of his native town, fitting himself for a business career. He entered the employ of a mercantile house in London, England, and afterwards at Shanghai, China, subsequently engaging in commercial pursuits in Japan, which proved a successful venture. In 1876, he came to America and soon after to Franklin county, where he engaged in business with J. F. Latimer, and on the organization of the First National Bank became its cashier. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Inglis was married in 1868, at Shanghai, to Matilda Weed, of Walworth county, Wis. They have three children.

RELIGIOUS.

The First Congregational Church of Hampton was organized Sept. 7, 1857, by Revs. John Wilcox and J. B. Grinnell. John Avery was the first church clerk. The first pastor was Rev. W. P. Avery. Meetings were held in the court house until the spring of 1860, and then in the school house until July 5, 1873, when

they dedicated a new church. Rev. George Magoon, D. D., president of Iowa College, preached the dedication sermon. Among those who have served as pastors of this church are W. P. Avery, Otis D. Crawford, H. H. Barrows and A. D. Kinzer, the present pastor. The church for many years held Sunday school in union with other denominations. In 1883 the officers of the society were: John Evans, deacon; O. H. Brainerd, clerk; Charles Beed, treasurer; U. Weeks, W. D. Evans, N. Parker, J. M. Hemingway and J. B. Galer, trustees.

The Methodist Church of Hampton was originally on a circuit with Chapin, Shobes Grove and Maysville, but in 1871 it was set apart as a separate charge. The first sermon was preached by Rev. John Gilliland in the court house. The church building was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$6,000, and dedicated Jan. 1, 1871. It is a frame structure, 36x60 feet, and is located on lots 5 and 6, block 14 of Gillet's addition to Hampton. A subscription of \$3,000 was at first raised, which has been added to from time to time, until the debt has been entirely lifted. The following is a list of the pastors who have been stationed at Hampton: Rev. J. A. Kerr, in 1867-8. He was still in the Upper Iowa Conference in 1883. Mr. Kerr was a graduate of Cornell College, Iowa. Next came Rev. F. M. Robertson, who was a graduate of the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette. He remained until October, 1871, and was followed by Rev. W. L. Thorp, who came from New York, and after preaching here one year, returned to that State. He was succeeded by Rev. W. J. Mitchell, a gradu-

ate of Meadsville, Penn., Seminary. In 1873, Joel B. Taylor came, remaining until 1876. He died in 1881 at Epworth, Iowa, and was buried at Hampton. F. X. Miller came next and served for three years and was followed by Rev. Charles Cressey, who was formerly from Maine, coming to Iowa after serving in the Union army two or three years. He was engaged as a teacher for a time. During his pastorate here, his wife died, and about one year later he also died. After this the church was supplied from other places until Rev. C. F. McLain came. He is the present pastor. A Methodist Sunday school was organized in 1871, with N. McDonald as superintendent. In 1883, William G. Beed was superintendent.

The Baptist church was organized Feb. 15, 1865, by Revs. William Wood and T. H. Judson. The original members were Daniel Whitmarsh, Maria Whitmarsh, Mary P. Jones, Huldah St. Clair, C. J. Mott, Mrs. S. C. Mott, Nancy Van Nuys, Jerusha Albright, Nancy Grim, Elizabeth North, Elizabeth Capron, Clarinda Davidson, William Albright and Mr. Wheeler. The first officers of the church were: Pastor, T. H. Judson; deacons, Daniel Whitmarsh and William Albright; trustees, Daniel Whitmarsh, C. J. Mott, William Albright, Jonas Grim and J. E. Cannam; clerk, A. D. St. Clair. The first services of this denomination were held in the old frame school house in the northeast part of Hampton, which is now occupied as a residence by the family of William Parr. Rev. T. H. Judson, the first pastor, remained from Feb. 15, 1865, to Dec. 15, 1866, when he resigned and Rev. L.

N. Call was elected to succeed him. Rev. Call served as pastor until Feb. 28, 1875, when he resigned and the church was without a pastor until June 16, 1877, when a call was accepted by Rev. William Wilder, who served until June 26, 1881. Rev. L. B. Plumer was the next pastor, and served from Jan. 22, 1882, until May 27, 1883, since which time there has been no pastor. The present house of worship was erected in 1869, at a cost of \$5,000. Its size is 36x58 feet. The officers of the society, in 1883, were: Deacons, Allen Green, C. J. Mott and A. T. Little; clerk and treasurer, G. G. Clemmer. The total membership of the church since organization, has been about 280; the membership in 1883 was 114. A Sabbath school was organized in 1870, and has continued its regular sessions with scarcely an interruption. The first superintendent was G. G. Clemmer. In 1883 the school had an enrollment of 208, and an average attendance of 165. The officers at that time were: Superintendent, G. G. Clemmer; assistant, George E. Higley; librarian, J. W. Clemmer; secretary, James H. Raymond; treasurer, Harry S. Cooper.

SOCIETIES.

Windsor Lodge, K. of P. No. 71, was organized March 31, 1882, by E. H. Hibben with the following charter membership: F. L. Taylor, C. S. Guilford, J. T. McCormick, D. W. Henley, N. W. Beebe, W. A. Church, S. M. Jones, J. B. Gray, E. Harmon, J. H. Neff, John McNeill, J. M. Hemingway, B. S. King, F. W. Sweet, V. B. Pool and S. C. Stephens. The officers of the lodge were: F. L. Taylor, P. C.: N. W. Beebe, C. C.; D. W. Henley,

V. C.; J. M. Hemingway, P.; B. S. King, K. of R. S.; J. B. Gray, M. of F.; C. S. Guilford, M. of E.; S. C. Stephens M. at A.; John McNeill, I. G.; J. H. Neff, O. G. In 1883 the membership was the same as when organized, no deaths having occurred.

Anchor Lodge, No. 191, A. F. & A. M., was granted a dispensation by the grand lodge of the State, March 6, 1866, The first officers were : J. T. Stearns, W. M.; George W. Nash, S. W.; James Thompson, J. W. The charter members were : J. T. Stearns, George W. Nash, James Thompson, H. C. Graves, J. E. Cannam, E. F. Hanks, P. C. Berry, S. M. Jones, J. F. Robbins. Edwin Dustin. Officers in 1883: T. C. McKenzie, W. M.; C. Schabacker, S. W.; John Atkinson, I. W.; M. H. Ross, secretary. The full membership was sixty-eight. The following deaths have occurred: A. D. Benson, July 20, 1881; W. H. Crawford, Dec. 27, 1882; D. P. Maxon, April 10, 1875; J. E. Cannam, Nov. 9, 1870.

Anchor Chapter No. 69, A. F. & A. M., was organized Nov. 25, 1874, with the following named charter members: R. S. Benson, J. T. Stearns, C. W. Benton, F. D. Smith, I. F. White, James Thompson, T. C. McKenzie, W. P. Smith, Daniel Murlin, N. McDonald. The first regular meeting of the chapter was held Dec. 31, 1873. The first officers were: R. S. Renson, high priest; N. McDonald, secretary; James Thompson, king; J. T. Stearns, scribe; D. Murlin, C. H.; C. W. Boutin, P. S.; W. P. Smith, R. A. C.; R. F. White, M. 3d V.; T. C. McKenzie, M. 2d V., F. D. Smith, M. 1st V. Officers in 1883 were: E. S. Patterson, H. P.; C. L. Clock,

king; J. S. Nye, Sr., scribe; C. Schabacker, treasurer; D. W. Henley, secretary; T. C. McKenzie, C H; C. W. Boutin, P. S.; L. P. Hold, R. A. C; R. J. Nye, M. 3d V; M. H. Ross, M. 2d V.; Samuel Boutin, M. 1st V.; W. A. Franklin, S. The total membership of the lodge was fifty-six.

Hampton Lodge, No. 218, I. O. O. F., was chartered by the grand lodge of the State, Oct. 19, 1871. The charter members were: Albert Pickering, George A. Lambert, Robert Jeffers, John Bolton, Charles D. Mattock and M. G. Roger. The first officers were: Albert Pickering, N. G.; Robert Jeffers, V. G.; Charles D. Mtatoock, secretary; M. G. Roger, treasurer. In 1883 the lodge numbered thirty-five, and the officers were: E. C. Keiffer, N. G.; James Allison, V. G.; J. W. Coble, secretary; W. J. Wright, treasurer; J. M. Waite, P secretary; L. Hamilton, R. S. to W. G.; W. A. McDowell, L. S. to W. G.; J. Buckingham, R. S. to V. G.; C. C. Cunningham, L. S. to V. G.; D. C. Malloy, warden; R. Jeffers, conductor; H. Wheeler, R. S. S.; C. Loßs, L. S. S.

J. W. McKenzie, Post No. 81, G. A. R., was organized in June, 1882. It was named in honor of Judge McKenzie, the hero of Altoona, a resident of Hampton. The following is a list of those who were members of the Post in 1883: R. S. Benson, D. W. Dow, C. L. Clock, L. B. Raymond, G. M. Spencer, I. W. Myers, T. C. McKenzie, John Foughty, H. D. Brown, John C. Ferris, E. J. Stonebraker, G. W. Reynolds, W. D. Layton, W. A. Franklin, B. F. Ferris, A. C. Boals, J. Phelps, L. P. Holden, C. W. Boutin, Norman Allen Frank M. Norton, Cyrus Roberts, George Scholian, W. J. Wright, J. W. Bailey, M. H.

Ross, H. H. Wheeler, S. Bailey, J. W. North, Daniel North, Arthur T. Reeve, S. D. Richardson, H. G. Rust, William H. Richards, E. W. Hodges, Fred Reinke, F. F. Argent, O. G. Reeve, W. J. Singer, J. M. McCord, John Vincent, W. C. Horner, Z. Craighton, R. P. LaMore, F. P. Evans, D. Craighton, W. A. Roberts, M. B. Jones, E. A. Norton, R. L. Bird, James Campbell, George Autry, John Low, Joseph Birkfer, W. L. Burres, N. B. Claypool, L. J. Kron, C. A. Baldwin, George Allen, W. W. French, L. Elseffer, J. C. Jones, John Nowell, Dr. J. H. Hutchins, S. A. Bullock, T. H. Rose, R. E. McCrillis, W. T. Adams and Frank B. Marble. Officers of the post : Capt. R. S. Benson, post commander; D. W. Dow, senior vice-commander; F. L. Faatz, junior vice-commander; C. L. Clock, quartermaster; L. B. Raymond, officer of the day; G. M. Spencer, officer of the guard; I. W. Myers, chaplain; T. C. McKenzie, adjutant; John Foughty, sergeant major; H. D. Brown, quartermaster sergeant.

HAMPTON DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.

The admirers of fast horses organized this association at Hampton, in June, 1872, with the following as first officers: D. G. Carbaugh, president; R. S. Benson, secretary; A. N. Minor, treasurer. The first meeting was held on Saturday, June 8, 1872. A number of fast horses were present, and a good time was had. This organization is still in existence.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first public school house erected in Hampton, was a frame building put up in 1859, which stood on Fourth street, on the lot now occupied by William Parr's dwelling. The building was put up by E. A.

Evans and F. A. Denton. The first school was taught by Clara Wyatt in a house which stood on the corner of Second and Reeve streets.

The second school house was built in 1865. It was a stone building located on Reeve street. This building served the town until the fall of 1877, when the new structure was completed, and the first term of school commenced about September 1. This building is a brick edifice, with terra cotta ornamentation, after plans of B. J. Bartlett, of Des Moines. It is 68x72 feet in size, with a tower upon the west side, 16x20 feet. The building is three stories high, with four rooms each, on the first and second floors—the upper story is divided into three rooms, besides a library 12x16 feet. Halls eight feet wide run through the entire building. The tower gave ample room for a staircase without encroaching upon space of the main building, and extends to a height of 100 feet above the ground, adding much to the architectural beauty of the building. A stone tablet, bearing the inscription, "1876—Public School," is placed on the front of the tower. The building accommodates 700 pupils, and together with grounds cost \$20,000. C. W. Bouton & Bro. were the contractors, and while the edifice remains, it will stand as a monument of their labor and skill. The building stands upon a high elevation, between Third and Fourth streets, facing the west. It can be seen at a great distance, and presents an imposing view upon approaching the city from any direction.

Hampton has for many years been noted for its good schools and uncommon interest

maniesed in all educational matters. The first male teacher was S. H. Van Kirk, who was for many years county surveyor. Those who have been principals are: N. Chapman, William N. Davidson, A. D. St. Clair, L. B. Raymond, J. C. Whitney, G. G. Clemmer, M. R. King, Miss Kitchell, Miss O. M. Reeve, L. B. Cary, O. H. Brainerd and Miss O. F. Sweet.

In 1883, the school board consisted of the following named gentlemen: G. G. Clemmer, president; James Raymond, secretary; Arthur Beed, treasurer; H. A. Harriman, M. H. Ross, W. H. Hoxie, L. B. Raymond and Robert Jeffers, directors.

In 1883, there were ten teachers employed in the public schools, one male and nine females. The average attendance was then 350. The average cost of tuition per scholar, for that year, was \$1.43. The value of the school property in Hampton, was then placed at \$17,000, besides apparatus valued at \$225.

CEMETERY.

The first burying ground in Hampton was situated just west of the village, on the south side of Squaw creek. The first body interred, was that of Mrs Howe (or Ryan), who froze to death in the winter of 1856-7.

July 11, 1863, a cemetery association was formed, constitution and by-laws adopted. The first officers elected were: George H. Ingham, president; George Beed, secretary; and J. J. Johnston, treasurer. George H. Ingham, A. Rice, J. J. Johnston, N. McDonald and George Beed, trustees. The society, soon after its organization, purchased two and a half acres of land of Obadiah Smith, for cemetery purposes. A few years later, ten acres

were added, making twelve and one half acres in all. The bodies of all those interred in the old cemetery, were removed to the new. This cemetery is located just northeast of town, on the north bank of Squaw creek, on a beautiful plateau overlooking the city. It contains some fine monuments, among which, is that of the late Judge J. W. McKenzie, which is a mottled granite column, bearing the inscription on one side: *The Hero of Altoona*. That of J. Bobst, is the most costly in the yard.

HAMPTON POSTOFFICE.

During the first few years after the settlement in and about Hampton, mail was obtained at Cedar Falls. Later it was obtained at Maysville, and in 1858 the Hampton postoffice was established with R. F. Piatt as postmaster, the office being kept at the store of James Thompson.

The following is a list of the postmasters who have held the office, giving the date of their appointment: R. F. Piatt, 1858; James Thompson, 1859; George Ryan, 1860; Chauncey Gillett, 1862; Harriett Gillett, 1864; J. T. Stearns, 1866; N. McDonald, 1868; and S. M. Jones, 1871.

The Hampton postoffice was made a money order office in 1869. The first order was issued to Stearns & North, payable to Westphall & Hinds, Dubuque, Iowa; amount, \$50. The first order paid, was to George A. Lambert, of Iowa Falls; amount, \$50.

Stephen M. Jones, postmaster at Hampton, is the pioneer newspaper man of Franklin county. He was born in Essex Co., N. Y., Sept. 8, 1837. His parents, Russell and Amy (Calkin) Jones, came to Johnson Co., Iowa, in 1845. Five years

later they removed to Cedar Rapids, where Mr. Jones subsequently learned the printer's trade and assisted in printing the first copy of the *Progressive Era*, the first newspaper published in Linn county. In 1853, Fred Lyman started the Vinton *Eagle*, the first newspaper published in Benton county, which Mr. Jones assisted in the establishment of, and on which he worked most of the time until his removal to Franklin county, in March, 1859. Immediately after his arrival here he began the publication of the *Franklin Record*, the initial newspaper of the county. He disposed of his interests therein in 1866 and engaged in the dry goods trade. In 1871, he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Jones has been a republican from the outset of his political life. He was married, March 1, 1858, to Adelia Jones, a native of New York. Their children are —Cora, Nettie, Paul and Amy. The second daughter is the wife of Frank P. Morgan, editor of the *Sheffield Press*.

RECORDED PLATS.

The various town plats of Hampton were filed for record as follows:

Hampton proper by James B. Reeve, George Ryan and Harriet Ryan, June 2, 1856. The plat was surveyed by H. P. Allen, county surveyor.

The first addition was made by Chauncy Gillett and Harriet Gillett, June 8, 1857. This was surveyed by A. F. Whitman.

A. L. Kingman's addition was made June 16, 1870.

Beed's first addition was made by George Beed and wife, March 21, 1871; Obadiah Smith, Surveyor.

Beed's second addition was made by George and Amelia Beed, Dec. 8, 1879.

Mott's addition was made by A. M. Mott, June 30, 1880.

INCORPORATION.

Hampton was incorporated in 1871. The first mayor was William Raymond, and S. M. Jones was the first recorder. The following named gentlemen have served as mayor since the place became an incorporated city: William Raymond, 1871; A. Green, 1872; W. B. Vanderver, 1873; Judge North, 1874; T. H. McKenzie, 1875 and 1876; O. B. Harriman, 1877, 1878 and 1879; J. F. Latimer, 1880 and 1881; W. F. Harriman, 1882 and 1883.

The following officers were elected for 1883: W. F. Harriman, mayor; M. A. Ives, recorder; W. F. Weeks, treasurer; N. McDonald, assessor; W. J. Stonebraker, J. W. Johnson, C. W. Boutin, L. P. Holden, T. C. McKenzie and C. Schabacker, councilmen.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This township was one of the three original townships of Franklin county. It then embraced the territory now comprising the townships of Richland, Ross, West Fork, Ingham, Mott, Washington and Marion. At various times changes have been made in the boundaries until it has assumed its present limits, embracing 800 acres on sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, township 92, range 20. The whole of this township is embraced in the incorporate limits of Hampton.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Major L. P. Holden came to Franklin county in August, 1871, settling first at Hampton and four years after going to Sheffield. While there he was engaged

as a real estate broker. He returned to Hampton in 1879, where he has since resided. He is proprietor of 680 acres of land, 640 of which is located near Sheffield. He was born in Rutland Co., Vt., July 14, 1835, and is son the of Phineas H. and Betsy (Parker) Holden. His parents removed to Will Co., Ill., in 1836, where he was reared and educated in the common schools, chiefly. His education was completed at the Davenport college. April 21, 1861, he enlisted in company F, 20th Illinois Volunteers, going out as orderly sergeant, and serving as such for sixteen months, when he was discharged for promotion in the 88th, known as the 2d Board of Trade regiment, where he was appointed captain of company E, and in August, 1864, promoted to the rank of major. He served until the close of the war in 1865, and was in action at Fredericktown, Mo., Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, in the Atlanta campaign, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville and in many minor engagements. In politics he was originally a Douglas democrat, and has always adhered to the principles of the democratic party. He is a Mason, and belongs to the Chapter; is also a Knight Templar. While home on a furlough in March, 1865, he was married to Lotta Reynolds, a native of Illinois. They have three children living—Birdie R., Cora E. and an infant. After the war he was appointed assistant revenue assessor of Chicago and held that post for nearly six years. He is a member of the city council of Hampton.

W. H. Hoxie, agriculturalist and stock farmer, settled at Hampton in 1870, where

he has since pursued his present vocation. He was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Nov 3, 1831. In 1844 his parents came west to Lake Co., Ill., he accompanying them. He afterward established himself at Baraboo, Wis., removing in 1854 to Grundy Co., Iowa. In 1855 he settled in Butler county, where he was occupied in farming. In 1863 he came first to Franklin county, and located in Ingham township, remaining there seven years previous to his final settlement at Hampton. He was married in 1859 to Elsie Babcock, a native of Illinois. They have ten children—Dwight, Frank, Edith, William, Arthur, Fred, Annie, George, Luu and Bess.

D. C. Mallory came to Franklin county in 1876, and located in Reeve township. Five years later he purchased a farm in Washington township and has since devoted his means and energies to stock raising, in which enterprise he is among the leading men in the county. He was born in Vermilion Co., Ill., March 14, 1837. His parents located soon after in Stephenson county, and there Mr. Mallory reached man's estate. He attended the public schools and completed his education at Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris, Ill. After leaving school, he engaged in teaching until 1864, when he enlisted in company K, 46th Illinois Infantry. He served until August, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He then engaged in farming in LaFayette Co., Wis., until he settled in Franklin county, as stated. Mr. Mallory is a member of the M. E. Church at Hampton. He was married in 1860 to Miss E. A. Hutchinson. Three children are living—Edgar A., Eugene H. and Benjamin H.

L. S. Lathrop was born in Susquehanna Co., Penn., Jan. 7, 1830. He is the son of Zebadiah and Maria (Thatcher) Lathrop. His father was a native of Connecticut and his mother of Vermont. In 1851, the family removed to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and in 1855 settled on section 17, Mott township, Franklin county, where the son, L. S., entered a farm. He built a log house and broke ten acres the first season.

In 1873, he came into Hampton where he has since resided, and for the past four years has had charge of the cemetery grounds at Hampton. He has been married twice. His first wife was Maria Keinnel. She bore him one child, Effie, now the wife of Ira Fay. Mrs. Lathrop died in 1871. His second wife was Sopnia Wauld. They were married in 1873, and have one child—Myrtie.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

INGHAM TOWNSHIP.

Ingham comprises congressional township 92, range 19 west, and is in the eastern tier of townships. It was detached from Washington township in 1858. George H. Ingham of Granville, Ohio, was among the first settlers, and to him the township is indebted for its name. The township, as bounded in 1883, contained over 23,040 acres, of which but a very small proportion was waste land. It is well supplied with water, the West Fork of the Cedar River running diagonally to the southeast, across the northeastern part of the township. Three creeks, flowing from the west and south, form a junction on the farm of D. W. Mott and flow across the entire town, under the name of the South Fork of the Cedar River. In addition to these creeks, are numerous living springs of pure water, making the township well adapted to stock raising, which is the principal in-

dustry. The Dubuque & Dakota railroad passes through the southern part of the township, and Hansell Station, on section 29, affords a good shipping point for the large amount of stock annually supplied by Ingham township. The soil is very rich and productive. The only timber in the township is found along the streams, amounting in all to about five sections. This township is one of the most beautiful in the county, as well as most valuable. Nearly every farm has a large amount seeded to clover and timothy which yield two prolific crops annually. There are over twenty-five farmers in the township, who keep from 50 to 500 head of cattle, some of which are being fed throughout the entire year.

In 1883, there was more stock being raised, fed and shipped from Ingham than from any other township in the county. The Mott Bros., D. W. and Albert M.,

were perhaps the largest dealers, feeding from 300 to 500 head the year round; their corn bill alone in the month of July that year was over \$100 per day.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in the township was David Allen, who located in the northeastern corner, in the timber along the West Fork of the Cedar river, afterwards known as Allen's Grove. He came in the spring of 1854, with a large family. His son, Jonathan Allen, located on section 1, afterward owned by John Meahan. The same year John R. Hartgraves located in the southeastern part of the township, making an entry of 160 acres of land on section 25.

John R. Hartgraves settled in Iowa in 1847, in Johnson county, and after living there seven years he went to Butler county in 1853. In August of the same year he settled where he has since resided, in Ingham township. His claim included land on each side of the creek, and afforded some of the finest timber in the county. It seems that human nature was in some respects similar to its present exhibit, as it is reported that much valuable timber was stolen in the early days. When Mr. Hartgraves settled in this county, Cedar Rapids was the nearest milling point and market place. He was born in North Carolina, Oct. 11, 1824. His father died when he was three years old, and the mother and three of her sons went to southern Indiana. Mr. Hartgraves there learned the trade of a tanner, at which he labored until the year of his removal to Iowa. He was married to Sina Ann Stacy, Aug. 13, 1843. They have had nine children—David, who died in the army;

Nicholas T., John R., Peter, Solomon T., George, Elizabeth Jane, Almeda and Olive Caroline. Peter Hartgraves was the first child born in Ingham township. Mr. Hartgraves was the first road supervisor, and has been school director ten years.

Joseph Riddle settled on section 25, in 1854, where he lived about twelve years and then removed to Missouri.

David Allen, the first settler in Ingham township, came to Wapello Co., Iowa, in 1849, and in the spring of 1854, settled in Ingham township in the grove which bears his name. His claim of land is now owned by John Gourley. The early records of the Allen family show a picture of pioneer privations and hardships common to all settlers in a hitherto unpeopled region. Mr. Allen was born in 1804, in North Carolina. His father's family removed to Indiana in 1814, and thence to Kentucky, where David remained eight years and then located in Putnam Co., Ind., which was his residence until he came to Iowa. Mr. Allen was married May 10, 1827, to Nancy Hogan, of Kentucky. They had twelve children, nine of whom are living—William, John, James, Esther, Wesley, Clark, Marion, Jane and Leland. Six of these are in Iowa and one each in Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Allen reside with their son, James W.

James W. Allen came to Iowa when a lad of twelve years, accompanying his parents to Wapello county, in 1849, and thence to Bremer county. In 1854, they settled in the northeastern part of Ingham township, at what became known as Allen's grove. Mr. Allen was born in Putnam Co., Ind., July 8, 1835. The Allen

family were the first settlers in the town of Ingham, fixing their residence as before stated. Mr. Allen enlisted in the fall of 1864, in company H, 15th Iowa Infantry, and was with Sherman on his noted march to the sea. He was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, Aug. 6, 1865, and returned to his home in Franklin county, where he has since been engaged in farming on section 16. He was married Sept 10, 1857, to Susannah Harlan, of Butler county. Seven of their ten children are living—Sarah, Oscar, Ruth, Charles, Esther, Minnie and Ida Jane. Mrs. Allen died April 25, 1883, after suffering eight years, from a cancer. Both parents were members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Allen has always acted with the democratic party and has held the office of trustee and other minor positions.

Benjamin Jones, a pioneer of Franklin county, came here with his father and brother in 1854, and together, they entered 320 acres of land in Geneva township, beside buying eighty acres of school land. Mr. Jones, Sr., remained a resident of Geneva until his death in February, 1882. Benjamin Jones bought eighty acres of land in Ingham township in 1879, and removed hither in 1881. His land is located on section 35, and valued at \$30 per acre. Mr. Jones was married, in 1845, to Sarah Thorp of Delaware Co., Ind. She was born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1821, and removed to Indiana in 1831. Mr. Jones was born in West Virginia in 1813. His father, Jabin Jones, was born in Virginia in 1792. His mother, Mary (Llewellyn) Jones, was a native of Pennsylvania. They moved to Indiana in 1834, and bought land in Delaware county. While residing there,

Mr. Jones learned the trade of carpenter, which he pursued several years. His household includes eight children—Beersheba, William H., Alexander, Nancy, Andrew, Samuel, Emeline and Amanda. Two children are deceased. Alexander was a soldier for the Union, and enlisted in company H, 32d Iowa Infantry, and served through the war. The homestead farm is under the management of Andrew, third son.

George H. Ingham came from Ohio in 1855, and located on the northeast quarter of section 32. He remained until 1863, when he engaged in trade, at Hampton, with William G. Beed; he afterward returned to his farm and finally sold it to C. J. Mott, in 1866, and returned to Ohio.

Among others who came in 1855, were Isaac Stover, who settled at Allen's grove; Isaac Grandin, and a Mr. Jones, who was buried in a well in Butler county, in 1857. John Staley also came the same year, locating on the place afterward owned by James Anway.

In 1856, a number of settlers came in, among whom were: Loren Cooley, Simon Selix and Lemuel Armstrong. Mr. Cooley remained a few years and went to Kansas.

Lemuel Armstrong, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Ingham township, Franklin Co., Iowa. He was born in Armstrong Co., Penn., July 12, 1808. His father was a farmer, and Lemuel engaged in the same occupation and rafting on the rivers of Pennsylvania. He removed to Ashland Co., Ohio, and from there to Wyandot county, where he gave his energies to clearing off a farm in the backwoods. Overwork injured his health and he resolved to leave Ohio and seek a place

more favorable for farming. In the fall of 1855 he removed to Linn Co., Iowa, and remained there until the next spring, when he came to Franklin county. He first located on the bottom lands south of Hartgrave's creek, on section 35. In July, 1857, the bottom lands were overflowed to the depth of several feet, caused by the bursting of a cloud. The crops were all destroyed along the creek bottoms. The water came into his house above the window sills. The family had just finished breakfast and had barely time to escape from the rushing waters to higher land east of the house, and before reaching the elevation the horses had to swim. From Monday until Wednesday the house was filled with water. This convinced Mr. Armstrong that the low land was not the safest place during a freshet and he removed to higher land on the north of the creek. After two or three years he located on section 16, where he lived until his death, which occurred May 29, 1880. Mr. Armstrong's wife was Mary J. Anderson of Ashland Co., Ohio, who survived him two years, and who died, Aug. 16, 1882. There were six children, five of whom are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong were members of the Presbyterian Church and for a number of years he was an elder in that Church. He was a republican in politics; had held nearly all the township offices, and was postmaster of Menzie postoffice at the time it was discontinued.

Merrill Armstrong, son of Lemuel Armstrong, was born in Ingham township, Franklin Co., Iowa, Sept. 24, 1857, and has been a life-long resident of this county. Since the death of his father, Merrill has conducted the home farm which consists

of eighty acres of productive land. His brother, Curtis Armstrong, was a member of company H, 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and died in 1868 of consumption, contracted while in the service.

Simon Selix, residing on section 13, to which he moved in 1856, is the son of David and Cecelia (Fletcher) Selix, natives of the Blue Ridge Mountains, from which they removed in 1806 to Muskingum Co., Ohio, where Simon was born, Jan. 1, 1818, and where the father died in 1858. In 1845, Mr. Selix moved to Bureau Co., Ill., and the following year to Whiteside county, where he engaged in farming and carpentering until 1856, when he came to Franklin county, where he has since made his home. In 1872 he erected a good frame house, which was destroyed by fire, with most of its contents, March 11, 1873. This disaster made it necessary for him to again occupy the log house, which had been his home so many years. March 4, 1841, he married Diantha H., a daughter of Justus and Diantha Hall, of Morgan Co., Ohio. They have had thirteen children, nine of whom are living—Justus H., David F., George H., William H., Eleanor E., James N., Cecelia D., Mary S. and Julia A. They are members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. Selix is a good citizen.

David F. Selix is the son of Simon and Diantha (Hall) Selix, who were among the pioneer settlers of Ingham township. The family, including father, mother and five children, settled in Franklin Co., Iowa, in 1856. David Selix was born in Whiteside Co., Ill., Jan. 16, 1847. He attended the first schools of this township, and, at twenty years of age, went to Kansas, where he found employment near

Fort Scott for one year, when he took a claim in Labette county. He remained there four years and then came back to Franklin county. Six months later he returned to Kansas, where he remained about eighteen months, and returned permanently to Franklin county and bought 120 acres of first-class land on section 12, Ingham township. Nearly all his land is now under the plow, and he is making rapid improvements of various kinds. He was married in March, 1881, to May Hanna, who was born in Wisconsin. Her parents came from Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Selix have two children—Sheridan, born Dec. 18, 1881, and an infant daughter, Winnafred C., born April 5, 1883. Mr. Selix is a republican in politics.

The following year, 1857, a few settlers located, among whom was Nathan Moore, who was killed by lightning in 1879, while at a school board meeting, on section 16.

The township did not settle very rapidly until after the war, when its development was enhanced very much by the construction of railroads through the county.

John Meehan was born in the county of Sligo, Ireland, June 22, 1825, and was with his father on the farm until sixteen, when he entered the Queen's service as a member of the Irish constabulary, and served six years. At the expiration of that time he resigned and came to America, to better his circumstances. He landed in New York, in 1846, came to the Indiana, settling in La Porte county. After living there about six years, he purchased a farm in Porter county and remained

there until 1860, when he removed to Franklin Co., Iowa, and located on section 1, Ingham township. At that time Cedar Falls was the nearest market place, distant about fifty miles. In 1862 Mr. Meehan enlisted in company H, 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served through two years of the hardest service. While at Fort Pillow he received an injury by being crushed on a heavy army wagon. After being in the hospital six months, he was discharged for disability, and now draws a pension. He has never received the full use of his arms. Since the war he has followed farming, and now has 160 acres of land on section 1. Mr. Meehan married Louise Ann Dillingham, of Cherry Valley, Ill., at her father's house in Cerro Gordo county, April 14, 1869. They have six children—Mary, Edward, Bartley, Louisa, Ida and James. Mr. Meehan has been director of the school district for twelve years. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church in Dougherty township, Cerro Gordo county.

James Anway is one of the earliest settlers of Ingham township. He came to Howard Co., Iowa, in 1856, where he took a claim of 160 acres, upon which he lived five years, then exchanged for his present home. He occupies the farm taken by John Staley, one of the earliest settlers of this township. Mr. Anway was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Aug. 14, 1814. His parents were natives of New York, and were among the pioneers of Ohio, where they engaged in farming and where James remained until emigrating to Iowa. He was married in 1837 to Caroline Odle, who died in 1866, leaving eleven children. He

was again married in 1868 to Nancy M. Watkins, of Franklin county, who has borne him six children, five of whom are living—Caroline, James, Nathan, Lorendo and Freddie. Mr. Anway has held the office of trustee. His son, W. H., has a blacksmith shop at Hansell, which trade he acquired by his own effort, and is doing a successful business.

James Trindle has been a resident of Franklin county since 1862. He exchanged a farm of ninety acres in Wisconsin for 320 acres of land in Ingham township and \$500 in cash. Immediately on his settlement here, with the assistance of his eldest son, then sixteen years of age, he broke sixty-five acres, and the following year, harvested 800 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of corn and 100 bushels of potatoes. He has now one of the most productive farms in the township. Mr. Trindle is one of five brothers, all living, who have, unaided, made their lives successful. All contributed to the support of the family until after the age of twenty-one. One lives in Pennsylvania; two are in railroad business in Indiana and one is in Iowa. Mr. Trindle, of this sketch, was born in Fairfield, Westmoreland county, Aug. 24, 1823. William and Agnes (McCurdy) Trindle were natives of the same county. The paternal descent is Scotch; the mothers ancestors were Irish. At ten years of age, James began life as a driver on a canal, and continued until old enough to fill a more important place. After two years as a laborer, he was made a captain, and two years later bought a boat which he sold the following year, and was then employed by the Pennsylvania & Ohio

Co., as captain of a boat plying between Pittsburg and Johnstown. Tired of life on a canal, he began a mercantile career at Bolivar, which he maintained two years and relinquished on account of poor health. He went, in October, 1854, to Dodge Co., Wis., where he spent eight years in farming, and then removed to Iowa. He built his fine residence in the fall of 1879. He was married, Dec. 24, 1846, to Margaret Baird, of Westmoreland Co., Penn. Her parents were settlers of Derry township, and owned an immense tract of land. Mr. and Mrs. Trindle had eight children, all of whom grew to maturity. Two are now dead. Those living are—George W., Jane A., Sarah O., John F., Julia F. and Mary E. Mrs. Trindle died, June 20, 1880, and was buried in Union Ridge Cemetery, Butler county. Mr. Trindle was married July 4, 1881, to Mrs. Maria Hilliker. She was born in the State of New York and settled in the territory of Wisconsin. Her first husband, E. J. Hilliker, came to Iowa in 1867, and died in Ingham township in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Trindle are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Trindle is a republican in politics and has served four years as justice of the peace.

W. K. Tucker, a prominent farmer of Ingham township, was born in Windham Co., Conn., April 16, 1826. His father was from Rhode Island and was a shoemaker. The son worked in the cotton mills of Connecticut until 1858, when he went to La Salle Co., Ill., and one year later removed to Lee county in the same State. He came to Franklin county in November, 1865, and began with 160 acres of land in Ingham township, and at

once entered upon its improvements. He hauled the lumber for his house from Aplington. The roads were in such a state that they were compelled to unload their three wagons five times and carry their lumber through sloughs. Mr. Tucker now owns 320 acres of land and has eighty head of stock and 150 sheep. Mr. Tucker is the only farmer in Ingham who raises sheep profitably. He was married in 1849 to Mary A. Cogswell of Brooklyn, Windham Co., Conn. They have five children—William C., born Feb. 14, 1850; Charles, born Nov. 20, 1855; Edward H., born Oct. 8, 1858; Ralph E., born July 24, 1868, and Ellen M., born March 24, 1852. All the children are living with or near their parents, with the exception of the youngest daughter, who is the wife of Mr. Bell, of Wright Co., Iowa. Mr. Tucker is a democrat in politics.

Jacob Woodley, one of the leading farmers of Ing am township, purchased eighty acres of school land on section 16, in 1864, while on a prospecting tour through Iowa. In 1865, he sold his farm in Wisconsin and removed to his present home. He is the son of John and Mary (Rogers) Woodley, who were early settlers in Lycoming Co., Penn., where Jacob was born Jan. 18, 1837, the father being of Dutch descent, the mother a native of England. The father's occupation was lumbering, but he also ran a saw-mill, to which business Jacob was brought up. In 1847, the family moved to Lodi, Columbia Co., Wis., where Jacob engaged in farming and lumbering until he removed to Franklin Co., Iowa. His first residence here was a log house 13x17 feet. In 1878, he built a fine new residence. July 3, 1857, he was mar-

ried at Lodi to Sarah Menzie. Her parents were natives of New York, settling in Wisconsin in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Woodley have had eleven children, seven of whom are living—Robert, Richard, Ida Jane, John, Jacob, Frank and Lilly. Mrs. Woodley is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Mr. Wooley is a successfull farmer, and regarded as a good citizen. He takes a lively interest in the affairs of the township. In politics he is a republican.

Oscar A. Chambers came to the township in 1866. He was born near Fremont, Sandusky Co., Ohio, Oct. 25, 1845. He accompanied his father, B. S. Chambers, to Bureau Co., Ill., and subsequently went to Kansas. They started to drive from there, Dec. 18, 1865, and arrived in Polk Co., Iowa, January 1. Their trip was one of considerable hardship and disaster. In crossing an icy hill, one of the horses fell and slipped backward down the hill, and it became necessary to unload the wagon and carry the articles over by hand. The same thing happened the next day, Mr. Chambers being dragged down the hill under the wagon, nearly losing his life. He came to Franklin county in 1866, and has lived in Ingham township ever since, excepting three years, in which he was operating as a merchant at Dumont. He disposed of his business there in October, 1881, and has since lived on the farm. In 1882, he made a trip to the Red river country, but was not pleased with the outlook. Mr. Chambers was married June 9, 1870, to Cinderella Cecilia Dearmoun, of Butler county. Her father is one of the oldest settlers in this part of Iowa. Mr. and

Mrs. Chambers have had four children. Those living are—Arthur E., Nellie M. and Hattie I. The parents belong to the M. E. Church. Mr. Chambers has officiated in several local offices.

Orlando Hilliker, agriculturist and stock farmer, was born in Dodge Co., Wis., May 28, 1847. His father, Ellis Hilliker, was a native of the State of New York, and a pioneer of Wisconsin. He came to Ingham township with his family, consisting of his wife, two sons and a daughter, in 1867. He bought a fine farm of 200 acres, in 1877, which is the property now owned by Orlando Hilliker, who is making a speciality of stock, and now has fifty-nine head of fine graded cattle. He was married, in 1870, to Merceena Smith, whose parents still reside in Ingham. They are natives of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Hilliker have had six children, five of whom are living—Ida, Flora, Etta, Freddie and Effie. Ellis died in 1876. The parents are members of the Church of the United Brethren. Mr. Hilliker is president of the school board.

Edward Burnham became a resident of Floyd Co., Iowa, in 1867, and the following year settled where he now resides in Ingham township. He was born in Windsor Co., Vt., Feb. 14, 1819. His parents, Frederick and Hannah (Mason) Burnham, were also natives of the green-mountain State. The father, who was a carpenter, was killed when his son was about two years old, by falling from the ridge of a saw-mill, on the rocks beneath. The mother died five years later. When seventeen Edward went to Rutland, and engaged in farming until 1845, when he removed to Cook Co., Ill., where he rented

a farm. He lived in the counties of McHenry and Cook until after the war. Mr. Burnham enlisted from DuPage county, in company A, 52d Illinois Volunteers in the fall of 1861. He served one year and was discharged for physical disability, for which he has since drawn a pension. He was married in 1843 to Mary Rollins. She died in Floyd county in 1867, leaving two children. The second wife of Mr. Burnham was Mrs. Prudence M., widow of Thomas Lewis. She was born in Ohio, in 1831, and had two children—Samuel C. and Alfred B. Lewis. The only child of Mr. Burnham now living is Emma C. Remembrance H., eldest son, served through the war in the 12th Illinois Cavalry, and was under fire in some of the severest engagements of the war. He was wounded once and had a horse killed under him. Edward Royal, his youngest son, was born, Oct. 16, 1849, in Cook Co., Ill., and died in that county, Feb. 26, 1855. Mr. Burnham has always been a republican in politics and is a zealous member of the M. E. Church, having been connected with it for forty years. He has been leader ten years, also exhorter sixteen years.

Lyman Hall is a native of Knox Co., Ohio, born in March, 1853. His parents, Norman and Betsy (Bell) Hall, were among the early settlers of Knox county, from which they removed to Bureau Co., Ill., where the father died in 1876. Lyman passed his youth on the farm in Bureau county, and when the rebellion broke out, enlisted, but on account of lameness in his left arm, was rejected. In 1867 he came to Franklin Co., Iowa, remained through the winter and returned to Illi-

nois. The following May he came to Iowa again, returning that fall. He remained in Illinois for two years, then came to reside in Franklin Co., Iowa. He bought eighty acres of land of his uncle, Simon Selix, and has improved the place, until he has now a fine home, surrounded with all the comforts of life. In 1858, Mr. Hall married Lucina Ellen Brotherton, whose parents were among the first settlers in Franklin county. Mr. Brotherton died, April 25, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are the parents of two children—Norman Hall and Leona Adell. In politics, he is a republican. Himself and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

T. W. Bailey, farmer, settled where he now resides in Ingham township, on section 24, in 1869. He came first to Iowa in February, 1866, and selected a farm at Jamison's Grove, Butler county, where he resided three years. He was born near Danbury, Fairfield Co., Conn., May 13, 1836. His parents, George W. and M. E. (Bearss) Bailey, were natives of Connecticut, and in 1844, went to Ohio and settled in Catawba Island. The father was a graduate of West Point and held the rank of lieutenant. The paternal grandsire of Mr. Bailey was a soldier of the war of 1812, and his great-grandfather was a patriot of the revolution. In 1857, Mr. Bailey left Ohio and engaged in farming in Bureau Co. Ill., where he remained ten years. Mr. Bailey was married Nov. 20, 1860, to Mary L., daughter of B. S. Chambers, of Bureau Co., Ill. Their son, Edwin Wheeler Bailey, was born Jan. 11, 1868, in Butler Co., Iowa. Mr. and Mr. Bailey are members of the Methodist Church. He is now class leader and pres-

ident of the board of trustees of the Union Ridge Methodist Church. He has been justice of the peace and also school director. He owns eighty acres of fine land.

W. Wilkins emigrated to Butler Co., Iowa, April, 1866. Feb. 14, 1869, he purchased his present home on section 12, from Wesley Allen, who was a pioneer. His farm contains eighty acres, valued at \$30 per acre. He was born in Herefordshire, England, Oct. 4, 1829. At the age of eight, he hired to a neighbor and has since worked for himself. When twenty-two, he went to Staffordshire and farmed ten years. He emigrated to America in 1851, landing in New York, where he remained a few weeks, then removed to Mauch Chunk, Penn. In 1854, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, from there to Iowa. He married Mrs. Mary E. Davis, a widow, born in South Wales, in 1830, and who emigrated, with her two brothers, to America, in 1848. They have had two children, neither of whom are living. They are members of the Union Ridge M. E. Church. Politically, he is a republican.

Gifford Mickel came to his present home in Ingham township, Franklin county, in the fall of 1869. He was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1823. His parents were Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Wiley) Mickel, who were natives of the Mohawk valley. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812. At the age of seventeen Gifford learned the blacksmith trade at Florida, Montgomery Co., N. Y. He followed his trade in that place for three years, then went to Ogle Co., Ill., and located near Dixon, where he followed farming in summer and his trade in the

winter, until 1862, when he removed to Clarksville, Iowa. He purchased land east of that place and carried on farming and blacksmithing until 1869 when he came to his present home. He built his shop on his own place, which was the first blacksmith shop in Ingham township. He built his shop on Union Ridge in 1875, and in 1878 moved it to its present location on section 1. Mr. Mickel is an industrious, enterprising man and has all the work he can do, as a blacksmith. In September, 1842, he married Lavinia Sperry, of Ogle Co., Ill. Her parents were from Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Mickel have had twelve children, eight of whom are living—Annie, Elizabeth, Henrietta, Gifford, Lavinia, Henry, Emma and Owen. The parents are members of the M. E. Church at Union Ridge, and Mr. Mickel has been an officer in the Church ever since he became a member. He commenced the first Sunday school at Allen's grove and has lived to see a large class grow up there. In politics, Mr. Mickel is a democrat.

J. T. Gans, a prosperous farmer of Ingham township, made his first acquaintance with Iowa when he was a youth of eighteen, bringing two teams and remaining three months. In 1876, he came to the township of Ingham as a permanent resident, and now owns 120 acres of land which he values at \$25 per acre. He intends devoting his entire time and attention to stock-raising, of which he is now establishing the foundation. He was born in Green Co., Wis., June 23, 1851. His parents were Joseph and Sarah (Rodrick) Gans. They were natives of Pennsylvania

and pioneers of Green county. Mr. Gans was married in the spring of 1869, to Florence Brown, of Green Co., Wis. She was daughter of a pioneer of her native county; her father moved from Ohio to Wisconsin, in 1845. Belle, aged nine and Mozelle, aged four years, are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Gans. Mr. Gans is a democrat in political faith; is at present a justice of the peace, and is director and secretary of the school board of his district.

L. Reed located in 1871. He was born in Northumberland Co., Penn, Nov. 2, 1834. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Chrissinger) Reed, pioneers of Pennsylvania. Mr. Reed's father was a farmer and miller. The family removed to Marion Co., Ohio in 1844, and located on a farm. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Reed set out on a prospecting tour through Indiana and Illinois, laboring on the route as circumstances or inclination dictated. He was married in 1859, to Eliza Johnson, of Marion Co., Ohio, and went to Indiana, locating near Bourbon, Marshall county, where he lived five years. There Mr. Reed enlisted, but was rejected because of a slight lameness. He came to Franklin Co., Iowa, in the fall of 1869, and two years after secured his present farm. He owns 171 acres of land which he values at \$4,275 in the aggregate. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are members of the Brethren Church. Seven of their ten children are living—John F., David F., Margaret A., Rosetta, Melinda I., Catherine and Ida May. Mr. Reed came to Iowa with good health and determination to make his life-work successful as his capital stock. He bought land on credit, and has accumulated a fine

property. He built a good residence in 1881, which is an ornament to his farm. He is raising stock to some degree and has forty head of cattle. He has held several local offices.

Frank Barry, a leading stock farmer of Ingham township, was born in Green Co., Wis., Aug. 13, 1850. His parents, Edmund and Elizabeth (Kirby) Barry, are natives of Ireland. The father served five years in the English army. They came to America and located in Green Co., Wis., about 1845, where Mr. Barry, Sr., is still living where he originally settled. Frank Barry remained at home engaged in stock-raising until May 1869, when he came to Franklin county. His aggregate capital when he arrived was a pony, a saddle and \$30 in money. Associated with his brother William, he bought land on section 10, Ingham township, and, in 1873, they sold and came to their present location, where they commenced operations in stock as a specialty. Their herd numbered 100 head of cattle as a nucleus. In 1882, the sales of Barry Bros. amounted to \$33,000. The firm remained intact until July, 1882, since which Frank Barry has managed the farm which includes 560 acres. In 1882, the yield from the farm was 7,000 bushels of corn and 1,400 bushels of oats. The place contains three living springs of water, making it peculiarly advantageous for stock purposes. Mr. Barry buys young stock and feeds for the market, holding about 200 head of cattle and 200 hogs. Mr. Barry was married, Oct. 6, 1881, to Katie Shehan, at Monroe, Wis. She was born in New

York and her parents were early pioneers of Wisconsin.

Samuel Bailey settled in Chickasaw Co., Iowa, in 1866, and the next year moved to Bremer county, where he remained two years and then came to Franklin county in 1869. He bought 106 acres of land in Ingham township, to which he has added until he is now proprietor of 274 acres of first class land, all under cultivation, and devoted to a considerable extent to stock raising. Mr. Bailey was born in Green Co., Wis., Sept. 26, 1842. His father was a native of Georgia, and his mother was born in Virginia. They settled in Green county among the pioneers of Wisconsin. Mr. Bailey enlisted, April 5, 1862, in company B, 18th Wisconsin Infantry, under Captain Jackson. He served three years and was at Shiloh, where his regiment went into the engagement with 900 men and but 300 responded to roll call when the battle was over. He was at Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg and Mission Ridge, and in all the campaigns where his regiment was in action up to April, 1864. He was then detailed at Huntsville, Ala., as teamster of headquarters, department and served through Sherman's campaign. He was discharged at Goldsboro, North Carolina, April 5, 1865. At Jackson his company was under the enemy's cross fire, and of thirty-three men, eleven fell within three minutes. Mr. Bailey went through the war without a scratch. He was married, March 8, 1866, to Phebe Devon, a native of Michigan, born Oct. 27, 1844. Her parents afterward removed to Wisconsin, where her mother still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have two sons—Em-

ery, born in Bremer county, Sept. 8, 1868, and Wellington, born in Franklin county, Nov. 9, 1873.

R. Woodley, farmer, was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., June 13, 1832. His father was a farmer, and, in the fall of 1845, moved to Columbia Co., Wis., where Mr. Woodley lived until 1869, when he removed to Iowa. He worked for the Wisconsin Stage Company from 1851 to 1861, and had become the owner of forty acres of land in Wisconsin which he sold, and bought eighty acres in Ingham township, where he has since resided. He was married, Jan. 31, 1863, to Jane Darling, born Sept. 10, 1843, in Washington Co., Vt. She came with her parents to Wisconsin in 1855, and in 1871, moved to Clayton Co., Iowa, where her father still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Woodley have had eight children born to them—Clara, the eldest, died May 29, 1868; Cora, Hattie, Frankie, Myrtie, Jane, Julia and Freddie are the names of those living. Mr. Woodley was drafted into the army, in the fall of 1863, but became exempt by paying \$300.

G. H. Minert came to Hampton, Iowa, in the fall of 1870, where he lived two years. He then rented his present farm and three years later purchased it. The farm contains 160 acres, all under cultivation, being well supplied with water, one spring especially having a great flow and is never failing. He devotes his time to farming. He is the son of Henry and Nancy (Riley) Minert, natives of Ohio, and early settlers of Vermilion Co., Ind., where G. H. was born Feb. 20, 1833. In 1844, they emigrated to Green Co., Wis., where the parents still live and are en-

gaged in farming. G. H. remained with his parents until removing to Iowa. In 1868, he went to Montana by way of the Missouri river, to Fort Benton, and from thence to Helena by stage, proceeding to Salt Lake City on horseback, where with two companions he crossed the range, bringing up at Cheyenne, where was the Union Pacific railway. In September, 1857, he married Frances Gasper, of Green Co., Wis., a native of Virginia. They have a family of seven children, six of whom are living—Oscar, Frank, Edith, Martha, Arthur and Guy. Mrs. Minert died July 10, 1877, and is buried at Hampton. Mr. Minert has been assessor, road supervisor and school director. He is a republican in politics, and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity twenty years.

George Sutton came to Franklin county in June, 1870. He was born in Derbyshire, England, Sept. 12, 1829. His father, John Sutton, was a stone cutter, and in 1842 emigrated to America. The family lived in Columbia Co., N. Y., one year, and in June, 1843, moved to Dodge Co., Wis. He remained on his father's farm until after he was twenty-one, and then learned the carpenter's trade at Chicago and Rockford, Ill., working in the latter place for eight years, after which he moved to Chicago, where he worked at his trade for three years and then returned to Dodge Co., Wis., purchased a farm, and remained there until 1869, when he came to Iowa, arriving in Franklin county in June, 1870. He married Margaret McAfee, Feb. 13, 1859. She is of Scotch and English parentage, but was born in Ireland. She came to

America about 1853. They have three sons. George B. was born in Wisconsin in 1861; Franklin L. was born in Chicago in 1864, and Albert Grant, born in this county in 1872. The eldest son is married to Mary Alice Dearmoun, and lives on his father's farm. The parents are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Sutton has been township trustee, and has held the various school offices; for the past three years he has been township clerk. In politics he is a republican.

James Lefever came to Franklin county in 1870, and bought ninety-four acres of land. He now owns 188 acres, nearly all of which is under cultivation. He built his present residence in 1873. He is chiefly engaged in the raising of stock, and has now thirty-six head of cattle, 100 hogs and ten milch cows. He sells his cream at the Hampton creamery. In 1877 he went to Wexford Co., Mich., where he was interested in farming and lumbering. He remained eighteen months and returned to Iowa. He was married July 4, 1867, in Grant Co., Wis., to Clara, daughter of William Carroll, a resident of Franklin county. Mr. and Mrs. Lefever have six children—Adelbert, Guy, Carroll, Orland, Ida and Etta. The parents are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Lefever has been president and secretary of the school board, and has also held the office of road supervisor. He is a republican in politics. Mr. Lefever was born Sept. 6, 1844 in Lancaster Co., Penn. His father, Abram Lefever, was a farmer in that county and when his son was two years of age, the family moved to the vicinity of Erie. Mr. Lefever moved to

Grant Co., Wis., in 1865, and became the owner of fifty acres of land.

G. W. Burns is one of the successful farmers of Ingham township. He came in 1872 and has since resided on section 22, where he owns 160 acres of land and has most pleasant surroundings. He is the son of James and Lavinia (Mead) Burns, and was born at Fitchville, Huron Co., Ohio, Nov. 15, 1843. His father was a carpenter. G. W. received such an education as the common schools could at that time give. In 1862 he went to work for the United States government, putting up telegraph lines. He was with a party whose business was to run lines over battlefields, after the army. After serving in this capacity for two years he was taken sick and returned home, where he engaged in farming until 1872, when he came to Franklin county. He began to improve his farm as soon as he arrived and camped out while he was breaking.

In 1879, he set out an orchard which is now one of the best in Franklin county, having 500 trees, with seventeen varieties of apples. Among them are the Hass, Duchess of Oldenburg, Plum Cider, Red Astrakan, Walbridge, Tolman Sweet, Famous and Ben Davis. He has 200 crab apple trees, and a fine variety of grapes, plums and other fruit. By good cultivation and care Mr. Burns has demonstrated the practicability of fruit growing in Franklin county. Mr. Burns was married at Fairfield, Huron Co., Ohio, to Susan Newton, Dec. 25, 1871. Mrs. Burns is of English descent, her family being early settlers of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Burns have five children—Julia, Clarissa, Eliza-

beth, William and Ezra. The parents are members of the M. E. Church.

J. Darling was born in Waterbury, Vt., Oct. 21, 1838. His parents, Moses and Almira (Braley) Darling, removed from Vermont to Wisconsin in 1859, and in 1868 settled in Clayton Co., Iowa, where the senior Darling is still living. The mother died in 1848. The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the public schools of Washington Co., Vt. He was married in 1859 to Olivia B. Royce, of Vermont, and they set out in life with nothing but a stock of good health as capital. They went to Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1868, and, five years later, came to Franklin county. Mr. Darling had his team and \$50 in money when he reached here. In June, 1873, he bought eighty acres of land and the same year broke seventeen acres. He has now a good farm, a pleasant home and is in promising circumstances. He has been secretary of the school board five years, and for two years was road supervisor. George F., Emma Jane and Frank are the names of the surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. Darling. One child, Elmer, died when six weeks old.

N. B. Claypool is located on 320 acres of good land in Ingham township, all of which he acquired by purchase and which is under the best improvements. His first investment in land in Franklin county was the purchase of 120 acres in 1873. His house is surrounded by a thrifty grove. In 1879, he commenced raising stock, for which his farm is particularly adapted. He started with ten head of cattle and now has six times that number. In 1882 he built a barn 24x28 feet in dimensions.

Mr Claypool is a republican and has held the office of township trustee for seven years. He has also been a member of the school board. He was born in JoDaviess Co., Ill., May 14, 1836. His parents, Milton and Rosanna (Higgins) Claypool, removed to Illinois from Kentucky and were among the pioneers of JoDaviess county. Mr. Claypool remained on the farm until he was nineteen years of age. He was married July 4, 1854, to Annette Townsend and for the thirteen ensuing years rented farms. He then bought 200 acres of land. In 1865, Mr Claypool enlisted in company K, 96th Illinois Infantry and served eleven months. He was discharged at San Antonio, Texas, and returned to Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Claypool have eight children—Ernest E., Rosanna, Edward B., George M., Mintie A., Elfie, N. B., Jr. and Phil. H.

C. Roemer, a farmer of Ingham township, who is among her most prominent and energetic agriculturists, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, on the 24th of November, 1831. He came to the United States when not quite twenty years of age and first located at Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y. He remained there six years and learned the carpenter's trade. He next went to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and worked at his trade until the fall of 1875, when he settled in Ingham township on section 19. He own 167 acres of good land, with 115 acres under cultivation. His place has on it a large spring of living water, which he intends to convert into a fish pond, and will stock it with carp. Mr. Roemer is interested to some extent in fine stock and owns forty-five head of graded cattle. He markets annually about 100

hogs. In 1882, he erected a good barn and his farm is considered one of the best managed and improved in the township. He values his land at \$30 per acre. Mr. Roemer owned eighty acres at Cedar Falls, which he sold for \$31 per acre. He was married, Jan. 4, 1854, to Katie Humbert. Her father was born in France and mother in Bavaria. The former is now living at Cedar Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Roemer have had eleven children, ten of whom are living and of the following ages—Charles C., 24; George Solomon, 19; Edward A., 17; Claudie F., 12; Daniel K., 10; Harvey H., 9; of the girls, Amelia C., is the wife of Edward Kiefer, of Hampton; Lydia A., is the wife of George Kugler, of West Fork; Julia N., is aged 15 and Christina A. is 13. The two last named are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Roemer are members of the Zion Evangelical Church of Mott township. Mr. Roemer cast his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont and has always remained a republican. He has held the office of justice of the peace for three years and also has held other local offices.

William Hamilton has been a resident of Iowa since about 1855, when he came to Scott county, and located about twelve miles from Davenport, which was his home until he came to Franklin county, in 1876. He bought a farm in the township of West Fork, which he has rented since the fall of 1882, when he took up his residence at Hansell station. Mr. Hamilton was born near Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1834. His parents, William and Rose (Calhoun) Hamilton, were natives of Ireland and emigrated to Pennsylvania at an early day. The father was a farmer and Mr. Hamilton was reared to the same profes-

sion. He was educated in the common schools and received three terms of instruction at an academy. Mr. Hamilton was married Dec. 17, 1856, to Mary Paul, of Philadelphia. She died Sept. 8, 1868, leaving four children—Eva, John, George and James. June 20, 1869, Martha Quigley became the wife of Mr. Hamilton. Their children are—Ada, Willie, Mary and Benjamin. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Hamilton is a republican in political faith, and has held the office of justice of the peace, beside the several school offices.

G. H. Stackhouse first came to Franklin county in 1877. He rented a farm, remained on it one year, then removed to Kansas and lived on a claim there one year, but the next year came back to Franklin county and settled permanently on section 6, Ingham township, where he owns sixty-six acres of good land. He was born in Washington Co., Ohio, on the 17th of April, 1845. His father was a farmer and removed from Ohio to Decatur Co., Ind., where he remained eighteen years, then moved to Champaign Co., Ill., where G. H. lived for thirteen years. He there owned 160 acres of land. In August, 1862, G. H. Stackhouse enlisted in company F, 68th Indiana Infantry, being at that time only a little over sixteen years of age. At the battle of Mumfordsville, after being engaged with the enemy for two days, he was taken prisoner. He was taken to Bowling Green, Ky., and after being paroled, he, with his regiment, was sent to Indianapolis, where they were in camp until their exchange, in 1863. He then returned to the service, but on account of his youth, his father took him

from the army on a writ of habeas corpus. In 1865, he moved to Illinois and the next year, was married to Sophina Anship, of Indiana. He remained in Illinois until July, 1877, when he came first to Franklin Co., Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Stackhouse have three children—John Owen, born in Indiana; Ida and Carrie, born in Illinois. The parents are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Stackhouse has always been a democrat.

In 1854, Benjamin Jones came to Franklin county with his father and brother, and together entered 200 acres in Geneva township, also eighty acres of schoolland, where the father lived until his death in 1882. Benjamin was a resident of that township until the fall of 1881, when he moved to his present farm in Ingham, which he had purchased in 1879. He also owns eighty acres on section 35, valued at \$30 per acre. He was born in West Virginia in 1813, being the son of Jabin Jones, born in Virginia in 1792, and Mary (Llewellyn) Jones, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1834, the family emigrated to Delaware Co., Ind., where he learned the carpenter trade, which he followed several years, and then removed to Iowa. He married, in 1845, Sarah Thorpe of Delaware Co., Ind., a native of Ross Co., Ohio, born in 1821, and who removed to Indiana in 1831. They have had ten children, eight of whom are living—Beersheba, William H., Alexander, Nancy, Andrew, Samuel, Emeline and Amanda. The farm is under the management of their son Andrew. Alexander was a member of company H, 32d Iowa Infantry, and served through the war.

ORGANIZATION.

The original township comprised townships 92 and 93, range 19, and were set apart by Judge Reeve in 1858, and an election ordered to be held at the house of Simon Selix, April 5, 1858, with Henry Meyer, president; G. H. Ingham, Lemuel Armstrong and J. H. Allen, as judges; Isaac Stover and J. A. Staley, as clerks. At their election, Henry Meyer and J. A. Staley, were elected justices of the peace; Simon Selix and L. H. Cooley, constables; Isaac Stover, clerk; L. Armstrong, Simon Selix and J. H. Allen, trustees.

May 17, 1858, the trustees held their first meeting, and divided the town into two road districts. The township then embraced the territory known as West Fork; but in 1868, was sub-divided. The first election, after the division, was held Nov. 3, 1868, and resulted as follows: Trustees, Hugh Clark and T. H. Williamson, the other members holding over. At the special election of 1882, on the prohibitory amendment question, there were eighty one votes cast for, and twelve against—three blanks—leaving a majority of sixty-nine for prohibition.

The township officers for 1883 were: N. B. Claypool, M. Menzie and J. S. Silvius, trustees; G. W. Trindle, assessor; George Sutton, clerk; Horace Hance and William Wright, constables; William Hamilton and J. T. Gans, justices of the peace. At this date, there were 122 voters in the township under forty-five years of age, and forty-five who were over that age, 167 in all.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth in the township, was Peter, son of John R. Hartgraves, born Feb. 2, 1856.

The first death of a resident of Ingham township, was that of Mr. Jones, before referred to as suffocating in a well in Butler county in 1857. Mrs. Jones' father came to the county and removed the widow and family. Mrs. Jones afterward married a man named Ward, in Mahaska county.

The first marriage in the township, was that of James W. Allen and Susan Harlan. The ceremony was performed at the house of the bride's parents in Butler county, Sept. 10, 1857. The next marriage was in 1858, that of George Harlan and Charlotte Stacy, who, in 1883, were living in Washington territory.

The first preaching service in the township, was at the house of Jonathan Allen, on section 1, in 1855. Services were held in the Hartgraves school house, in 1857.

The first blacksmith shop in the township was started by G. Mickel, in 1869, who was still engaged in the business in 1883, at which time there were two other shops in the township—one at Hansell station, conducted by W. H. Anway, and one on the farm of J. S. Silvius.

In July, 1858, a flood, occasioned by the bursting of a cloud up the creek, causing an overflow of water which spread over the ground south of the creek to a depth of four feet, caused great loss to crops of grain, which were nearly ready to harvest. The family of Mr. Armstrong were at breakfast, when Mr. Staley, who was building a bridge across the creek, warned them of the rising flood,

and before the family could leave, the water came into the house as high as the windows, giving them scarcely time to place a few of their goods in the attic and escape to higher ground. Horses and cattle were obliged to swim to the uplands. This flood so discouraged Mr. Armstrong that he left his claim and improvements, removing to the northern part of the township. Another such a flood has never been known in the county since.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught by Leonard Lockwood in David Allen's house in the winter of 1856-7. This was a private school. The first public school was taught by John A. Staley, in a school house erected on the southwest corner of section 25, in the fall of 1857. The house was moved several times and now stands in Butler county. Only seven scholars were in attendance at Staley's school, nearly all of whom were members of the Hartgraves family. In 1883 there were nine school houses in the township, with school property valued at \$4,500. The districts were all independent, and the total number of scholars in the township was 201.

CHURCHES.

The Methodists held meetings at the Union Ridge school house, at intervals, after 1860, but there was no organization until 1866, since which time the class has been in existence. Rev. J. G. Wilkinson formed the class, which consisted of T. W. Bailey and wife, M. L. Bailey, James and Margaret Prindle, B. S. Chambers and wife, Thomas Lewis and wife. The class was organized under the title of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church of

Franklin County. Rev. Wilkinson was succeeded by Rev. Cooley, and during his pastorate there was a revival by which the membership was increased to thirty. This society was supplied, up to 1883, in the following order : Revs. Isaac Hall, J. A. Kerr, W. F. Dorwin, William Gough, A. J. Northrug, J. W. Gould, M. L. Whitmore, J. M. Beal, G. W. Lutz, O. H. Sproul, W. A. Pottle, W. S. Dorwin and S. A. Camp. The society has held service in school houses, and in 1883 worshipped at the Chambers school house. During the winter of 1882-3, a revival was held, resulting in the conversion of twenty-one, who united with the church, making thirty-nine in all. The society has a parsonage at Hansell.

The United Brethren organized a class under the leadership of Elder Stone, of Wright county, in 1875. The first members were: O. A. Hilliker and wife and his father and mother; James Trindle and wife, William Trindle, James Wrightman and wife. In 1883 the society numbered about thirty, holding meetings every two weeks at the Chambers school house, under the charge of Rev. W. R. Benson, who also preached at Bristow. During the revival meetings of 1882-3 over twenty were added to the church.

The German Baptists, or Dunkards, organized Jan. 1, 1883, as a branch of the Cold Water Church, of Green, Butler Co. Regular services were held, however, from 1875, in the Chambers school house, under the leadership of Rev. John F. Eidenberry, of Green. The officers of the organization in 1883 were: J. M. Hanawalt, pastor; Mrs. Hanawalt, Joseph Allen and Levi Reed, deacons. The

society then numbered about a dozen, services being held every other week.

J. M. Hanawalt is the officiating minister of the Brethren or so-called Dunkards, of this section. He came to Franklin county in the fall of 1875, and bought the place where he now resides, including sixty-one acres of land in this county and 124 acres in Butler county. He was born in Mifflin Co., Penn., April 24, 1850. His parents, Joseph R. and Mary (Surgart) Hanawalt, were natives of the Keystone State. The father was a farmer, and for thirty-five years was an elder in the Brethren or Dunkard Church. For sixteen years previous to his death he was a bishop. Mr. Hanawalt was reared on a farm and attended the seminary in his native State four months, after which he went to Salem College, Indiana, returning to Pennsylvania in the spring of 1873. He went back to Indiana in September of the same year, and in December was married to Caroline, daughter of bishop Jacob Shively. He remained in Indiana until October, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Hanawalt have had four children. Those now living were born as follows: Emanuel E., in 1876; Rosa Ann, in 1878, and Lilly May, in 1881. Mr. Hanawalt has been director and secretary of the school district seven years.

A Union Sunday School was organized in the spring of 1883, which had an average attendance of over 100 scholars, which was in charge of Oscar A. Chambers, superintendent.

The Union Ridge Baptist Church was organized May 27, 1865, with fourteen members. Adrian Gillett was the first clerk of the society, and Calvin Gillett,

deacon. The first pastor was T. H. Judson. The society was never very strong, and on account of several removals, disbanded in February, 1868, under the pastorate of Rev. C. A. Smith.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

A Good Templars lodge was organized in 1867 with thirty-eight members, chartered by order of the grand lodge. The society met at Union Ridge school house. The first officers of this lodge were: O. A. Chambers, worthy chief; Justice Selix, secretary; R. S. Chambers, chaplain. The society flourished for a time but gradually lost interest and finally ceased.

VILLAGE OF HANSELL.

The village of Hansell was laid out by George W. Hansell in the summer of 1881. Fifteen acres were platted on the northwest quarter of section 28, and a part on 29. The Dubuque & Dakota railroad established a station there one year after the line was finished through the township, and named it in honor of Mr. Hansell. The business of the place in 1883 consisted of a general store, kept by M. L. Whitmore, who established his business in 1881. A blacksmith shop which was run by W. H. Anway. An elevator with a capacity of 14,000 bushels, built in a circular form, was erected by George W. Hansell in 1880. Lumber and stock was handled by Mr. Hansell in connection with the grain business. During 1882 he paid \$20,000 for grain alone, and this station has been noted as the best corn market in the county, and large numbers of cattle are annually fed within Ingham township. The railway books show the following for the year ending July, 1883: 58 car loads of

cattle shipped; 21 car loads of hogs, and 63 of grain besides many car loads of cattle shipped in from Chicago and other points, to be fed by the farmers and stock men of Ingham township.

In 1883, George W. Hansell was erecting a large store building, to be stocked with general merchandise, the business house to be managed by a firm composed of Hansell, Son & Sweet, who were also to keep agricultural implements in another large warehouse, being built in July, 1883. G. W. Hansell is a heavy land holder and one of the most prominent citizen, from his connection with the progress and growth of the county, from its incipiency to the present time. He came to Franklin county in July, 1855, and located land on sections 6 and 7, in Geneva township and immediately commenced improving. He remained in Geneva township until 1873, when he removed to Ingham township, where he has since been an important factor in its general welfare. He owns 1100 acres of first-class land, and the splendid residence he occupies, built in 1873 at a cost of \$5,200, is rated the finest building in the township. Mr. Hansell is also engaged extensively, as a stock farmer. He has always taken an active interest in county affairs generally, and was one of the voters who helped locate the county seat at Hampton, in 1856. In the summer of 1881, he laid out the village of Hansell, and the ensuing year, erected the elevator there. Mr. Hansell was born near Xenia, Ohio, Jan 15, 1830. Michael Hansell, his father, was a farmer at New Vienna, Ohio, and reared his son to the pursuit of agriculture. In 1850, the latter went to Keokuk, Iowa, and after a year's tarry



D.W. Mowat.

went to Ohio. In the spring of 1855 he was married to Laura B. Smith of Ohio. Her parents went, at an early period, from Rhode Island to the Buckeye State. Mr. and Mrs. Hansell have four children—Othello V., James W., Ida M. and Colonel. They were all born in Franklin county. James W., second son, has been station agent and telegraph operator at Hansell since the station was established. He is also acting postmaster.

M. Whitmore, merchant at Hansell station, was born in Onondago Co., N. Y., in 1816. He was brought up on a farm, and after completing his education he became an itinerant minister of the Methodist Church. He came to Iowa in 1855, and had his first charge over a church at Waukon. He officiated successfully at Elkader, Decorah, Dubuque circuit and Cottage Hill. He was connected with the Upper Iowa Conference and remained a minister there until 1877, when he went to the western coast and engaged in the same work. He preached there, chiefly in Washington territory, for three years, after which, he came to Franklin county, and engaged in his present business at Hansell. Mr. Whitmore was, during two years, in charge of the Union Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church, at Ingham. He has been twice married. His first wife died at Monmouth, Iowa, leaving one daughter, now in the east. Mr. Whitmore was married to Mary L. Deuel, in Jackson Co., Iowa. They have two children. Mr. Whitmore has been a traveling minister for thirty-two years, and previous to coming west, he was seven years a member of the Black River Conference.

POST OFFICES.

The first postoffice in the township was established in 1860, with Isaac Stover as postmaster. It was called Union Ridge and located in the northeastern part of the township. After several changes in postmaster, during which the office was moved to the residences of the postmasters, James Harlan was the next incumbent after Stover, the office being held at his house in Butler county. When the railroad was built, the office was removed to Dumont and the name changed.

Cream Hill postoffice was established with a man named Smith as postmaster, but upon the establishment of the office at Hansell was discontinued in 1880.

Menzie postoffice was established in 1867, with Mr. Hall as postmaster. He was followed by Lemuel Armstrong, who held the office until it was discontinued.

Hansell postoffice was established in 1880, when the station was decided upon, and George W. Hansell appointed postmaster; his son, J. W. Hansell, however, always had charge of it, as well as of the railroad business of the place.

SPRING VALLEY FARM.

Probably no farm in Franklin county is more worthy of extended notice than the Spring Valley farm, which lies in the southwestern part of Ingham, and the northwestern part of Geneva townships. It is devoted almost exclusively to stock. The farm contains about 3,600 acres, and is owned by D. W. and A. M. Mott. It had always been owned by the brothers in partnership, and it is only lately that it has been divided. But this division is in name only, as the land virtually com-

prises one farm still, and will be treated as such under this head.

The first piece of land going to make up this farm was purchased by Messrs. Mott, in 1868, of Mr. Wells, an Ohio man. The first tract purchased contained about 700 acres. During 1869 and 1870, nearly all of the balance of the farm was purchased, making as stated, about 3,600 acres in all. In 1869, 600 acres were broken, making about 1,100 acres under the plow. At first a good share of the farm was devoted to the raising of wheat and other cereals common to this latitude, but it was not long until this idea was abandoned, and the owners devoted all of their attention to dealing in and fattening stock. They still adhere to this plan, and their success is attested by the appearance of the place. The farm lies in one of the most beautiful sections of Franklin county, and is well worth a visit. In 1883, all of the farm was devoted to hay and pasturage, except 480 acres which were planted to corn, and 100 acres in oats.

The farm is fenced in excellent shape, having about fifteen miles of road fence and about twenty-eight miles of fencing in all.

There are several tenants living upon the farm, who attend to the work of feeding and the Messrs. Mott are kept busy attending to the oversight of the work. There are five dwelling houses on the place, A. M. Mott occupying one, and the rest occupied by the tenants. D. W. Mott resides in Hampton, which lies within a thirty-minute drive to the west. Scattered over the place there are eight or ten barns and stables. The place is well wa-

tered, having over six miles of creek and three never failing springs, while three wind-mills bring the water to easy access. Almost all of the farm is made up of a beautifully rolling prairie, there being less than eight acres of the 3,600 taken up by marsh land. Then it is made more valuable by the fact that it has about 100 acres of natural timber. On the northern portion of the farm is seen the highest eminence between the Iowa and Cedar rivers. The mound raises its head far above the general level and from its summit one can have a birds-eye view of the greater part of Franklin county, several of the most important villages being brought into sight. In the valleys below are seen the three streams winding their tortuous courses through and between the miniature hills, like golden threads, and finally merging into one and becoming the South Fork of the classic Cedar almost at your feet.

In the summer of 1883, D. W. and A. M. Mott owned 1,450 head of steers, 930 of which were being herded on the prairie west of here. The firm of Northey & Harrison were interested in 310 head of steers and 500 head of hogs which were being fed on the place. This made over 1,600 head of cattle the Messrs. Mott owned and were interested in. During the summer of 1883, 556 steers were being fed, and each day 260 bushels of corn were hauled to the fields and deposited in the feeding troughs. The brothers put up from 800 to 1,000 tons of hay each year.

No pretense nor attempt is made at raising cattle, but especial attention is paid to buying, fattening and selling them. Messrs. Mott are men of wide observation

and experience, and are careful business men. They have studied the business they follow and thoroughly understand it. Their theory is that every four feet of grass is worth more, intrinsically, than a hill of corn, and this without the expense and work of cultivating, planting and harvesting, or wearing out machinery. They demonstrate this by the fact that two acres of pasture will fatten a steer, or, in other words, add 300 pounds to his weight, which is worth at least nine dollars. The theory is a new one and is, no doubt, one which is correct, and will bear thought.

In 1790, Jonathan Mott and wife moved from Connecticut to the State of New York and purchased a tract of land at fifty cents per acre, on the west side of the Unadilla river, in Madison county, and cut and cleared timber to make a farm. The old and original place is still owned by their grandson, Henry Mott. The family consisted of seven children—three sons and four daughters. The oldest son, Jonathan Mott, who was born Aug. 8, 1799, married Charlotte, daughter of John W. Crumb, July 5, 1829, and moved to a new farm on the east side of the river, in Otsego county. While there they had four sons—Cromwell J., born March 8, 1830; Delos W., born Nov. 11, 1832; Damon, born Feb. 17, 1837; and Albert M., born Sept. 3, 1843. Charlotte, the mother of these four sons, died April 15, 1848. Jonathan Mott was again married, July 13, 1848, to Celinda Colburn, who died in June, 1882. Being the second time a widower, the father concluded to leave the place which had so long been his home, and spend the remainder of his days with

his sons in Iowa. He came to Hampton in June, 1882, and died on the 22d of the same month, at the home of his son, Cromwell J. Mott. He was buried in the cemetery at Hampton, Franklin Co., Iowa.

Cromwell J. Mott, the oldest son of Jonathan and Charlotte (Crumb) Mott, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., March 8, 1830. During early life his educational advantages were such as the public schools of that place and period afforded. In 1859, he came to Franklin Co., Iowa, and, together with a brother-in-law, bought 780 acres of land near Hampton. He soon after purchased his partner's interest, and has since added to his estate until it aggregates 825 acres, all in good condition and under good improvement. Mr. Mott has of late years given his attention chiefly to stock-raising, and is now one of the most successful stock men in Franklin county. Since his arrival he has actively interested himself in the progress of public affairs. He was the first to bring a herd of Shorthorn cattle to this county, and, in company with Captain R. S. Benson, brought the first imported Norman horses to the county. He is still engaged in breeding from thoroughbred and imported stock. Mr. Mott was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Bank, of Hampton, was the first vice-president of that institution, and is at present one of the directors. He has been a member of the board of supervisors for several years, and has held most of the local township offices. He is a republican in politics. In 1856, Mr. Mott was married to Catherine Clark, of Otsego Co., N. Y. Their children are—Flora C., Linnie and Bertie.

Delos W. Mott, second son of Jonathan and Charlotte (Crumb) Mott, was born Nov. 11, 1832, in Otsego Co., N. Y. He had the advantages of a fair common school education until 1852, when he was sent to Mayville Academy one term, and in the winter of 1852-3, he taught school in Ellery, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., after which he attended high school at South New Berlin until the fall of 1853. The following winter he taught school at Columbus, Chenango county, and, in the fall of 1854, went to Indiana, where he remained one year, and then went back to New York on a visit. Returning to Indiana a few weeks later, he started for Iowa, crossing the Mississippi river on the last day of January, 1856. In February he went to Jasper and Marshall counties, and then started on foot for Fort Dodge, where he hired a horse and came to Franklin county. Returning to Fort Dodge, he entered several tracts of land in Franklin and Wright counties. He then returned to Marshall county with frozen feet, and in May started north, walking from Eldora to Wright county, thence to Hampton and the farms now owned by himself and brothers, then to Fort Dodge and back to Iowa Falls, having on this trip walked over 210 miles. He concluded to "pitch his grip" and make this his home. In July, while living at Iowa Falls, Gilbert R. Felton came out from New York, being the first person D. W. had seen in Iowa whom he had ever met before. On the 12th of June, 1859, Mr. Mott was married to Mary P. Jones, daughter of H. P. Jones, of New Haven, Conn. In the fall of 1862, he removed to Cedar Falls and became principal of the

schools of that city the following winter. In the spring of 1863, Albert M. Mott came from New York and the two joined interests, and bought grain in Cedar Falls. They then went into the cattle business, and, in 1865, closed out, and loading a steamboat, went down the Mississippi and up the Red, Black and Ouachita rivers. In 1866, they bought the Tom Swan, a small steamer, at Memphis, and ran that until July, when it sank, while they were in New York. Upon their return they started a store at Carolina Ledge, Miss., also the first store and postoffice at Leota Ledge, A. M. becoming postmaster, and the third store at Lake Washington. They were also engaged in planting cotton, employing ninety-six hands in 1868. During the summer, while on a visit to Iowa, they made a purchase of some land east of Hampton, and returned to their business in the South. Mrs. D. W. Mott remained at Cedar Falls, and on the 17th of October, Delos Wells Mott, Jr., was born, and was five months old when his father first saw him. In the spring of 1870, D. W. Mott removed from Mississippi to Franklin county and improved the land previously bought, calling it Spring Valley Farm. A. M. Mott attended to the business in Mississippi until 1873, when he sold out and removed to the farm in Iowa. The Spring Valley farm was owned and managed by the two until 1876, when it was divided, D. W. taking 1,440 acres and A. M. 2,060, each running his farm separately; but cattle are usually bought and sold together. D. W. Mott has an interest in the Citizens' Bank, of Hampton, Brule County Bank, Dakota, and in four other companies in Dakota and Colorado. Of

Mr. Mott it will suffice to say that his word is everywhere considered as good as his bond.

Damon Mott, third son of Jonathan and Charlotte (Crumb) Mott, was born Feb. 17, 1837. His educational advantages were the district schools, finished by terms at the Cooperstown Seminary and the institute at Fort Plain. In January, 1862, he was married to Lucy, daughter of Palmer Dye, of Leonardsville, N. Y., and the same spring moved on a farm of 660 acres, in the southeastern part of Black Hawk Co., Iowa, where he still lives. He is a good farmer, well read upon all topics and a deep thinker. His favorite place is his home, with his wife and only remaining daughter, Addie E. Mott, now seventeen years of age.

Albert Monroe Mott, fourth son of Jonathan Mott, was born Sept. 3, 1843. When four years and a half of age his mother

died. He attended school at West Edmeston, Fort Plain, and at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., a military school on the Hudson. In 1863, he came to Iowa and engaged in business with his brother, D. W. Until 1876, his business was identical with that of D. W. Mott, as has been stated. A. M. Mott was married, in Chicago, in June, 1873, to Ella C. Wood, a daughter of Dr. George B. Wood, of that city. They then returned to the farm, which Mr. Mott is still engaged in managing. The farm consists of over 2,100 acres, all of which is well improved. It is well stocked, containing over 700 head of cattle, several hundred hogs and nearly 100 head of horses and colts. Mr. Mott also owns land adjoining, in the town of Hampton, and has laid out Mott's addition to Hampton. Mr. and Mrs. Mott have two children—the oldest, Grace Edna; the youngest, George A.

CHAPTER XXIV.

LEE TOWNSHIP.

Lee is one of the townships on the southern line of Franklin county; the second from the western border and comprising congressional township 90, range 21 west. It is bounded on the north by Hamilton township, on the east by Grant, on the south by Hardin county and on the west by Oakland township. Lee is a prairie township, and in 1883 was very thinly settled. There are three streams

—Elk creek, Rock creek and Mayne's creek. There is no native timber within the limits of the township, but many fine groves planted by the hands of the pioneer. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway passes through the south-western corner of the township.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement was effected by William Taylor in 1854, who pre-empted

land. He soon afterward died, but the family moved on the claim and improved it.

William Taylor located near Iowa Falls, Hardin county, in the fall of 1854 with his family, consisting of his wife and seven children. In the winter of 1856, Mr. Taylor pre-empted 160 acres of land in Lee township, intending to settle on it the next spring, but he was taken sick and died a few days before the day fixed upon for moving. Mrs. Taylor, with her children, located upon the land in the early spring of 1857, and lived there until her sad death, which was caused by her clothes catching fire while trying to save her home from a sweeping prairie fire. This occurred September, 1859, and the mother was laid to rest in a quiet grave on the homestead where she lost her life. Her house was an humble cabin, 16x24 feet, one and a half story. Some of the children are still living at Iowa Falls, and Alden, Hardin county.

George Wright settled on section 1, in 1862, and was the oldest settler living, in 1883, in Lee township. He was born in Cumberland, England, in 1821, and grew to manhood in Lancastershire, where he was married in 1846 to Sarah Wood. They emigrated to Vermont in 1848, and remained there until 1862, when they came to their present home. They have had five children, three of whom are living.

Jeremiah Lane came in 1865, locating on section 27, where he still lives, engaged in farming. He was born in New Hampshire, in 1807, and was married to Abigail Morrison, also a native of New Hampshire. In 1850, they emigrated to Kane Co., Ill.,

where they lived until coming to Lee township. They have had three children, two of whom are living.

The next settlers in the township were: Lee, Jones, Norman, Fitch and J. W. Slocum, all of whom came about 1869.

J. W. Slocum located on section 36. He was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1825. When three years of age his parents moved to Pennsylvania, where they died. They were of English descent, having ten children, J. W. Slocum being the eighth. He was married in 1847, to Emma Wood, born in Pennsylvania, in 1831, the third daughter of a family of seven children. Her father was a native of Dutchess Co., N. Y., and her mother of Massachusetts. In September, 1862, he enlisted in company D, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving until June 20, 1865. He was in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Coal Harbor and numerous skirmishes. After his discharge, he returned to Pennsylvania, laboring at his trade which was that of a carpenter and joiner, removing to Iowa in 1869, where he has since followed farming. He is a republican, and has held the office of justice of the peace almost consecutively since coming. He is regarded as an excellent citizen, and is the father of eleven children, seven of whom are living—Floretta M., Aletta L., Carrie E., Jennie L., Annie J., Mary F. and Susan E.

D. C. Mott and J. N. Montgomery also settled in the township in 1869. Mr. Mott located on section 33, where he remained until the time of his death, in 1875, after which his family moved to California.

J. N. Montgomery was born in Pennsylvania in 1827, and was there married

to Luceva Ward. In 1849 they removed to Illinois, where his wife died. He subsequently married Mrs. Amanda Strider. He is member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a greenbacker and has held local offices.

In 1870, among those who came to Lee township to effect permanent settlement, were J. W. Fraser and George H. Wilson.

J. W. Fraser is still living on section 1. His occupation is farming. He was born in York, Livingston Co., N. Y., March 15, 1814. He is the fifth son of William and Jeanette (Davidson) Fraser, who were the parents of eight children, and were natives of Inverness, Scotland, emigrating to the northern part of New York in 1800, where the father died. The family then moved to Waukesha Co., Wis., where the mother died. He was educated in the common schools, and was married in 1845 to Jane McIutyre, born in New York State, in 1819. Her father was a native of Scotland and her mother of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser are the parents of six children—James K., Mary J., John, Isabelle, Joseph and Eleanor. He is a democrat and has held local offices.

George H. Wilson came in the spring of 1870, settling on section 27. He was born in Du Page Co., Ill., in January, 1845, where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. He was married to Sarah E Hoyt, also a native of Illinois, Dec. 28, 1868, who died June 6, 1874, leaving one child—Charles. He was again married, December, 1875, to Abbie Lane, a native of New Hampshire, born in 1848. In politics he is a republican, and has held local offices. His parents were old settlers of Du Page Co.,

Ill., removing from New York State, where they were married. They had seven children, George H. being the second, and are now living in Iowa Falls.

H. S. Eddy came in the spring of 1871, locating on section 26, where he now resides. His occupation has been farming. He was born in Kane Co., Ill., October, 1839, where he grew to manhood, having good educational advantages. He served nine months in the 52d Illinois Infantry. He was married to Mary Ladd, in 1866, also a native of Illinois. They have four children. He is a republican and has held offices of trust in the township.

Simon Doherty moved on section 22, in Lee township, in February, 1879, where he is now living. He has generally been engaged in farming. He was a native of Kings Co., Ireland, born in 1829. In 1849, he emigrated to Philadelphia, where he married Bridget Carberry, in 1852, a native of West Meath Co., Ireland, born September, 1827. In 1856, they moved to LaSalle Co., Ill., where they farmed, remaining until 1879, when they removed to Franklin county. They are the parents of eight children—Kate, Thomas, Simon, Maggie, Mary A., William, Emma and James. Mr. Doherty has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and has given his children a good education, three of them being teachers. Thomas, the eldest son, who is the present town clerk, was born in Philadelphia, in March, 1855. He grew to manhood and received his education in the high schools of LaSalle Co., Ill., and came with the family to Iowa, where he has since been engaged in farming during the summer months, and in winters teach-

ing. He also holds the offices of school director and road supervisor. They are all members of the Catholic Church.

ORGANIC.

This township was set off from Oakland in 1870, and at first called Iowa township, but soon changed to Lee, in honor of William H. Lee, one of the first settlers. The first election was held at the house of D. C. Mott, some claim, while others think it was at a school house afterward called No. 1. The date of this election was Oct. 10, 1870. The judges were: J. W. Slocum, J. Bolitho and J. R. Norman; and B. R. Fitch, clerk. The following officers were elected: Trustees, B. R. Fitch, J. Bolitho and J. W. Slocum; assessor, P. Smith; clerk, B. R. Fitch; constable, J. R. Norman and P. Smith. The officers for 1883 were: Trustees, C. W. Cassack, Philo Loss and O. P. Lane; clerk, Thomas Doherty; assessor, H. S. Eddy; justices, J. W. Gratreks and J. W. Slocum; constables, William Fiddler and Peter German.

The vote on the proposed prohibitory amendment stood eighteen for, and twenty-seven against.

At a special election held at the Center school house, June 19, 1880, at which 79 votes were cast for and against a five per cent tax in aid of the B. C. R & N. railroad, fifty were for and twenty-seven

against the tax, which was to be paid, one-half in one year and one-half in two years. The first year's tax was paid, but owing to some illegality, the balance was never paid. The case was carried up to the courts by Dow & Co., of Hampton.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The first marriage in the township was Mr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor.

The first fatal accident was the accidental shooting of a fifteen year old son of James Bolitho. He was hunting, sometime in the summer of 1880, when his gun was discharged by an accidental movement while walking through the brush.

The first religious services were held at the school house in district No. 1, by Rev. C. R. Miller, an evangelical preacher, in the summer of 1876. R. L. Kenyon, Methodist, preached at about the same date.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Lee township was kept in a private house on section 36, where J. W. Slocum now lives, and was taught by Mrs. George Wilson. A school house was built in 1868, on section 35, and used for a number of years, when it was sold to Jesse McDonald for \$35 and moved to section 13, and a new building erected which was still serving the district in 1883, at which time the township had six school houses and 115 scholars enrolled.

CHAPTER XXXV.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Marion township comprises township 92, range 21, and is bounded by Richland on the north, Mott on the east, Hamilton on the south and Scott on the west, containing 23,840 acres of land. The southeast corner of Marion township is the exact geographical center of Franklin county.

The topography of the township, in common with those on either side of it, has no very striking features. The land is of a very rich, productive quality, and is gently rolling, with but little land which is untillable. There are two small streams passing through the township—Tharp's creek and Spring creek. The former rises on section 6, taking an easterly course, and passes through sections 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 1, and leaves the township from the northeast part of this section. Spring creek enters the township on section 19, running eastward through sections, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 26, 25 and 24, leaving the township from the eastern part of section 24. There is natural timber on sections 1, 2 and 12. The Iowa Central & Northwestern railway line pass through the township, providing a station and market place at the village of Latimer, situated on section 19.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in Marion township was made by three families named Finney, Scheidler and Howard, who re-

mained but a short time, and the date of their coming is now unknown. Henry Hacker came in 1864. T. H. Hacker came with his parents to Marion township in 1864. He was born in Medina Co., Ohio, in 1852. When two years of age, his parents moved to Madison, Wis., where they lived until he was twelve years old. He received a liberal education, attending the Wisconsin State University during the years 1877, 1878 and 1879. He taught school when he was twenty years old, and has devoted the most of his life to that vocation. He has held several important township offices.

Gideon Lumley came in 1864. He is a son of Caughlin and Frances (Milligan) Lumley, and was born at Dunrick, province of Ontario, Canada, January 9, 1847, where he spent his childhood. At the age of seventeen he came to Franklin county, Iowa, and lived in Mott township for some time and then settled on sections 1 and 2 in Marion township, living on section 1, where he now resides. On the 17th of January, 1868, he married Laura E. Riddle. They have five children—James C., Edward, Joseph, Elmer and Harry. Frank, their second son, died July 20, 1869. Mr. Lumley has been a school director two terms.

John Menning, who came in 1870, is the oldest settler living in Marion township. He is the youngest of seven children, and was born in Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 24,

1827. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Konig) Menning, also born in Bavaria. He emigrated to America when twenty-four years of age, first locating in Columbia Co., Wis., but was in different parts of that State for seventeen years, when he came to Franklin county, Oct. 16, 1870, and settled on section 13, April 9, 1872. He was at that time a very poor man, having when he arrived but \$17, but energy and hard work, soon placed him in better circumstances. He bought 160 acres of land on section 13, at \$7.50 per acre which is now in an excellent state of cultivation, and he has also a comfortable home. He was married to Barbara Stoppel, also from Bavaria, Germany. They have a family of nine children—John, Michael, George A., Margaret, Elizabeth, Barbara, Henry F., Andrew and Emma C. They belong to the Lutheran Church and were one of three families who were original members. He usually votes the democratic ticket and has held offices of trust in his township.

In 1873, George Shaver came from Ackley and settled on section 12, purchasing the west half of the northwest quarter of that section, where he was still living in 1883.

James Riddle, G. R. Minor and Frederick Rodemeyer were the next, all of whom settled prior to 1877. From 1877, the township settled quite rapidly and in 1883 there was over a hundred voters in the township, showing a very marked increase of inhabitants since 1877. J. S. Riddle, the youngest of eight children, and son of F. M. and Abigail (Chaffee) Riddle, was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Nov. 5, 1827. He remained in that

vicinity until 1851, when he came to Grinnell, Iowa, and from there he went to Marshalltown, where he remained until 1864, and then came to Franklin county. He lived in several parts of the county, but finally purchased land and settled in Marion township. He was married to Anna Harrington, on his nineteenth birthday, Nov. 5, 1846. They have two children—Laura and Willie. Mr. Riddle has held many of the local offices in his county and is held in high esteem by all.

Frederick Rodemeyer came to Franklin Co., Iowa, about 1874, bought, and located on 480 acres of land on section 34, Marion township. He is the son of Deitrich and Sophie (Holz) Rodemeyer, and the fourth of five children. He was born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 9, 1847. At the age of eighteen, he came to America and settled at Lyons, Ill., lived there about eighteen months, then moved to Chicago and engaged in the milk business for about seven years, at which time he came to Iowa. He married Louisa Fehrmann, in 1867, and they have had eight children, seven living: Caroline, Louisa, Minnie, Frederick, Harry, Amanda and Bertha. Mr. Rodemeyer has been justice of the peace four years, was a trustee, and is the present assessor and has held other local offices. He usually votes the democratic ticket, and is one of the best citizens and most successful farmers in the county.

Byron Jeffers, one of the reliable men of the county, came when fifteen years of age, first settling in Washington township, where he remained until the fall of 1875, when he moved to Chapin, in the same county, and soon after to Marion township, where he purchased eighty acres on

section 36, where he has a pleasant home, nicely situated about three and a half miles from Hampton. He is the oldest son of Robert and Elizabeth (Day) Jeffers, and was born in LaFayette Co., Wis., May 4, 1855, where he spent his boyhood, receiving a good common school education. Mr. Jeffers married Miss Edith Day, Oct. 10, 1875, and they now have two children living—Lyle, aged five, and Clyde Garfield, who was born the day President Garfield was assassinated, July 2, 1881. Mr. Jeffers is regarded as an excellent citizen, having held the office of town treasurer, and several local offices of trust. In connection with farming, he is interested in a creamery, gathering about 1,200 pounds of cream daily, and is raising a large amount of cattle.

One of the settlers of 1876, was Herman Missman, who was born in Oldeburg, Germany, in 1837. He came to America with his parents when eight years of age, and settled in Somerset Co., Penn., where the family remained but a short time, removing to Illinois, where they lived about ten years. Here the subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm, received a common school education, and in 1865, came to Iowa, locating in Osceola township, Franklin county, where he lived until 1876, when he settled in Marion township, where he has 160 acres of good land on section 22. He has now about twenty-eight head of stock. He was assessor for years and was elected at the last election, township trustee. He was married to Minnie Spechlt, a native of Germany. They have had ten children, eight now living: Charles A., Clarence H., Ferdinand, Norman, Frank W., Elvira H.,

Clara Bell and Carrie. Mr. Missman's father died when he was a child. His mother died in Illinois, in 1871.

Heinrich Meyer also came in 1876 and located in Marion township, purchasing eighty acres of land on section 15. Mr. Meyer was born in Hanover, Germany, Nov. 22, 1856, and remained in his native country until he was nineteen years old, when he came to the United States. He stopped for some time in Cincinnati, Ohio, then came to Iowa, locating in Franklin county, as above stated. In 1877 Mr. Meyer was married to Dorothea Gottschalk, also a native of Hanover, Germany. This union has been blessed with three children—Alvina, Dorothea and Augusta. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer are both members of the Lutheran Church.

Henry Rodemeyer, the oldest of five children, and son of Deitrich and Sophie (Holsen) Rodemeyer, was born Nov. 25, 1840, in Hanover, Germany. At the age of fourteen he came to America and lived at Chicago four years, afterwards went to Du Page Co., Ill., and remained there till the war, when he enlisted in the 55th Illinois Volunteers, company E, and was in the army four years. He was in many of the principal battles of the rebellion, and after the war he returned to Cook Co., Ill., and followed farming. In 1869 he went to Waterloo, Iowa, remained there till 1876, when he came to Franklin county and bought land on section 26, Marion township. Mr. Rodemeyer married Wilhelmine Helmes, March 8, 1867. They were married in Cook Co., Ill., and have four children—Caroline, Deitrich, Henry and Frederick. In politics Mr. Rodemeyer is a democrat.

Emanuel H. Wohlford, son of John and Katharine (Kramer) Wohlford, was born Aug. 21, 1857, in Knox Co., Ohio, where he spent his youthful days until fourteen years old, when his parents moved to Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1865, and remained there until 1877, when they came to Franklin Co., Iowa, and purchased eighty acres of land on section 36, in Marion township, where he now resides. Mr. Wohlford was married May 7, 1877, to Adeline Bixter, by whom he has five children—Cora A., Afton N., Carrie B., Lucy L. and Arthur F. Mr. Wohlford was an auctioneer in Illinois, and has followed it a portion of the time since coming to Iowa.

Ludwig F. Grassley, son of Ludwig F. and Elizabeth (Bitz) Grassley, was born in Bernbuck, Germany, June 20, 1842. At the age of fifteen he came with his parents to America, they first making their home at Blue Island, Cook Co., Ill., where they lived nine years and then removed to Du Page Co., Ill., where they remained until 1877. Mr. Grassley married Louisa Gordon, of French extraction, who was born in Canada East. They came to Franklin Co., Iowa, and bought 120 acres of land on section 14, Marion township. They are both members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Grassley is a democrat in politics.

Frederick Behn came to America in 1871, first locating in Cook Co., Ill. He remained there six years, then in 1877 came to Franklin Co., Iowa, bought 160 acres of land on section 11, Marion township, where he now lives and gives his attention to farming. He was born in Hanover, Germany, March 7, 1841, and

was the son of Frederick and Maria (Petzohn) Behn, who had six children, Frederick being the youngest. Mr. Behn married Dorothea Dregmuller, May 19, 1867. They have four children—Doras, August, Wilhelm and Rudolph. Mr. Behn is a good, industrious farmer, and makes farming a success.

Johann Fredericks, one of the settlers of 1878, is the seventh of ten children born to Heinrich F. and Dorothea (Fischer) Fredericks, in Hanover, Germany. He was born the 13th of December, 1840. At the age of fourteen he came to America with his parents, who first made their home in Du Page Co., Ill. In 1861 Johann enlisted in the 105th Illinois Infantry. He was in thirteen battles, served his country three years and was honorably discharged. He then returned to Du Page county and remained there until he came to Franklin county in 1878. He was married to Christina Drogemuller, Nov. 22, 1872, a native of Hanover, Germany. They have five children—Emma, Herrmann, Martha, Anna and Wilhelm. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

H. A. Clock, of the firm of Clock & Clock, general merchants, grain buyers and lumber dealers, was born in Lake Co., Ohio, in 1844. When eight years of age, his parents moved to Illinois, and settled in Jo Daviess county, where he grew to manhood and acquired a good business education. He came to Iowa to visit a brother who had been here some time previous, and enlisted in company H, 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, participating in many of the bloody battles of the rebellion, but came out without a scratch. At the close

of the war he went to the mountains, where he engaged in mining and prospecting until 1870, when he returned to Iowa, and accepted a clerkship in his brother's store, in Geneva, where he remained eleven years, when he came to Latimer, and in company with his brother and nephew, under the firm name of Clock & Clock, are prosecuting a business which is proving most prosperous. He was married in 1872, to Miss S. M. Reeve, a daughter of Judge Reeve.

William J. Bennington came to Franklin county in the spring of 1880, and settled on a good farm in Marion township, farmed until the spring of 1883, when, he removed to the village of Latimer and engaged in business, and is doing well, selling farm machinery. He was born in Marshall Co., Ill., in 1858, where he grew to manhood, and received a common school education. He was married June 17, 1883, to Myra Myers, of Hampton, Iowa.

Henri Muhlenbruch, the second of four children, and son of Wilhelm and Dorothea Muhlenbruch, was born April 1836, at Hanover, Germany, and in 1863, married Wilhelmine Meyer. They lived in their native land until 1873, when they came to America; settling first in Waterloo, Iowa, but in the fall of 1882, they settled in Franklin county, Marion township, on section 35. They have eight children: Henry, Carl, Wilhelm, Fred, Lena, Anna, Detrich and Wilhelmine. They belong to the Lutheran Church, and in politics, Mr. Muhlenbruch is a democrat.

Eugene Clock, the son of Alonzo and Rose Ann (Lynch) Clock, and the oldest of seven children, was born at Warren,

Jo Daviess Co., Ill., Aug. 12, 1854. Here he spent his childhood, received a common school education, and at the age of twenty-one came to Iowa, living in different parts of the State until he settled permanently at Latimer, Marion township, Franklin county. He is at present interested in the firm of Clock & Clock, consisting of H. A. Clock, C. L. Clock and Eugene Clock.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first marriage in Marion township was that of Albert Taylor and Minnie Segar.

The first child born was Amel Menning.

The first death was that of Charlie Neff, a son of John and Mary Neff.

ORGANIC.

Marion township was organized in the spring of 1874. The first election was held at the house of John Neff, in October of that year. The following were the first officers elected: Trustees, John Menning, George Shaver and James Riddle; assessor, G. R. Minor; clerk, G. R. Minor.

The officers for 1883 were: Trustees, J. W. Steenblock, J. M. Menning and H. Missman; assessor, Frederick Rodemeyer; clerk, T. H. Hacker.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was taught by George Minor in a building erected for that purpose in 1874 or 1875, on section 1. The next school building was that erected on section 13, in 1877. In 1883, there were seven school houses in the township, with 156 scholars enrolled.

RELIGIOUS.

The first sermon preached in Marion township was by Rev. McCord, in the school house on section 1. Soon after, Rev. Schmidt preached in German. In 1883, there were no church buildings, but services were held at various school houses.

VILLAGE OF LATIMER.

Latimer was laid out, in 1883, by C. L. Clock, on section 19.

The first business house in the place was a general store opened by Clock & Clock, in 1882.

In 1883, there was one store, run by Clock & Clock, a grain elevator and lumber yard, a blacksmith shop opened by Peter Damm; a school house, 22x40 feet, was being finished in July, of that year, in which a term of school was to be taught by Miss L. Jeffers, of Hampton.

A postoffice was established in September, 1882, with H. A. Clock as postmaster.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MORGAN TOWNSHIP.

Morgan township is on the west side of the county, the second tier from the southern boundary, with Wright county on the west, Scott township on the north, Hamilton on the east and Oakland on the south. It is composed of congressional township 91, range 22. It derived its name from one of its earliest settlers, Lewis H. Morgan, who now lives in Oregon. The Iowa river runs through the southwest corner of the township, forming a semi-circle through sections 30 and 31. There is considerable heavy timber along the Iowa, but none elsewhere, except the beautiful artificial groves planted by the pioneers. The soil is a dark, productive loam on the prairies and a more sandy loam along the river, which produces the finest crops of corn, grain and grasses of any in the far famed Iowa valley. The surface is generally rolling, with rich val-

ley or bottom lands that seldom overflow to do much damage to crops.

SETTLEMENT.

Lewis H. Morgan and R. E. Train were among the first to settle in Morgan township, coming in 1856.

Lewis H. Morgan, from whom the township took its name, was born near Lexington Ky., about 1809. He was educated in the common schools and being a great reader he became an intelligent man. He is a staunch republican in politics. He attended school with Abraham Lincoln in Illinois, and heard him make his first plea at the bar. He was married in Bloomington, Ill., to Miss Mason of that State. In 1883, he was living in Oregon.

Robert E. Train, who was the postmaster at Dows in 1883, was born in Sandusky, Ohio, in 1834, but was reared in Licking and Knox counties, receiving his educa-

tion at Antioch College under the instruction of Horace Mann, after which he followed teaching, and in May 22, 1856, came to Morgan township, where he has since lived with the exception of ten years spent in Wright county, where he held the office of town clerk six years, also county superintendent of schools, also member of the board of county supervisors. After returning to Morgan township he was supervisor one year, town clerk six consecutive years, then assessor two years. In 1880 he engaged in the real estate business, when he received the appointment of postmaster of Dows, which office he now holds. He was married April 27, 1861, to Hulda J. Morgan, a daughter of the oldest settler of the township, after whom it was named. They have five children, three of whom are living—Francis E., Orrin B. and Robert E. Mr. Train is a member of the Congregational Church, also a member of the Masonic lodge of Dows, of which he is secretary.

Frank White, Frank Walters, Lewis Osborne, Frank Mitchell, Jesse R. Dodd and E. A. Howland were among the early settlers of the township, the exact date of their coming, except Mr. Howland who came in the winter of 1857-8, is unknown. Jesse R. Dodd remained only a few months and removed to Oakland. E. A. Howland started the first cheese factory in this part of Iowa, in 1858, and continued the business several years. He was elected a State Senator from this district and was county supervisor for many years. He finally sold out and removed to Belmond, Wright county, and engaged in the mercantile business. He afterwards engaged in the hotel business at that place. Mr.

Howland is a prominent man and known by all the settlers along the Iowa river. A good joke is told on him by Col. S. J. Mendell, one of his most intimate associates. Col. Mendell had just come to the county from New York, and was much amused at hearing Mr. Howland tell how he had revolutionized things in his neighborhood, and among other things he spoke of getting the farmers in the habit of weighing corn and other farm products instead of selling by measurement, as they had all been in the habit of doing. This occurred in 1866, and the following year was a cold, backward one, and the corn crop did not ripen well, consequently was very light weight, and one day after the crop had been harvested, Mr. Howland was measuring out a bushel of his soft corn, weighing about forty-five pounds, he had sold, when Col. Mendell remarked: "I thought you said you made a law here that farmers should sell by weight." Mr. Howland looked up in his cunning manner and replied: "I did, but I have been compelled to enact a new law this year." An interesting reminiscence from the pen of Mr. Howland appears in the Reminiscence chapter, which gives a good account of early times along the Iowa valley.

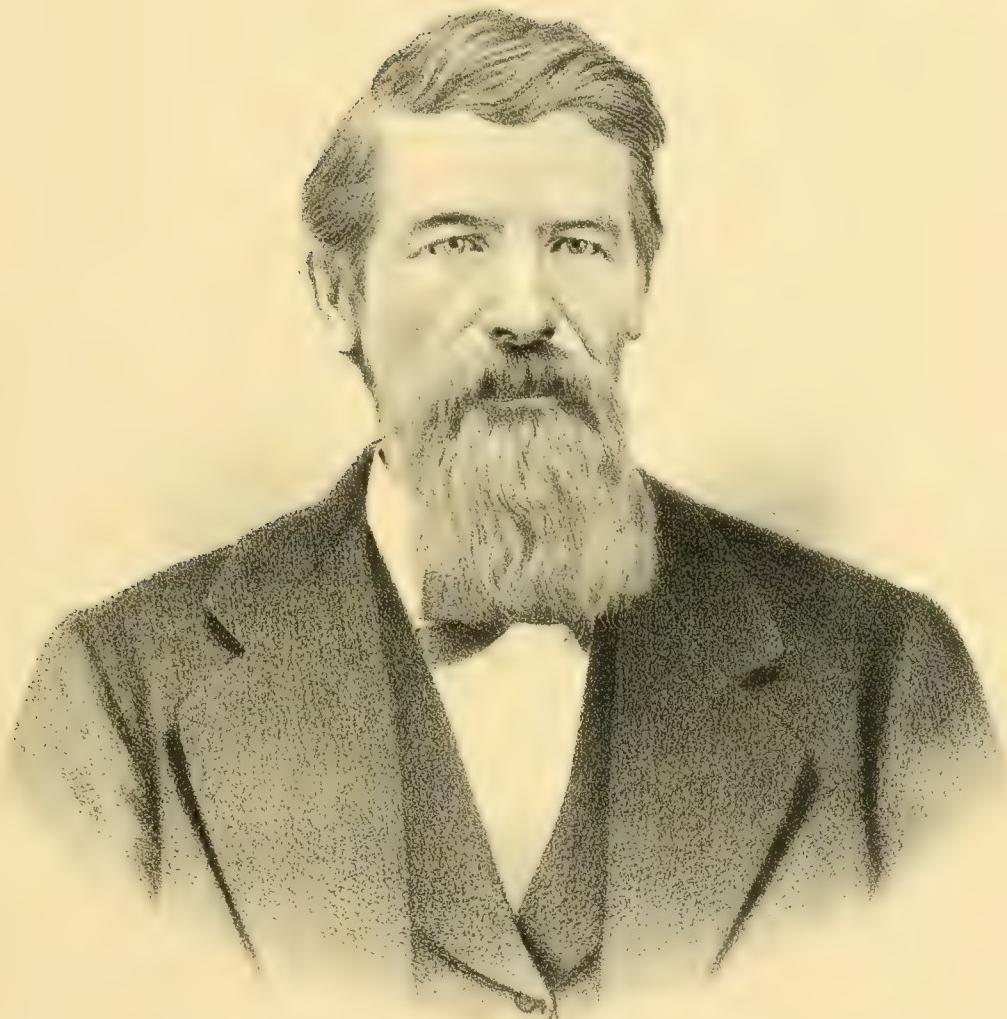
Samuel Parkinson came to Franklin Co., Iowa, in 1861, and settled on land which he had formerly bought in Morgan township. He owns 300 acres of land, forty acres of which are timber. He has made improvements on his land, erected valuable buildings and makes this his present home. He was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1825. After he became of age, he learned the carpenter trade, and

in 1851, left his native land and came to America, spent one year in Pickaway Co., Ohio, then came to Iowa and lived two years in Muscatine and Cedar Rapids. In 1854, he settled at Iowa Falls where he engaged in mercantile business, remaining there until he came to his present home. He was married, February 19, 1855, to Elmira Stevens, of Illinois, by whom he has had six children; Anna R., George F., William S., Florence M., Alice M. and Edith M.

Among others who came in 1864, was William Whipple, who settled on section 17, where he still lives. He was born in Chenango Co., New York, August 24, 1819. He lived in his native county until he was eighteen years of age, then removed to Rochester, N. Y., remaining there three years, and thence to Akron, Ohio. In 1842 he removed to Wisconsin, and located in Green Lake county. On March 20, 1862, he enlisted in the 38th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Whilst doing detached service at White House landing, Va., he received serious injuries from which he never fully recovered, and is now drawing a pension. He was honorably discharged after serving six months, and then returned to Wisconsin, and the following spring came to his present home in Morgan township. He was married in 1843, to Almira Root, who was born in Ohio, 1829. They are the parents of three children—Emma R., Oscar W. and George W. Mrs. Whipple died Sept. 12, 1873. Mr. Whipple is a republican in polities, and has held the office of justice of peace for several years. They were both members of the M. E. Church.

In addition to those already mentioned, as being settlers of 1864, were the Guiliams, Parkison, and Harrison Fletcher. During 1865 August Quasdorf and Samuel W. Bangs came to the township for settlement.

August Quasdorf is a native of Germany. He came with his parents to the United States in 1855, when he was thirteen years of age, and came to Iowa in 1864. He lived one year at Alden and then moved to Franklin county, bought wild land in Morgan township, erected a board shanty and immediately commenced to make improvements on his land. He came here with very little means, but by good management, hard work and economy, he has become one of our most successful farmers. He owns 274 acres of well improved land, on which he has erected a commodious frame house in which he now lives; and besides his improved land, he has forty-five acres of timber. He was born Nov. 12, 1841, and when his parents came to America, they settled in Dodge Co., Wis., where the father died in 1860, at the age of fifty-four years, and the mother, March 14, 1877. August was the youngest of six children, and since coming here, has taken an active interest in township matters and has filled the offices of trustee and assessor. He was married, Aug. 29, 1859, to Miss Luhm, a native of Germany, born Jan. 16, 1842. Their union has been blessed with nine children, seven of whom are now living—Carl A., George F., Emma A., Edward A. and Henrietta L. J. They are members of the Lutheran Evangelical church. Mr. Quasdorf's mother



August Quasdonk.

is now living with him, being eighty-eight years of age.

Alonzo A. Bangs came with his parents to Franklin county, in 1865, and settled in Morgan township, where the family still remain. He is the son of Samuel and Melissa (Morrison) Bangs, and was born Sept. 15, 1849, in Van Buren Co., Mich., and in 1861, moved with his parents to Wisconsin, and settled in Iowa county, where they remained three years, and then came and located at their present home on section 19. Alonzo A. received a liberal education in the common schools and remained with his parents until December, 1879, when he was married to Josephine Mabboth, who was born in Wisconsin, in 1855. They have one child —Clifford. Mr. Bangs lives on a farm adjoining his father's, where he has erected a good house and is extensively engaged in sheep raising.

Another prominent citizen, who located on section 30, in 1865, was A. J. Northrop, a Congregational minister of New York, who remained in the township until the time of his death, in 1880. His wife died the following year.

Among the settlers of 1866, were Col. S. J. Mendell and William H. Weaver.

Col. S. J. Mendell came to Franklin county, in the fall of 1866, and settled on section 30, in Morgan township, where he still resides. He is a native of Ellisburg, Jefferson Co., N. Y., born February, 1821. He grew to manhood in his native county, received an academical education, attending, at different times, Union Academy at Belleville, Clinton Liberal Institute, at Clinton, and also Black River Institute, at Watertown. At twenty years of age, he

went to Hopkinsville, Christian Co., Ky., and taught school. In 1844, he returned to his native place, and remained there until 1851, when he moved to Adams, N. Y., and engaged in merchandise, and dealt largely in agricultural implements, which business he followed until April, 1861, at which time he enlisted in the army. He served till the close of the war and made a good record. After the war he returned to New York, traveled through Minnesota and other States, and came here in 1866. He is a thorough republican, and has held local offices at home. He was married in 1845, to Mary J. Porter, a native of New York, born in 1824. They have had twelve children, eight now living: Estelle B., Jennie L., S. Herbert, William P., Henry S., Robert L., Gracie L. and Annie H. His parents were natives of Vermont and were married in New York, where they died. They had six children, Col. Mendell being the second.

William H. Weaver, located on section 8, in 1866, where he still lives. He was born in Oxford Co., Canada, June 28, 1840, receiving a common school education. In Canada he was engaged in farming and lumbering. When he came to Iowa, he had no means save his strong arms and a determined disposition. Upon arriving at Dubuque, he lacked five cents of having enough to pay for his breakfast, after paying for his railroad ticket to Ackley. Upon arriving at Ackley he engaged on a farm for five months, and then worked at the carpenter's trade on the Hampton court house, a few months. He worked at various kinds of business until March, 1868, when he moved to his farm. He im-

ported a fine stallion from Canada, which he afterward sold for \$1,000. Mr. Weaver is a genius in many respects; he does his own carpenter and blacksmith work. Being a natural mechanic, he can construct almost anything out of wood or iron. In 1883 he was well surrounded, owning 320 acres of well improved land and a beautiful home. In politics he is a republican, and has filled many places of trust, as a local office holder. He was married Sept. 18, 1869, to Mrs. Amelia Ray, who was born in Ohio, in 1842. Mr. Weaver is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, at Dows.

Samuel W. Bangs settled on section 19, in Morgan township, where he has a fine farm of 250 acres, fifty acres of which is heavy timber land. He being a thorough practical farmer, his farm is under an excellent state of cultivation, with a fine house and barn. He was born in Ohio, Dec. 29, 1820. When quite young his parents moved to Vermont, and from there to Monroe Co., N. Y., and again to Michigan in 1835, being one of the first settlers in PawPaw, Van Buren county. He was raised on a farm, having the advantages of the common school. He was married in 1842 to Melissa Morrison, a native of Vermont, who was born in 1823. They cleared off and improved a farm of 160 acres in the heavy timber near PawPaw, Mich., but owing to ill health and the poor soil of their farm, they sold out and removed to Jones Co., Wis., where they lived until 1866, when they moved to Franklin Co., Iowa. They are the parents of six children—Orisson, Hattie, Alonzo, Byron, Daniel and Frank. He is

a republican in politics, and has filled numerous offices of trust in his township.

James K. Frazer settled in Maysville, Franklin Co., in 1870, living there one year. Since that time he has been a resident of Morgan township. He is a native of York, Livingston Co., N. Y., born Nov. 8, 1845. He removed with his parents when six months of age to Waukesha Co., Wis. Here he spent his younger days in the common school and on the farm until he came to this county. On the 27th of July, 1867, he was wedded to Alice M. Stickney, a native of Waukesha Co., Wis., born August 28, 1844. Her father is a native of New Hampshire and her mother of Vermont, both now living in Waukesha Co., Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Frazer are the parents of four children—Nettie A., Viola E., Elva B. and Allen J. The parents both belong to the I. O. G. T. lodge. Mr. Frazer is a republican in politics, and has filled many local offices. In his experience in this country he has gone across the wild prairies when he had to trust to his faithful team to take him through the blinding snow storms to his family, when it blew so hard that he could not possibly see the road ahead of his horses.

Ferdinand Schulz was born at Schwiebus, Germany, June 17, 1849. He came to Franklin Co., Iowa, in 1876, and at once located in Morgan township, where he has since resided. He received his education in his native land, where he lived until 1872, when he came to the United States, settling first in Livingston Co., Ill. There he remained four years, working first as a farm hand, but after acquiring a sufficient knowledge of the English lan-

guage, he engaged in teaching. During the time of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, he was employed by the German commissioners in their department. Since coming to Iowa he has also been engaged as teacher in the public schools of this vicinity the greater part of his time. He was elected township clerk in 1879, and has held that office, nearly ever since. In 1878 he was married to Mary C. Wesenberg, who was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., Feb. 3, 1858. They have three children—Daniel E., Carl W. and an infant.

Albert R. Wood purchased his present home, which consists of 160 acres, in 1876. His occupation is farming. He was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Feb. 3, 1840. When an infant his parents removed to Wood Co., Ohio, where his father died when he was four years old, and when eleven years old his mother again married. He received a common school education and worked on the Miami Canal until 1855, then farmed until he enlisted Aug. 18, 1861, in company A, 2d Cavalry, Indiana Volunteers, serving until disabled from a gunshot wound at the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864, from the effects of which he now draws a pension. On receiving his discharge he went to Indiana Oct. 4, 1864, then to Clinton Co., Iowa, then to Clarke county, thence to Missouri, where he remained until 1869, when he came to Franklin county where he has since lived. He was married in 1873 to Mary C. Quinn, born in Indiana Sept. 22, 1849. They have four children—Nellie E., Nora A., Louis A., (deceased) and Orland R. In politics he is a republican. He is also a Mason,

and a member of the present board of township trustees.

ORGANIC.

Morgan was one of the three original townships of Franklin county, and embraced nearly one-third of the territory of the county. The first election was held at the house of J. I. Popejoy, who lived in what is now Oakland township, in the fall of 1856, when the following officers were elected: Justice of the peace, Lewis Morgan; clerk, Jesse R. Dodd; assessor, John I. Popejoy.

In 1883, the township officers were: Trustees, P. Pierce, A. R. Woods and Henry W. Schultz; clerk, Ferdinand Schulz; justices of the peace, S. J. Mendell and A. H. Hackberth; constables, C. B. Flint and S. J. Capellen; assessor, August Quasdorf.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was taught at Otisville, in 1856, by R. E. Train. This school house served for the whole township until 1867, when Jennie Mendell taught in a log house. The same year a frame house was erected on section 30, and Col. S. J. Mendell took charge of the school and taught for five consecutive terms, "to keep himself from starving to death," he says. In 1883, there were seven school houses in the township. At this time there were 215 scholars in the township.

CEMETERIES.

The oldest cemetery was located on section 30, where about thirty bodies are interred. In August, 1883, preparations were being made to remove these bodies to the new cemetery on section 19, which contains eleven and a half acres of land.

and has been given the name of Mount Hope cemetery. An association was formed, in 1883, which was to have charge of the grounds. Another cemetery was started in 1879-80, on section 23, and was owned by the township.

VILLAGE OF DOWS.

This place is situated on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway, on sections 30 and 31, of Morgan township, in Franklin county, and sections 25 and 36, of township 91, range 23, of Wright county, at what was formerly known as Otisville. It was platted in the spring of 1881 by the Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northwestern Land and Town Seat Company and named after S. L. Dows, a railroad contractor of Cedar Rapids. The Iowa river flows just to the east of the town and is provided with two bridges, one from the north and the other from the southeast.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS.

The business interests of the village of Dows are represented in all the various lines. The business men are an energetic, enterprising class.

The first hotel was built by the Town Lot Company, and was operated by A. I. Troth. In 1883, the only hotel of the place was kept by Mrs. R. L. Kent.

A newspaper was started in 1881, called the *Dows Tribune*, which was discontinued after one year. I. C. Phifer was its editor.

The grain business was first handled by George Alexander and G. H. Richardson.

Mr. Alexander built his elevator in the fall of 1880, near the line, in Franklin county. It was 32x40 feet, with an en-

gine room 18x22 feet, provided with a sixteen-horse power engine. This warehouse has a capacity of 15,000 bushels. In January, 1883, a patent portable grist mill was put in which is doing a large business.

G. H. Richardson, who lives in Iowa Falls, built his elevator in 1880. The size of the building was 22x22 feet, and cost \$3,000, having a capacity of 18,000 bushels. In 1881, he sold to L. R. Fobes, who ran it until March, 1882, and then sold to E. Oleson, the elevator then being run under the firm name of Iverson & Oleson until Jan. 1, 1883, when Mr. Iverson purchased the interest of Mr. Oleson. Mr. Iverson is still in business and also deals in live stock. During the year 1882, he shipped 189 car loads of hogs and grain.

J. J. Iverson, grain and stock buyer, came to Iowa in 1876, taking charge of Richardson & Robertson's elevator, remaining in their employ until 1880, when he formed a partnership with E. Oleson, in Dows, buying grain. In 1883, he purchased his partner's interest and the elevator built by G. H. Richardson, in 1880, and with it has connected stock buying, in which he is very successful. His parents were natives of Norway, emigrating to Wisconsin, in 1833, being among the early settlers, and where they still live. He was born in LaFayette county, in 1850, grew up on the farm, receiving his education in the district school. From there he removed to Franklin county. He was married in 1876, to Anne Gardalen, who is a native of Norway, born in 1854. They have three children—Oliver B., Mary G. and Ida E. They are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Oakland.

E. B. Willix started the first lumber yard in 1880. The following year, Cole & Davis put in the second lumber yard, but shortly after, failed. In 1883, this branch of trade was left in the hands of Willix & Graham, who deal in coal and lumber. Mr. Willix is of the firm of Graham & Willix, bankers, and of the firm of Willix & Graham, dealers in lumber and coal, and was born in Canada, in 1853. When three years of age, his parents moved to Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y., and from there to Alexandria, Jefferson county that State, where he remained five years, after which he went to Marquette Co., Mich., and in 1869, to Wright Co., Iowa, settling just across the line from Morgan township, where he is now living. He received an education at the High School in Negaunee, Mich., after which he taught school a number of winters, carrying on a farm in the summer. He was married in 1867, to Etta Wood, who was born in Wisconsin, in 1852. They have one child —Laura. Mr. and Mrs. Willix are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was superintendent of the Sunday school in 1883. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

John Graham, of the firm of Graham & Willix, bankers, came to Dows, in 1881, engaging in the lumber and banking business. Prior to this, he had followed carpentering in Chicago two years, and farming in Tama Co., Iowa, thirteen years, after which he came to Franklin county. He was born in Canada, in 1839, being reared on a farm and received his education in the log school house of that day. After becoming of age, he went to Chicago and began

life for himself. He was married in 1873, to Alice Erritt, also a native of Canada, born in 1849. They have one child.

The first general store was started by Wilson & Jenkins, in 1881; the second by Wild & Leekly. Soon after Wilson & Bushnell opened a general store. John Jenkins, merchant at Dows, was born in Wales, in 1846. After completing his education, he engaged in teaching and later as a book keeper in a wholesale house, remaining there six years. In 1871, he came to the United States and settled in Crystal township, Tama Co., Iowa, where he engaged in farming. In the fall of 1877, he went to Abbott, Hardin county, and engaged in the mercantile business, where he remained until 1880, and then removed to Dows and engaged in the same business, which, in 1883, he was carrying on in company with A. E. Johnson. He was married at Abbott, Iowa, in 1879, to Cordelia Dourte, of German extraction, born in Grundy Co., Iowa. They have been blessed with three children, two of whom are living—William L., Pearl and Melinda, (deceased). Both Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Williams and Barber opened the first grocery store in 1881, and it was destroyed by fire the following January.

O. R. Johnson was the next to engage in the grocery business, and has the only exclusive store of the kind in Dows at present.

H. J. Miller started the first hardware store in the place, in 1881. This branch is now represented by H. J. Miller and H. L. Asemissen.

H. J. Miller is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Philadelphia in 1840 and received his education in the public schools of that city. When eighteen years of age, he started out to "see the world," as he puts it, traveling in Ohio and Kentucky. In 1870 he went to Colorado, where he engaged in plumbing and gas fitting for a business. Soon after, he received an appointment as mail agent, and subsequently was transferred to Iowa., to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, & Northern railway line, where he remained until 1881, and then engaged in the hardware business at Dows, under the firm name of Fisher & Co. He was married in 1870, to Anna M. Ray, who was born in Wisconsin in 1848. They have two children—Howard R. and Walter H J. Mr Miller is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Dows, of which he is worthy master.

H. Louis Asemissen was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1849. He attended school until sixteen years of age, then spent four years learning the drug and grocery business at which time he came to the United States, first stopping for a short time in New Jersey and then going to Michigan. In the summer of 1874, he removed to Clinton Co., Iowa, where he engaged in a saw mill for awhile, then went to Preston, Jackson Co., where he engaged as clerk in a grocery and dry goods store. From there he went to Wheatland, Clinton Co., where he was clerk in a dry goods, grocery and hardware store. From there he went to Reinbeck, Grundy Co., and went into the hardware trade for himself, remaining there until 1881, when he came to Dows, and engaged in the same business, which

he still follows. He was married in 1877, to Kate Kries who was born near Lost Nation, Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1857; they have one child—Carl L. Mr Asemissen is a member of the Lutheran Church, and his wife belongs to the Catholic Church.

The drug business of the place is represented by H. E. Shultz, who came to Dows, Nov. 10, 1880, built his present store building, and has since carried on a successful drug business. He was born near West Bend, Washington Co., Wis., in 1853. In 1865, he removed with his parents to Alden, Iowa, and in March, 1867, commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade with L. Rummel and stayed with him eleven years. April 27, 1879, he purchased a stock of drugs from M. Utley, of Alden, and carried on the business until he came to Dows, where he still resides. He attended the High School at West Bend, also attended three terms of school at Alden, but he may be termed a self made man, as he obtained his principal education by private study and reading. He is of German descent, his parents emigrating from Mecklenberg, Germany, two years before his birth. The father died at Alden; his mother still lives. He was the youngest of his father's family. He was married, April 2, 1879, to Lou F. Smith, born on Granadine Island, in the St Lawrence river, Feb. 20, 1854. They have one child—Lavita W. Mr. Schultz is a Mason and Odd Fellow. He casts his vote with the republican party and is now clerk of his township.

In 1883, the village and surrounding country supported two practicing physicians, Drs. J. A. Mulnix and F. E. Cornish.

Mrs. R. Hopkins opened a millinery store in 1882, and is still in trade.

The harness business was first represented by D. W. Campbell, in 1881. He is the only harness maker in the place.

D. O. Wilson started the only shoe shop in Dows, in 1881. He is still running the business.

Wright & Collins started the first blacksmith shop. The next was by E. Caldwell. The present are O. H. Hanson and A Quasdorf.

Two wagon shops were started in 1881 ; one by Ward & Hill, and another by John Morgan.

John Morgan came to Franklin county in July, 1877, and opened a wagon shop in Otisville, remaining until 1881, when he went to Dows. He was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1836. In 1848 he went to Grant Co., Wis., where he learned and followed his trade until 1861, when he enlisted in a company of the 10th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving until June, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability. He re-enlisted in 1863, in company K, 47th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, when he engaged in the C. M. & St. P. railroad shops at Prairie du Chien, remaining five years, going thence to Woodman, Wis., where he worked two years, then to Dubuque, where he worked three years at his trade, then removing to Franklin county. He was married in 1857 to Jane Shipley, by whom he had three children—Annie M., Thomas J. and Mary J. His wife dying, he was again married to Bertha Johnson, a native of Norway, and has one child—Maynard.

The livery business is represented by Palmer Bros.

The agricultural implement trade was first carried on by Ward & Hill ; the following year Ward sold to Barnes, and the firm name was Hill & Barnes. They finally sold to J. F. Kent. The present dealers are : J. F. Kent, G. C. Gibson and Palmer Bros.

John F. Kent, agricultural dealer, was born in Middletown, Butler Co., Ohio, in 1844, where he lived until he was six years of age, when his parents removed to Illinois, and remained two years and then removed to Cedar Co., Iowa. They lived there ten years, and then removed to Horse Grove, Wright county. Mr. Kent's father died, in 1879 ; his mother still lives in the county. The subject of this sketch was the fourth child ; he received his education in the public school, and has taught several terms. In 1869, he located at Belmond, where he kept a hotel three years, and at the same time was engaged selling agricultural implements. After leaving the hotel he engaged in the agricultural implements business exclusively, at Belmond and Alden. In 1881, he came to Dows, and established himself in the same business. He was married in 1868, to Martha M. Hianes, of Troy, N. Y. They have been blessed with two children—Laila J. and Mary Alice. Mr. Kent is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic orders, and is a democrat in politics.

George C. Gibson is the son of George W. and Adeline E. (Howe) Gibson, the mother born in Vermont, October, 1832. They had five children, four boys and one girl. His father was of Scotch descent,

born in York State, July, 1832. They moved to Logansville, Sauk Co., Wis., where George was born, in 1853. When twelve years of age, his parents moved to Illinois, remaining one year, thence to Iowa, locating on section 19, in Morgan township. He was reared on a farm, and received a common school education, after which he spent twelve years in the pineries of Michigan and Wisconsin, returning to Iowa, May 10, 1881, first operating a ditching machine in the northern part of the State, and then engaging in his present business in February, 1882. His father enlisted in 1864, in company K, 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving until 1865. He was wounded in the head at the battle of Dallas, Texas, dying from the effects of the wound while under treatment at Chicago, Ill.

A creamery was started in the spring of 1881, by Bushnell & Wilson, which, in 1883, was consuming the cream from over 600 cows, and producing upwards of 400 pounds of butter daily.

The legal profession in 1883, was represented by F. M. Williams, who came in 1882, and R. H. Whipple, who, in company with R. E. Train, is in the real estate business also.

The first meat market was started, in 1881, by C. B. Flindt, who sold to H. S. Cole in 1883.

POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was first established at Otisville, in 1858, the name of which was retained, until the village of Dows sprung up in 1881, when it took that name. R. E. Train was the first postmaster at Dows, and still holds the office.

RELIGIOUS.

There has been various religious services held at the Otisville school house, since an early day, but in 1883, there was but one regularly organized church in the town of Dows, and that was the Methodist Episcopal society, organized at an early day. They held services in that school house until in 1881, when they erected a neat church edifice. This society now contains about fifty members. It is on the Alden circuit, and is supplied from that place.

A union Sunday school was maintained in 1883. The Congregational people hold services once in two weeks; Rev. W. F. Harvey of Horse Grove preaching for them.

SOCIETIES.

Cornelian Lodge No. 425 A. F. & A. M. was organized by dispensation, February 1882, and in June 1883, became a charter lodge, with the following named charter members: H. J. Miller, W. M.; H. E. Shultz, S. W.; C. C. Emmerson, J. W.; R. E. Train, secretary; William Willix, treasurer; David Miller, S. D.; James Rowen, A. R. Woods, William Smith, W. H. Weaver, F. A. Thayer, J. F. Kent, H. S. Cole, R. H. Whipple and H. G. Wilson.

They have a fine lodge room, which they occupy with the I. O. O. F. society, over Shutlz's drug store.

The I. O. O. F. lodge was organized in July 1882, with five charter members: Robert Hopkins, David Pepper, J. L. Wild, C. H. Dillman and O. H. Ogletto. In August 1883, the lodge had a membership of twenty and was in a good financial condition.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MOTT TOWNSHIP.

Mott township is all of congressional township 92, range 20 west, except about one section embraced in Washington township, upon which the town of Hampton stands. All the territory in Mott was formerly a part of Washington, which was one of the three original townships in the county, but has been divided from time to time until it is now confined to the incorporate limits of the city of Hampton. Ross township is north, Ingham east, Reeve south and Marion west of Mott township. The surface of the land is somewhat broken for a prairie country, but one of the finest farming districts in the entire county. It is well watered and drained by three beautiful, never failing streams, which flow in an easterly direction—Buffalo creek, which enters on section 6, running in a southeastern course through sections 4, 5, 9, 10, 15, 14, 23 and 24; Spring creek, entering the township on the west side of section 19, running east through sections 28, 21, 20, 22, 27, 26 and 24, crossing the line on section 25; Mulkins creek, entering the township on section 30 and passing through sections 29, 28, 33 and 34, and leaving the territory from section 35. Some native timber grows along each of these streams, but none of any value except along Spring creek, on sections 19, 20, 21, 27 and 28, and usually known as Mott's Grove.

Two railroads pass through the township—the Central of Iowa and Dubuque & Dakota.

In 1883, Mott was as thickly settled as any part of Franklin county, and contained some of the choicest farms in Northern Iowa. Much attention was paid to stock-raising and feeding, which put the farmers in a good condition financially, and the value of their lands was rapidly increasing.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settler was James Van Horn, who located on section 21, in the fall of 1854.

The second settler was Isaac Miller, of Indiana, who stayed but a year or two and sold to George Ryan.

The next actual settler in the township was Amon Rice, who came to Franklin county in 1854, first settling in Geneva township, but the following year moving to this township, where he was still living in 1883.

Amon Rice is a prominent claimant for the honor of priority as a pioneer in Franklin county. He came to the county in June, 1854, locating first at Four Mile Grove, in Geneva township, where he lived until the fall of 1855, at which date he settled on section 20, Mott township, where he now resides. When he arrived here his finances were in a fearful state

of collapse, five dollars being the extent of his cash resources, but persevering determination and well directed efforts have placed him in comfortable circumstances. He was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Aug. 8, 1816. His parents removed to Orleans Co., N. Y., in 1828, and four years later they started west, staying a short time in Ohio and Michigan, and finally locating in Illinois. Mr. Rice remained an inhabitant of the Sucker State until his removal to Iowa. He was married, in 1845, to Maria Jane Scott, a native of Indiana. Their children are—Leonard G., Mary E., Allen J. and Frank M.

In 1855, Noble Hart came to the township, where he remained until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he enlisted, and served during the war. At the close of the war he came home; remained two years and removed to Kansas, where he afterward died.

James Scott also came in 1855, and settled on section 20, where he lived six years, and then engaged in work at the mill, which business he followed until the time of his death, some time in 1867.

Among others who came in 1855, were J. K. Utley, who settled on section 21, remaining but a few years; Alexander Frazer, on section 15; and Charles Flanagin, who also settled on section 15.

Joshua Cromwell came from Indiana, in 1857 or 1858, and settled on section 10, remained a short time and moved back to his former home.

In 1858, Walter and William G. Beed located. Walter Beed is a native of Devonshire, England, born March 24, 1845. He came to America in 1858, and soon after to Franklin county. He was

but thirteen years old and made the best use of such educational advantages as the primitive condition of the county offered. He has been all his life a practical farmer, and is justly considered as among the most prominent agriculturalists of Franklin county. He was married, April 5, 1872; to Mary L. Hacker. She died March 10, 1875, leaving a daughter, Mabel L. Beed.

C. J. Mott came to the township in 1859, and in company with his brother in-law, purchased 780 acres of land near Hampton. He afterward bought his partner out, and in 1883, owned 825 acres, being one of the finest stock farms in the county. A biographical sketch of Mr. Mott appears in connection with those of his two brothers, in the history of Ingham township.

J. E. Hunter, one of the settlers of 1860, was born in Addison Co., Vt., Jan. 10, 1824. In 1835, his parents removed to Essex Co., N. Y., where he grew to manhood. In 1843, he came west to Walworth Co., Wis., where he entered land and engaged in farming. In 1851, he crossed the Isthmus to California, where he was engaged in mining, and was quite successful. In 1853, he returned to Wisconsin and engaged in mercantile business, but like many others, was compelled to succumb during the financial crash of 1857. He once more sought his fortune in the gold field of California, and in 1860, came to Franklin county. Soon after his arrival, he bought the Hampton House, which he ran for ten years, since which time he has been engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1854, he married Ade-

line Wheeler. Their children are Frank E., Ida May, Fred and Hugh.

Daniel Wheeler settled in Franklin county in 1855, taking up his residence in Geneva township, where he entered a farm, which he partly improved, and lived upon until 1862, when he transferred his business and interests to Mott township, where he now resides near Hampton. He is proprietor of 210 acres of land, all under improvements. He was born in Rutland Co., Vt., Oct. 4, 1821. His parents located in Susquehanna Co., Penn., in 1827. He remained there until 1837, when he removed to Grant Co., Wis., and engaged in farming and mining until 1855. He was married in 1854 to Julia Sullivan, a lady of Irish birth. Their children are Huldah, Mary, William and Etta.

Joseph Bobst settled in Allamakee Co., Iowa, in 1851. He removed to Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1857, and came to Franklin county in 1862. Mr. Bobst was born in Switzerland, canton of Solense, 1815. He came to America in 1848, and was married the same year to Clara Keiser. Mrs. Bobst was born in Alsace, France, in October, 1826, and emigrated to this country in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Bobst went first to Dunleith, Ill., and remained until the date of their coming to Iowa. Mr. Bobst died in October, 1879, of heart disease. Following are the names of their nine children—Catherine (Mrs. Charles Baldwin), Lucy (Mrs. John McNeill), Joseph, William, Mary (Mrs. Orin Zimmerman), Clara (Mrs. Alfred Row), Allie, Lillie and Charles.

Milo Rose was born in Licking Co., Ohio, July 24, 1810. His parents were pioneers of the Buckeye State, and he

grew up amid all the privations and limited privileges of the pioneers' sons. His education was obtained in the log school houses common to that section and he was there trained to the vocation which he has all his life pursued. He came to Franklin county in October, 1863, and not long after settled on his present farm. He now owns 160 acres on section 24. He has served his township as trustee and county supervisor. Mr. Rose was married in 1834 to Hannah Holcomb, a native of Connecticut, who came to Ohio when a child. Their children are—Celina Celma, now Mrs. John Beed; Timothy H. and Carrie, widow of Emanuel Hacker.

Henry Scott owns an excellent farm of 120 acres, on section 35, Mott township. He was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Nov. 9, 1827, and is a son of John and Sarah (Smalley) Scott. He attained his majority in his native county and there learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1848, he settled in Greene Co., Wis., and pursued his trade for a livelihood. He opened a shop at Hampton in 1865, and, after three years' labor, decided on an agricultural life and purchased his farm. He was married in 1851 to Sylvania Duel, a native of New York. Following are the names of their eight children—Lucy Ann, Oscar, John C. F., Sarah, Clara, Eugene, Alice and Ernst.

E. F. Hanks came to Mott township, Franklin county, in 1865. He settled, where he now resides, on a farm of 160 acres on section 17, and twelve and one-half acres on section 1, Marion township. He has been for the past five years one of the trustees of the township, and in political action is independent. He was

born in Orleans Co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1827. His parents are both natives of Connecticut; they were respectively Rufus and Cynthia (Knight) Hanks. They settled in Crawford Co., Penn., soon after the birth of their son, and there he resided until 1846, when he went to Warren Co., Penn. In 1854 he removed to Allamakee Co., Iowa, and there interested himself in agriculture, and worked to some extent as a carpenter and builder. He has been three times married.

Warner Marble settled on section 15, of Mott township, Franklin county, in 1867. He was born in Saratoga Co. N. Y., Oct. 11, 1818. He spent thirty-six years of his life in his native county, devoting his energies to agriculture. He was married in 1844 to Betsy Jane Ackley, also a native of Saratoga county, where she was born Dec. 6, 1818. In 1854 Mr. Marble removed with his family to Dane Co., Wis., where he was engaged as an agriculturist until 1867, when he removed to Iowa. Three children—Frank, George and Mary, were born in the State of New York; one, Amanda, was born while they were residents of Wisconsin Mr. Marble died Oct. 9, 1880, in the township of Mott.

John Nowell has been a resident of Franklin county since 1866, when he settled on section 36 of Mott township. He is a prominent and prosperous farmer, and owns 200 acres of land all under cultivation. He was born in Yorkshire, England, April 10, 1833. His father, John Nowell, died in England, and in 1851 he came to America with his mother. They resided a short time in Oneida Co., N. Y., and afterward came west to Marquette Co., Wis., where Mr. Nowell engaged in

the business of a butcher. He made an expedition to Pike's Peak in 1860, and was absent one year. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in company K, 19th Wisconsin Volunteers, and was in the United States service until the spring of 1864, when he was honorably discharged at Newbern, N. C. He was married in 1862 to Elizabeth Whitmore, a native of England. They have four children—Mary, Sarah, John and Ella.

Lucius Loss settled on section 10, Mott township, in 1867, where he now owns 160 acres of finely improved land. He has been a valuable citizen in his township, holding himself as under obligations to respond to the call of his fellows in whatever position needed. He has been towshp trustee six years, and officiated as school director and treasurer. He was born in Windham Co., Vt., April 18, 1815. Not long after his birth his parents moved to Saratoga Co., N. Y., where Mr. Loss was assistant on his father's farm, and had small advantages for an extended education. He determined to come west, as the east offered but limited opportunities for a man's advancement without means. He removed to Dane Co., Wis., in 1847, and when he arrived the aggregate of his finances showed an exhibit of eleven dollars. He remained in Dane county until 1867. He was married Dec. 19, 1842, to Mary Ann Kemp, born in Sunderland, Bennington Co., Vt., Jan. 19, 1819. Of their six children, Philo L., Ida M., Charles C. and Frank are living. Mr. and Mrs. Loss are members of the Methodist Church.

Jacob Wire, section 36, Mott township, came to Franklin county in 1867, at which

date he purchased 340 acres of land, to which he has added by purchase until he now owns 1130 acres, all in a most improved state of culture. To the duties of general agriculturalist he adds the labors of an extensive stock breeder. Mr. Wire was born in Lancaster, Penn., Oct. 19, 1827. His parents, Samuel and Catherine (Smith) Wire, were natives of Pennsylvania. Three years after his birth they settled in Ohio and later came to Grant Co., Wis., where Jacob grew to manhood, and spent a number of years as an agriculturalist. He was married in 1853 to Sarah Wagner, and his household includes four children—Ira, Vinette, Advia and Frank. Mr. Wire is a democrat in politics.

George W. Pease was born at South Bend, Ind., Oct. 25, 1838. His parents came to Iowa not long after that event, and settled in Henry county, where they remained a few years, and then went to Grant Co., Wis. There George grew to man's estate. In December, 1861, he enlisted in company I, 16th Wisconsin Infantry. He was wounded in the right knee at Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862, and was soon after transported to the hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he was discharged in October ensuing. He re-enlisted in September, 1863, in company E, 8th Iowa Cavalry. He went into the ranks, but in June, 1864, he was commissioned second lieutenant. He was again wounded July 30, 1864, and taken prisoner and was taken to the stockade prison at Andersonville, Ga. Sept. 16 following his capture, in company with two others, he made his escape and turned his back

forever on the king disgrace of the insane south. The party hid by day and traveled by night in the direction of the Union lines, picking their route, shielded by the friendly darkness until the last day of September. Starvation stared them in the face many times, and they were only preserved from extreme suffering by the sympathetic negroes, who supplied them with food. After fifteen days of united toil and privation Mr. Pease's companions took a different route. On the 3d of October he was gladdened by a sight of the Union lines, and was soon in safety at Atlanta. He learned a few days later of the re-capture of his companions. Soon after re-joining his regiment, he succeeded to the command of his company and retained the position until the release of his superior officers from prison. At the termination of the war he was transferred to the command of a company in the 136th U. S. C. I., where he continued in service until January, 1866, when he was discharged at Augusta, Ga. He returned to Wisconsin and engaged in mining. He came to Franklin county in 1868 and settled on the farm he now owns, situated one mile east of Hampton. His venture was unfortunate and in 1872, he disposed of his interests and sought to retrieve his fortunes in the mines of Idaho and Utah. In 1881, he returned to Hampton and bought the farm with which he parted nine years previous. It now includes 278 acres, all under first-class improvements, and valued at \$14,000. He is now extensively engaged in stock raising. He was married in 1882 to Mrs. L Rose. They have one child—Maggie Gertrude.

I. B. Wheeler came to Franklin county in the spring of 1868, and settled on a farm he had purchased in 1864. He has now a fine farm of well improved land including 320 acres. Mr. Wheeler was born in Rutland Co., Vt., Oct. 26, 1836. He passed the first fifteen years of his life in his native county, and in 1851, his parents came west to Rock Co., Wis., removing later to Green county, in that State. Here Mr. Wheeler received the training of a farmer's son, and was engaged for six years as traveling salesman for the McCormick Reaper company. He was married in 1871, to Ann Brown a native of Grant Co., Wis. Mr. Wheeler spent most of two years prior to his settlement in Iowa, in the eastern States, trying to regain lost health, which he succeeded in doing for the time being. His schooling was very limited, which did not exceed three months in the year after he was ten years of age.

J. B. Beck, agriculturist, is located on a farm two miles east of Hampton. He is the present township clerk of Mott township and secretary of the school board. He is also secretary of the Franklin county Anti-Horse Thief Association, and secretary of the Agricultural Society of this county. He was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Aug. 16, 1830. His father, Benjamin Peck, was born in Nova Scotia, and his mother, Caroline (Biggs) Peck, was a native of Maryland. Mr. Peck acquired a good education in the common schools of the place of his birth and finished his studies at Granville, Ohio. In 1859, he became principal of the middle building on State street, Columbus, Ohio, which place he filled three years, and while there he

graduated from Duff's Commercial College. He was also principal of the schools at Johnstown, Alexandria and Hartford, Ohio. He has taught six terms since coming to Franklin county, making thirty-five terms in all. In 1863, he settled in Keokuk Co., Iowa, where he was elected county surveyor, and held the office four years. He became a resident on the farm he now owns in 1868. Mr. Peck is a republican of the radical stripe and is prominent in the local polities of his township. He was married in 1861 to Mary R. Moorehead, of Granville, Ohio. Mr. Peck has pushed his way in life, and, by economy and industry, has accumulated a fine property. He owns 490 acres of land valued at from \$30 to \$50 per acre, comprising some of the best improvements to be found in the county.

Casper Wolf is an extensive land holder of Mott township. His landed estate in Franklin county aggregates 487 acres of choice land, all under fine improvements. It is located on sections 26, 14 and 25. Mr. Wolf has been a resident since his purchase. He was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., May 14, 1842. His parents became settlers in Vane Co., Wis., in 1848. At the age of twenty, Mr. Wolf enlisted in his country's defence in 1862, in company I, 23d Wisconsin Infantry. He was in numerous battles and on May 22, 1863, he was wounded. His injury kept him in the hospital three months. He received honorable discharge July 4, 1865, at Mobile, Ala. He returned to Wisconsin, and lived there until 1868. He was married in 1866 to Mary Messelheimer. They have five children—

Theodore L., Alton, Arthur, Jasper and Cyrus.

J. W. Cummings and A. B. Cummings are associated in farming in Mott township, where they have been located since 1869, when their parents settled in Franklin county. J. W. Cummings, the elder brother, was born in Wentworth, Canada, August 11, 1853. In 1868 the parents and sons removed to Jackson Co., Iowa, where they resided until the date named as that of their settlement in Franklin county. J. W. Cummings has been, since their removal to Franklin county, engaged as a clerk in a drug store in Des Moines seven months. He was married Dec. 30, 1880, to Etta L. Roberts. A. B. Cummings was born in Wentwo th Co., Canada, July 23, 1855. He settled here, as stated, and has since April, 1881, been connected with his brother in farming.

George Messelheiser came to Franklin county in 1867. He was a lad of eleven years, and from an unsophisticated boy he has grown to manhood and importance as a citizen and farmer of Mott township. He was born in Jefferson Co., Wis., Jan. 26, 1856. During his early boyhood his parents removed to Dane Co., Wis. He is at present school treasurer. Mr. Messelheiser was married in 1880 to Mena Kugler.

Henry Burmester, farmer, is a German by birth, and came to America in 1869, settling almost immediately in Ross township, in Franklin county, where he operated on a farm two years. At the expiration of that period he located in Chapin. In 1876, he took possession of his present farm in Mott township including 240

acres of land. He was married in 1862, to Maggie Meyer. They had two children—William and Annie. Mrs. Burmester died June 6, 1882. In December, 1882, he was married to Annie Schroeder. Mr. Brumester was born in Hanover, Germany, Nov. 4, 1836.

J. A. Atkinson, is a citizen of Iowa by birth. He was born in Dubuque county, Feb. 18, 1837. His parents, Archibald and Phillis (Adams) Atkinson, came from England and settled in Dubuque county in 1835. They remained there until 1840, when they went to Cook Co., Ill., near Chicago, and finally settled in Grant Co., Wis. Mr. Atkinson lived there a number of years and for sometime was engaged in lead-mining. In 1859 he made a trip to the mining regions of Idaho, where he remained six years, returning in 1865. In 1869, he settled on section 27, in what was then called Washington township, where he is proprietor of 340 acres of land, and is extensively engaged as a stock farmer. Mr. Atkinson has held the offices of township trustee and school director. He was married, in 1862, to Annie L. Lukey, a native of England. Their five living children are—Jessie, Elmer, Archie, Lotta and Ralph.

John McNeill, one of the largest stock farmers of Mott township, came to Franklin county in 1870 and commenced his struggle with the world as a day laborer. His success is so phenomenal as to deserve special notice. Beginning with only his manhood's strength and steadfast determination, by economy and unwearying industry, he has secured a competency for old age. In 1872 he purchased eighty acres of land and has since

increased his estate by purchase until he owns an aggregate of 840 acres in Franklin county. He was married in 1872, to Lucy Bobst. Their four children are—Clara, Della, Alexander and William.

Mr. McNeill was born in Bath county, May 2, 1846. He is son of Hugh and Margaret (Hammell) McNeill, who settled in 1858, in Iowa Co., Wis., where Mr. McNeill passed his youth and first year of his manhood.

Jacob Klinefelter, became a resident of Mott township in 1870. He is the proprietor of a finely improved farm of 135 acres, where he settled soon after his advent in Franklin county. He was born in York Co., Penn., Dec. 30, 1827. His parents, Peter and Catherine (Wilhelm) Klinefelter are both natives of the Keystone State. In 1831 the family removed to Marion Co., Ohio where his mother died shortly after. In 1834 his father settled in Dane Co., Wis., and there Mr. Klinefelter was a resident until he came to Iowa, as stated. In 1873, Mr. Klinefelter was married to Catherine Underkoffler, born in Waukesha Co., Wis. Their children are—Rosetta L., Mabel S., Amos J. and Arthur G.

William Crawford was born in Upper Canada, Oct. 8, 1834. All his early life was passed there and Dec. 23, 1853, he was married to Elizabeth Piper. Mrs. Crawford was born in Canada, Oct. 2, 1825. They came to Michigan in 1865, and, in 1870, to Franklin Co., Iowa. Mr. Crawford died Feb. 27, 1881. Mrs. Crawford yet survives him. Following is the record of their children—Louisa, born Nov. 23, 1854, was married to James Johnson, Feb. 25, 1874; Julia, born Jan.

27, 1857, married Samuel Boutin, March 14, 1874; Charlotte, born July 24, 1859; Addie M., March 10, 1865; Mary M., Feb. 14, 1868; Hester A., March 12, 1872; and Flora, March 30, 1875.

Fred Paullus has been a farmer of Mott township, since 1870. He owns a fine farm of .60 acres. Mr. Paullus was born in Germany, Sept. 10, 1836. He came to the United States in 1854, and made his first settlement in Schuylkill Co., Penn., going thence, a year later, to Wisconsin, which was his home until he came to Franklin county. He was married, in 1861, to Eliza Kaus. Following are the names of their nine children—Lizzie, Catherine, Henry, Fred, Lena, Mena, George, Carl and Louisa. Mr. Paullus has held the position of road supervisor.

D. J. Patton is one of the leading farmers of Mott township. He came to Franklin county in 1870. He soon after located in Ingham, remaining until 1879, at which date he became proprietor of his present farm of 308 acres, on section 3, Mott township. Mr. Patton is extensively engaged as a stock farmer in addition to the ordinary business of an agriculturist. He has been the incumbent of several township offices and is at present trustee. He was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Jan. 27, 1836. His parents, G. R. and Ruth (Johns) Patton, were natives of the key-stone State, and, in 1848, came to Green Co., Wis. Mr. Patton was married, in 1855, to Sarah E. Gapen, a native of Pennsylvania. Their children are—George C., Frank L., Lena B. and Fred S.

Benjamin S. Brown came to Franklin county in 1870. He settled on section 36,



A. M. Wood

Mott township, where he now owns 215 acres of land. He was born in Yorkshire, England, Aug. 16, 1838. At the age of twelve years he accompanied his parents to America. They first settled in LaFayette Co., Wis. Mr. Brown was a resident of that county until 1870, with the exception of two years which were spent in Jo Daviess Co., Ill. He has been quite prominent as a public spirited citizen, and has held the offices of president of the school board and treasurer of the agricultural society. He was married, in 1862, to Mary Glendinning, a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have seven children—Franklin, Maggie, Mary, Fannie, Adeline, James and Jane.

James M. Snyder is an extensive landholder of Mott and Richland townships, and has resided in Franklin county since 1870, where he owns 500 acres of land, all under cultivation and well improved. Besides his agricultural and stock interests he operates an insurance business. He was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., April 14, 1843. His parents, James and Sarah Snyder, settled in Ogle Co., Ill., in 1855, where they reared their children, giving each a good education. During the rebellion Mr. Snyder enlisted in an Independent Cavalry company, furnishing his own horse and outfit; was 2d lieutenant of company A, Ogle County National Guards, Col. Brown, commanding. The services of the regiment were offered to the general government, but as the calls for troops were always promptly filled in northern Illinois, Gov. Yates refused to muster them into active service. Mr. Snyder is a democrat, has held most of the important offices in his township, and while

secretary of the Franklin county agricultural society, rendered that organization important service. He was married, in 1867, to Nannie D. Murphy, a native of Ohio. They have two children—Jennie M. and Clinton Howard.

William Wolf is a substantial farmer of Mott township. He came to Franklin county, in 1871, and settled on section 14, where he owns and manages 240 acres of finely improved land. He was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Oct. 26, 1835. He accompanied his parents to Dane Co., Wis., in 1849 where he was reared on his father's farm and trained to the vocation of agriculture. Mr. Wolf was married July 26, 1862, to Mary M. Messelheiser. They have seven children living—Laura G., Ezra, Adam, Simon, Esther, Clinton and Olive.

Christopher Fink has been a farmer, on section 21, of Mott township, since 1871, and now owns 160 acres. He is a native of Germany, born in Hanover, Nov. 17, 1839. He came to America in 1865, and located in Cook Co., Ill., where he engaged as a farmer, and railroad laborer, until he came to Franklin county. He was married in 1868 to Elizabeth Heimricks, a German by birth. They have four children—William, Emma, Clara and Joseph.

S. A. Davis has been a resident on section 1, Mott township, since 1874. He was born in LaFayette Co., Penn., March 8, 1834. His parents were David and Mary (Woodle) Davis, who settled in Green Co., Wis., in 1838, where they were among the pioneers. His mother died there in 1871, his father, in 1882. S. A. Davis enlisted at Washington, D. C., in June, 1863, in company K, 22d Wis-

consin Volunteer Infantry. After he returned from the war, he went back to Green Co., Wis., where he remained until 1874, and then came to Iowa. He was married December 25, 1866, to Cassandra Taylor, a native of Pennsylvania.

William M. Wolf, settled in Mott township, Franklin Co., Iowa, in 1874. He is a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, born in 1845. Soon after he was born his parents came to America and settled near Ann Arbor, Mich., where his mother died. Soon after her death his father removed and settled in Richland Co., Wis., where he reared his family. In 1862, William M. enlisted in company M, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. He served one year and was honorably discharged at Cape Girardeau, Mo. After he left the army, he returned to Richland Co., Wis., and from thence came to Franklin county. He was married, in 1874, to Cecelia Shockley, of Ohio. They have four children—Katie, Edith, Charles T. and Mary.

A. K. Waters has been a resident of Mott township, Franklin county, since the year 1875. He was born Aug. 19, 1836, in Canada, where he passed his childhood and received his education. He emigrated to the United States, settling in Winona, Minn., where he first engaged in lumbering, after which he opened a flour and feed store, which he disposed of and returned to Canada, where he remained until coming to Iowa. He was married in 1878 to Mrs. Mary M. Coon, widow of George Coon. They have one child—Arthur L.

Jacob Miller has been a resident of Franklin county since 1879. He lives on section 11, Mott township, where he owns

160 acres of land. He was born in Germany and came with his parents to America in 1852. His parents settled in Dane Co., Wis., where Jacob went into the army, enlisting Aug. 13, 1862, in company A, 23d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Vilas, afterwards colonel, was captain of the company. Mr. Miller was with his regiment in many important engagements, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. He then returned to Dane Co., Wis., and engaged in farming until he came to Iowa. Since coming to Franklin county, he has held several important school offices. He was married, in 1866, to Elizabeth Wolf. They have seven children—Theodore, Adelia, William, George, Walter, Alvin and Edna.

David Wolf came to Franklin county in 1877, and soon after settled on section 11, Mott township, where he now owns 160 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. He was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., April 14, 1848. His parents soon after his birth moved to Dane Co., Wis., where David grew to manhood and learned the trade of carriage making, at Madison. He was married, in 1873, to Mary Shade. They have two children—Lewis and Harry.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first marriage in Mott township was that of Thomas Newell and Ellen Lathrop, in 1858 or 1859.

The first birth was a child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knowls, in 1856.

The first death was that of Mrs. Ryan, who was frozen to death in the winter of 1856-7.

The first house in Mott township was of logs, and was built by James Van Horn, on section 21, in the spring of 1854.

ORGANIC.

The township was organized in 1879. The first election was held at Maple Grove school house. E. F. Hanks, Mr. Claypool and Walter Beed were the first trustees. The township officers in 1883 were : J. B. Peck, clerk ; Joseph Tyler, assessor ; John McNeal and Timothy Rose, justices of the peace ; E. F. Hanks, Walter Beed and D. J. Patton, trustees.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught at Mott's Grove in a log cabin in the winter of 1857. The next school was taught in 1858 by Mr. Fairbanks. A frame school house was erected in 1859, on section 20, and served the township for school purposes for twenty years. In 1883, the township had seven school houses and an average attendance of 213 scholars.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services were held in the log school house in 1857 or 1858, when a Sunday school was formed in which all took an active part. Rev. Thomas K. Hansberry was among the pioneer preachers in the township and county. In 1872, the Evangelical Lutheran denomination organized a church, holding service at the school house until 1883, when they erected a fine church edifice on section 19.

The Evangelical Association in Mott township was first organized at Hampton in 1869. Meetings were held in the country at the school house until 1881, when the society erected a beautiful church edifice, situated in the valley of Buffalo creek, in the heart of one of the finest rural districts in Franklin county. The house stands on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 24, and cost \$1,600, besides work donated. It was dedicated Dec. 19, 1881. The design is very attractive. The first pastor of the society, after the building of their church, was Rev. O. F. Roll, who served three years, one before the church was finished and two afterward. In 1883, the church numbered thirty, with a Sunday school having an average attendance of thirty-five. The first members of this society were : J. A. Messelheiser, Adam Messelheiser and wife, Casper Wolf and wife, William Wolf and wife, Henry Wolf and wife, Jacob Klinefellow and wife, Jacob Miller and wife, Christiana Fink and wife, Catherine Klousia and Conrad Roamer and wife. At this date, Rev. Caulp, was pastor in charge, living at Hampton and preaching once in two weeks.



CHAPTER XXVIII.

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.

Oakland is the southwest corner township in Franklin county, comprising congressional township 90, range 22. It was detached from Morgan township in 1867. The Iowa river runs through it from northwest to southeast, passing through portions of sections 18, 19, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 35 and 36. It has quite heavy timber on either side of its entire course through the township. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway runs from section 6, diagonally to the southeast part of the township, entering Lee township from section 25. The soil of Oakland township is of a very productive quality, producing all the cereals, vegetables and fruits common to this climate. Some of the most beautiful and productive farms in all northern Iowa are situated along the Iowa valley. So lasting is the richness of the soil that even lands which have been cultivated for a quarter of a century, produce as bountifully as the virgin soil. Corn usually ripens a month earlier than on the prairies back from the river.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in the township was made, in 1853, by Sprague, Crawford and Mitchell, who were trappers and hunters. Sprague made the first entry of land.

John I. Popejoy came the next year, 1854, entering 600 or 700 acres of land. In 1855, he came to remain a permanent

resident. He was the first settler north of the Iowa river. In 1854, he came with H. H. Pierson to the grove where H. C. Holmes had made a pre-emption of 160 acres. They stopped at a spring on the place, and soon heard some one coming, which proved to be two men carrying a gun and an ax. When meeting they were asked what they were doing there. Some sharp words followed, and the party tried to force Popejoy and Pierson away, but they did not propose to be driven away, and after a few minutes a bargain was struck by which Popejoy bought them out for \$50. He had the finest tract of timber land on the Iowa river, covered with oak and black walnut. His first entry consisted of a mile square, to which he added from time to time, up to 1880, when he possessed 2,860 acres in one body, 1,000 in grass and the balance in timber and plowed land. In 1881, he built the largest and finest farm residence in this part of the State, costing \$12,000. This house is a two-story frame structure, situated in a beautiful oak grove, about thirty rods from the east bank of the Iowa river, overlooking this famous valley, which in mid-summer presents a charming landscape. John I. Popejoy holds, by seniority of settlement, first rank in the pioneer element of Oakland township. He made his first journey to Iowa in 1854, in quest of land and selected a location in Franklin county.

The year following he removed his family hither, and the oft-repeated but ever interesting tale of pioneer privations and struggles forms a chapter in their history. In this land of marvelous progress the relentless march of posterity is fast relegating the fathers, with their matchless records, to the past. It is the province of county history to redeem their chronicles from oblivion. Mr. Popejoy was born in Fayette Co., Ohio, Feb. 10, 1824. His father was a merchant, and at the age of eight years he became an assistant in his store, acquiring a practical insight into all the details of local commerce. At a suitable age he was sent to Carey's Hill Seminary, at Cincinnati, where he took a thorough course of commercial study. He engaged in traffic in merchandise of varied character, and also as a drover, taking cattle over the Alleghanies to eastern markets. In 1841, his father became security for a friend and thereby lost his property. Thus, at seventeen, Mr. Popejoy was forced to depend on himself. He determined to be fitted for emergencies and worked a year at shoe-making. He next went into a grain and provision house at Chillicothe, Ohio, became bookkeeper and retained his position until the death of his employer, when he returned to the home of his youth and began to operate as formerly in stock, buying and selling in the eastern markets. This he continued until his settlement in Iowa. He entered 640 acres of land to which he has added by purchase until his possessions include nearly 4,000 acres. His home-stead estate embraces 2,860 acres, with 1,000 acres devoted to the cultivation of tame grass. He has from the first oper-

ated in stock and is one of the heaviest shippers in Franklin county. His herd ranges from 250 to 500 head, and his annual shipments of hogs aggregate about \$2,890. Mr. Popejoy has always been prominent in public affairs, and has represented his district in the county board of supervisors sixteen years, was the first assessor in Franklin county and has been school treasurer for twenty years. He has also officiated as town clerk and trustee. He belongs to the Masonic lodge at Iowa Falls, and is a Universalist in belief. Mr. Popejoy was married, in November, 1849, to Frances Sophia Pearson, of Ohio. They have seven children—Mary E., now Mrs. L. R. Fobes; Virginia E., wife of J. H. Gilder; Flora A.; Frances, now Mrs. F. A. Thayer; E. P., Ethel A. and J. H. Popejoy.

In 1855, Jesse R. Dodd, G. A. Polhemas and Mr. Beaty settled in the township.

Mr. Dodd first settled in what is now Morgan township, but soon moved to Oakland Grove, named by John I. Popejoy, and in the autumn of that year platted the village of Oakland.

G. A. Polhemas came from Illinois and located on the south side of the Iowa river, where he lived until the spring of 1883, at which time he moved to Dakota.

Mr. Beaty remained a short time and then returned to Vermont.

James D. Brande came to the county in 1857, settling on section 35, purchasing 130 acres of land.

James Brande came to Iowa in the fall of 1854, locating near Alden, Hardin county, on 130 acres of land, to secure which, he walked to Des Moines to make

the entry. Two years later he sold this property for depot grounds for \$2,615 cash, and came to Franklin county, locating in Oakland township. In January, 1857, he purchased 130 acres of land on section 35, twenty-one acres of which was under the plow. There was also a block house on the place, one of the best in the township. Mr. Brande now owns 444 acres of good farming land, keeps from fifty to eighty head of cattle, twelve or fifteen horses, and about 100 hogs on hand, and has always made a specialty of stock raising. Mr. Brande is a native of Broom Co., N. Y., born Jan. 10, 1831. His parents were Allen and Eunice (Wattles) Brande, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of Rhode Island. His father was a merchant for a number of years, but later in life became a farmer. James was reared on a farm until twenty years of age, then for a time attended school at Schoharie, and after leaving school, was engaged in teaching for about five years. Early in 1854, he came west to Illinois, spending the summer at Naperville, and that fall started with his wife from Joliet to Hardin county, this State. The trip was made with an ox-team, and, December 10, after traveling thirty-three days, they arrived at Alden. Mr. Brande was married, Oct. 25, 1855, to Jeannett Brandon, a native of Otsego Co., N. Y. Her parents settled in Illinois, in 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Brande have been blessed with five children, three of whom are living—Clarissa, Rose and Allen. The parents are both members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Brande has held the offices of assessor, justice of the peace, township trustee, road supervisor and

school director. He is a warm supporter of the republican party and a strong advocate of prohibition.

In 1856, Levi Bigelow settled at Otis Grove, and the following year moved to Oakland. Levi Bigelow has been post master at Oakland Valley twenty years, has officiated as township clerk ten years as assessor one year, as justice two years, and, also, as school director. Since 1866, he has conducted a general merchandise business. He is a pioneer of Franklin county, where he fixed his residence in 1857, at Otis Grove, and the next year made a permanent transfer to Oakland. He was born at Fitzwilliam, N. H., March 9, 1801. His parents, Thomas and Hannah (Lewis) Bigelow, were natives of Massachusetts. His father combined the callings of farmer and shoemaker, and, at sixteen, the son learned the trade of harness maker and saddler. At the age of twenty-three he established himself in business at Jeffry, Cheshire Co., N. H., where he remained about a year and returned to Fitzwilliam, his native town and lived there until his health failed and he was compelled to change occupation. In 1847, he exchanged his town property for a farm. In 1849, in company with others, he bought and loaded a ship for California. The sale of the vessel and cargo paid the expense of the voyage. Mr. Bigelow engaged in mining about three years, when he made a visit to the east, returning to the Golden State. He mined successfully a year longer and went back to the Granite State in 1854. In 1856 he made a prospecting trip to Iowa. He was married in May, 1825, to Mary Cutler. She died at Oakland, in 1874.

Two of her five children are living—Levi S., resident at Worcester, Mass., and Elizabeth, wife of E. A. Smith, of Oakland. The second wife was Cordelia Wilson, of Otisville. Her death occurred in 1880. She left one son, Elliott P., then four years old. Mr. Bigelow has always been a member of the republican party. He was an Odd Fellow in his native State.

E. A. Smith, a son-in-law of Mr. Bigelow, came to the township in 1857, and finally located on section 28, where he still lives.

The following settled between 1865 and 1870: C. W. Walton, N. W. Hagen-son, Erick S. Iverson, Rev. N. Pederson, Claus Erickson, Frank Evans and A. O. Sime

C. W. Walton has been a resident in Iowa since the fall of 1864. He spent a year in Hardin county and then removed to Oakland township, where he has since lived. He owns a valuable farm of 130 acres all under cultivation save a timber tract of twenty acres. He was born in Oakland Co., Mich., June 15, 1838. His parents went, when he was thirty months old, to Steuben Co., N. Y. When he was sixteen years of age he went to Tioga Co., Penn. In October, 1861, on President Lincoln's call for 300,000 more, he enlisted in company H, 45th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until November, 1862. At that date he was discharged for disability. His weight on reaching home was ninety pounds, and he has never recovered from the effects of illness contracted in the army. He was married June 30, 1856, to Mary E. Turk of Tioga Co., Penn. It is believed that Mr. Walton has the banner family, at least as far as heard

from, consisting of thirteen children living and two deceased. Following are the names of the living—Charles H., Lydia J., Sarah E., Julia A., Mary C., William W., Richard F., Delilah E., George T., Robert A., Shirley L., Charlotte L. and Alice P. Two daughters and one son are married. Mr. and Mrs. Walton are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Walton has served his townsmen twelve years as justice, also as assessor, road supervisor, president, secretary and sub-director of the school board. In the church society he has been steward, Sunday school superintendent and president of the grave-yard association.

A. O. Sime, one of the first of the Norwegian settlers in Oakland township, was born in Bergen, Norway, Dec. 16, 1833. He was a farmer in his native country, where he resided until he was twenty-seven years old. In 1860 he came to America and located first in La Fayette Co., Wis. He passed five years there and in 1865 went to clear Lake, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, remaining but one year. The date of his arrival in Oakland was June 10, 1867. His first purchase of land was a tract of eighty acres, which he has added to, until he now owns 240 acres in this township, and twenty-five acres in Wright county. Mr. Sime is characterized by the traits of thrift, economy and careful management, which render his countrymen valuable citizens, and he has, as the reward of his industrious energy, a fine home and a large farm stocked with forty head of cattle, thirty-five hogs and ten horses. He was married in Wisconsin Dec. 27, 1861, to Anna Christenson, born in Norway. Five of their eight children

are deceased. Those living are—Julianne, Oscar and Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. Sime are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He is a republican and has served two terms as school director.

N. W. Hagenson located where he now resides, on section 17, of Oakland township, in 1870. His first settlement in the town was in 1867, on section 7. He is the proprietor of 180 acres of land, and keeps about thirty head of cattle. He was born in Norway, March 22, 1836, and at the age of twenty, fixed on America as his future home. He came to Chicago, and afterward went to Dane Co., Wis. Five years later he proceeded to Yanktown, Dakota, where he was one of the first to establish a residence. He held his homestead four years, when the combined forces of the grasshopper invasion and Indian outbreak interfered with his hopes and plans. Personal threatenings from the "Lo" fraternity caused him to absent himself from his holdings for five weeks. He finally went to Ogle Co., Ill., and six months later to Wisconsin. He was married in that State in 1861, to Synneva Lampson, who died in the fall of 1873, leaving seven children—Helena, Annie, Edward S., Albert N., William N., Martin Olaus and Nicholas. In 1877, Mr. Hagenson married Johanna Johnson of Oakland. They have one child—Synneva J. Mr. and Mrs. Hagenson are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He is a republican in political faith, and has officiated in several township and school offices.

Rev. N. Pedersen, pastor of the Otis Grove Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, was born in Denmark, Nov. 20, 1842. In 1866, he came to the United

State, and was engaged in mercantile business at Indianapolis, Ind, several years. In 1873, he went to Decorah, Iowa, and entered the Norwegian Lutheran College to prepare for the ministry. He studied there two years, one year at the German Lutheran Seminary, at Springfield, Ill., and the Norwegian Lutheran Seminary of Madison, Wis., and entered upon the duties of his present pastorate, in 1877. The following named congregations are included in his charge: Otis Grove Norwegian Church; Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Tipton, Iowa; Rigsoger Norwegian Lutheran Church, in Wright county; St. Peters Danish Evangelical Church, of Franklin county; Richland Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Franklin county, and "Our Saviours Danish Evangelical Lutheran" Church, in Hancock county. He preached at each place once a month. He married Julia Frederick Peterson at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1870, and they have six children—Ingeborg Magdalena, Johanna Sophia, Peter Johannes, Walter Stephannes, Louisa Christiana and Ida Caroline. The fourth and fifth named are twins.

Claus Erickson is a Norwegian by birth and came to America when twenty two years of age, locating in La Fayette Co., Wis. He was born June 15, 1833, and when he had been a resident of this county seven years, and entitled to its privileges as well as its perils, he assumed his right to defend the flag which protected him, and enlisted in company G, 22d Wisconsin, serving three years. He was wounded at the battle of Resaca, a minnie ball hitting him in the shoulder. He served the remainder of his term in the Invalid Corps. He re-

turned to the "Badger State," where he remained until 1868, sought a residence in Oakland township. He owns 133 acres of fine farming land which he holds at a value of \$3,325. His stock includes thirty head of cattle and thirty hogs. He was married in Wisconsin in 1860, to Caroline Edson. They have buried one child and have four living—Joseph L., Andrew, Isabella and Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson are members of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Iver Iverson, accompanied by his brother Erik, came from Norway to America, in 1868. His parents are still living in their native country. He came from Wisconsin to Iowa with his brother, and has since been a resident of Oakland township. He first purchased forty acres of land and began farming. He has increased his property to 160 acres, located on sections 20 and 28. He is a good farmer and has 100 acres under good cultivation, and values his land at \$3,500 in the aggregate. He owns twenty head of cattle and turns off thirty hogs annually. He was married, in 1868, to Anna Erickson, a native Norwegian. Of their seven children five are living—John A., Martin, Ellmen, Oliver and Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. Iverson are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Iverson was born Aug. 22, 1842, near Christiana, Norway. He is a republican in political action.

Erik S. Iverson is a substantial farmer of Oakland township, and is located on 160 acres of land on section 18. His farm is valuable from its situation and degree of cultivation, Mr. Iverson being a skilled agriculturist from training and practice. He was born in Norway, near Christiana,

Nov. 27, 1831. At twenty-two, he came to this country and went to Green Co., Wis. In 1864, he enlisted in company A, 46th Wisconsin Infantry, and was in the service eight months, his term expiring with the close of the war. In 1868, he came to Franklin county and fixed his residence as stated. He has made all the improvements on his farm, and keeps thirty head of cattle and about the same number of hogs. He was married, in Wisconsin, in 1858, to Martha Erickson. Four of seven children born to them are living—Edwin, Julius, Adolph and an infant daughter, Emilia Matilda. Mr. Iverson is a republican in political sentiment, and has been school director two years. He and his wife are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Frank Evans is a stock farmer in Oakland township. He located on his present place in the spring of 1868, where he owns 160 acres of land in first class condition, located on section 18. He has made a specialty of raising stock since 1879. He was born in Christiana, Norway, July 2, 1840. His father came to America when he was fourteen years old, and settled in Green Co., Wis. Mr. Evans remained there eight years, when he made an overland trip to Gold Hill, Nev., and engaged as a miner, working by the day and holding personal interest in some claims. In 1867, he returned to Wisconsin, and remained there a year. He has recently begun raising horses. Mr. Evans has been twice married. His first wife, Christiana Peterson, to whom he was married in 1868, died in 1870, leaving one child—Ellmen M. The present wife, Mrs. Mary J. Evans, is a sister of her predecessor, and

was married Dec. 20, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Evans belong to the Norwegian Lutheran Church, at Otis Grove. He is a republican in politics.

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

The first marriage in Oakland township was that of James Martin and Nancy Garner, in the fall of 1856. They took a buggy and started for Hampton, but on the road their buggy broke down and they were compelled to spend the first night on the prairie.

The first birth was that of James Mitchell, son of Sanford Mitchell, in 1855.

The first death was a son of Sanford Mitchell, who died in 1856, and was buried at Oakland. Mrs. Mitchell died in 1860, and was buried in what was afterward known as Popejoy's Cemetery.

The first election for Morgan township, which embraced Oakland township, was held at John I. Popejoy's residence, in 1856.

The first school was taught by Tabitha Wyatt, in a building erected by J. I. Popejoy and J. R. Dodd, west of the Iowa river on section 27, in 1857. Miss Wyatt was the daughter of C. W. Wyatt, who settled in Oakland, in 1856, and was only twelve years of age.

At the time of the Spirit Lake massacre all the settlers of the township left but Popejoy and Mitchell's families. Popejoy's house was overrun with the fugitives, who stayed from ten to fourteen days.

The first preaching service was at Popejoy's house, conducted by Rev. Philoman Plummer, in 1855. There were Methodists, Baptists and Congregational societies formed prior to 1875, but in 1883, the

Methodists were the only society in Oakland township. A union Sunday school was formed in 1858. Popejoy and Moss were among the superintendents.

At Oakland, there was a steam mill erected in 1857, by Amasa Wyatt and J. R. Dodd.

Sanford Mitchell opened a blacksmith shop in 1856.

A store was opened by Dodd, and was afterward run by Silas Pearce.

RAILROAD.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway crosses Oakland township in a southeasterly direction. It was constructed in 1880. Carlton station was established on section 22. Up to 1883, there was no business or residences,—simply the depot buildings and grain warehouse. The town was platted in 1880 by the Railroad and Town Lot Company.

POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was established, in 1857, when there was not more than a dozen families in the township, yet the petition contained the names of over 100 people, who were passing through the county from time to time, who were only too glad to help the pioneers secure a postoffice. Amasa Dodd was the first postmaster, and the name of the office was Oakland. In the fall of 1862, Oakland Valley postoffice was established, with Levi Bigelow as first postmaster.

OAKLAND VILLAGE.

In January of 1857, Jesse R. Dodd filed a plat of Oakland village, before John I. Popejoy, notary public. The plat embraced the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 28, township 9th, range 22, and up to 1883, had not been vacated,

although no town, in fact, existed thereon except the postoffice and a few other buildings.

In 1866, Mr. Bigelow built a store, keeping the postoffice and running a small stock of general merchandise, adding thereto from time to time, as the county developed. He was still engaged in business in 1883.

CHURCHES.

There was an organization of the Presbyterian church in 1860, with Rev. James Carroll as pastor, continuing for several years. He was followed by Rev. Gordon. The church was soon changed to a Congregational society, which continued several years.

In 1883, the Methodist was the only denomination having a regular society in the township, at which date they were still on the Alden circuit.

The Baptist Church, of Oakland was organized in the spring of 1872, with seven members, and B. W. Stilson as their pastor; J. D. Brandt, deacon; John Hollister, clerk. The society held services in the school house at Oakland for about four years, when they disbanded on account of removals and other causes.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Oakland was the first organization in the township, and was formed about 1860; in 1864, there were fifteen members. Rev. Jones was the first pastor. In 1866 Rev. R. L. Kenyon was in charge, and was succeeded by Revs. Hamilton, Kimball, J. H. Todd, John Horswell, Owens, Hobbs, Williams, Jamieson and Warren. In 1883, meetings were held at the school house, at which time the society numbered twenty-five. Under Rev. Ham-

ilton's preaching there was a revival in which fifteen persons were converted. The next season of refreshing was under Rev. Owen, during which twenty were converted. Under Rev. Warren's pastorate in the winter of 1881-2, about fifteen were converted. Under Rev. Williams' preaching twenty were converted, and the total membership of the Church was sixty. A new class was formed, but soon dissolved. The Church at Alden drew from this society, decreasing the membership, somewhat.

While Rev. Hamilton was pastor at Oakland, the parsonage was sold and the proceeds appropriated towards building a church edifice at Alden, where the preacher resided in 1883, at which date the church membership was about forty.

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Otis Grove, was organized in 1872, with about eighteen families. Meetings were held in school houses. Rev. A. Omlund was pastor one year; O. A. Sauer, five years; Rev. N. Pederson followed him. In 1883, there were about forty families belonging to the society, and services were held in school houses. The society owns a house and five acres of ground on section 7 as their parsonage property.

CEMETERIES

The first cemetery in Oakland township was known as Popejoy's Cemetery, on section 27, which contained about an acre of land. In 1864, an association was formed to take charge of it. William Walton was its president. The township has another cemetery on section 8, containing about two acres, where about forty bodies were interred in 1883.

TERRIFIC TORNADO.

Those living in Oakland township in 1875 can never forget the fearful tornado which swept through their township during the summer of that year. It unroofed many houses; tore down fences, and picked up cattle and horses, carried them to a great distance and crushed them to pieces. Barns of large proportions were

moved from off their foundations and demolished; stately trees which had stood the storms for a century were uprooted and tossed about like slender shrubs. A school house, located on section 19, in which Miss A. Popejoy was teaching, was blown to pieces, she having left the building but a short time before the storm came up.

CHAPTER XXIX.

OSCEOLA TOWNSHIP.

This is the southeasterly township in Franklin county, comprising congressional township 90, range 19, and is bounded on the north by Geneva township, on the east by Butler county, on the south by Hardin county, and on the west by Grant township. Osceola is one of the most valuable agricultural townships of the county. It was given a separate organization in 1857. Its first settlement dates back to 1853, and was made by Thomas Downs and Dr. Arledge. It is a prairie township, except three beautiful groves of natural timber, which changes its otherwise monotonous prairie appearance. It is well watered by Beaver creek and its branches. The soil is a dark rich loam, which produces all the crops common to this latitude, in the greatest abundance. The surface of the land is quite rolling for a prairie country; but it may here be stated that not one of the 23,040 acres of land, contained in this

township, ever washes, and practically speaking there are no waste lands in the entire township. The Central Railway of Iowa passes through Osceola from section 35, running in a northwest direction, entering Geneva township from section 5. The station on this line of road, for this township, is Faulkner, situated in the northwest corner of section 15. Perhaps no section of Iowa has developed more rapidly than this township since 1868, at which time lands were worth only from \$7 to \$10 per acre.

The first settlement was made by Mr. McCormick, Dr. Arledge and Thomas Downs, in 1853.

In September, 1854, a large amount of land in this portion of the State, that had been set apart by the General Government for the endowment of the State University, came into market, and a large emigration was attracted thither in consequence. Among the number were Richard

T. Blake, Luther Butterfield and Patrick McCann who left Bloom, Cook Co., Ill., on the 5th of July of that year. They had ox teams and made slow progress, crossing the Mississippi river at Dubuque, about the first of August. Wearily they toiled along the line of what is now the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad as far as Cedar Falls, where they turned southerly and brought up at or near Hardin City. Butterfield had been to Hardin City the preceding spring on his return from California, and it was this fact that took their steps to that place. Arriving there, they could find no one who was willing to show them vacant land, for either love or money, and becoming disgusted with the selfishness of the natives and hearing of the two groves in the southeast part of Osceola township, they loaded up and went up to Downs' Grove, arriving there about the 15th of August. Downs' family had just returned from their absence caused by the Indian troubles and other families came back about the same time. A man named McCormick had a cabin and a claim just north of Beaver creek and south of John Fahey's house. This claim Blake bought of McCormick and took possession forthwith. Eight or ten acres had been broken on it in 1853. McCormick, finding civilization getting too thick around him, went to Wall Lake, in Wright county, and from there still farther west or southwest twenty years ago at least.

Richard T. Blake, one of the first settlers in Franklin county, came in 1854. McCann and Butterfield coming at the same time. Mr. Blake was born in Dublin county, Ireland, Feb. 20, 1826. His

father, Thomas Blake, was in the British service, and Richard was born while his father was stationed in Dublin county. Richard spent most of his childhood in Scotland. At the age of fifteen he went to sea, following that life until twenty-four, when he was married and began farming at Homewood, twenty-four miles south of Chicago. Soon afterwards he came to Franklin county to avail himself of cheap lands, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Blake was married to Mrs. Sarah Ridgeway, at Homewood, Ill., Oct. 8, 1850. They are the parents of twelve children, all of whom were living in 1883. Their names were as follows: Louisa, Jane, Richard, Frank, George, John, Alice, Bessie, Kate, Charles, Sarah and Nettie, all of whom were born in Franklin county, except the two eldest daughters. In 1883, John was at Coe College and Alice at the Cedar Falls Normal School.

Patrick McCann, one of the settlers of 1854, entered the land upon which he now lives. He was the son of Thomas and Catherine (Lynch) McCann, of Ireland, where he was born in the county of Meids, March 17, 1825. Emigrating to America at the age of fifteen, he first settled in New York, then went south, thence to Illinois, remaining six years and finally to Iowa. He was married in 1856 to Margaret McCarle, at Cedar Falls, Iowa, who is also a native of Ireland. They have seven children living—Mary Ann, aged twenty-three; Margaret, aged nineteen; James, aged seventeen; Catherine, aged fifteen; Henry, aged thirteen; Florence, aged ten; Elizabeth, aged eight. They were all born in the township. Mary Ann was married

to William McPherson, at Ackley, Jan. 30, 1883. They live in the township in the vicinity of Ackley.

Luther Butterfield was a man who had always been on the frontier. His parents resided in Illinois at the time of the Black Hawk war and he was born in that State. About 1849 or 1850 he went to California, returning home the spring of 1854. He was eminently fitted for the life of a pioneer, although his health was, at this time, somewhat broken down by exposure and the hardships that he had endured. He was a good citizen, a good neighbor and an honest man. His health gradually became worse, and when he died on the 9th of January, 1857, aged thirty-two years, there was sincere sorrow and mourning in the whole settlement over his untimely death.

Later in the fall of 1854, probably in October, Siefferman and Koppas came back to their claims—built log cabins, and moved into them, and these five families—Downs', Butterfield's, Blake's, Siefferman's and Koppas'—comprised the entire population of what is now Osceola township until the fall of 1855. To get through the winter of 1854-5, Blake went for corn to Cedar Falls and for a load of potatoes, to Peck's place, near New Hartford, but in the northern part of Grundy county. They got their mail at Eldora which was the nearest postoffice.

In the fall of 1855, Theobald Miller, now one of Osceola's well-to-do citizens, came from Freeport, Ill., and located where he now resides, about one mile northwest of McCormick's Grove. Blake, who had meanwhile built himself another house—sold Miller the log shanty formerly occupied by McCormick—but when the deliv-

ery came, Koppas came in and claimed the house. It really stood on the line between the two farms, but Blake made the delivery all straight and forthwith Koppas sued him for the value of the house, and this was Osceola township's first lawsuit. It was tried before 'Squire Leggett, who lived on the Andrews' place in Reeve township, and who the attorneys were on either side Blake has now forgotten, but he remembers distinctly that he paid his attorney all the money he had in the world which was \$2.50. When the trial came on the plaintiff was nonsuited, as there was no date to the notice and all parties went home again, no one any the richer unless it might be Blake's attorney as the costs were never paid. Koppas sold out to John Fahey, who came from Ohio in 1858, and went back to Cedar Falls or that vicinity.

Siefferman lived on his place until 1867 or 1868, when he sold out and went to Missouri. So far as is known, Miller was the only settler who came in 1855.

Mrs. Sawyer, then Mrs. Butterfield, relates a circumstance where their family of seven had to live on corn meal grated by a hand grater. This destitution continued about four months, on account of failure in the crops, and their nearest market place being Cedar Falls, thirty-five miles away, the neighbors, Blake and Luther Butterfield, made trips and bought provisions for the three families. They raised nothing but corn for several years as they were unable to procure seed wheat to sow.

The next settler was H. H. Marsh, who came from Chicago and bought 1,500 acres of land where Faulkner now stands, but not meeting with success, left.

James Henry came in and bought land near Ackley. He afterward sold out and returned to Wisconsin.

Next was William Richardson and Milton Pierce and their families. Richardson entered about 500 acres, which he afterward sold.

Peter Carlson, a native of Sweden, came to America in 1849, and first settled in Illinois, but in 1855 came to Osceola township, and entered the homestead of 160 acres, where he was still living in 1883, having added to his possessions until he has 400 acres of land in one body.

James McManus came to Osceola, Franklin county, in 1857, and entered 320 acres of land at government price, of which the heirs retain the greater part. He was born in Ireland. He was married in Huntingdon, Penn., to Catherine Loughren, and had nine children, five of whom are dead. Those living are—Mary Ann, William H., James and John Thomas, and are esteemed and intelligent citizens. Mr. McManus died Oct. 24, 1861.

John Fahey, a prominent citizen of Osceola, settled in 1859. He is the son of Francis and Catherine (Ryan) Fahey, and was born in Ireland May 4, 1814. He came to America in 1851, and settled in Marion Co., Ohio, remaining there nine years, and then came to Iowa in the spring of 1854, entering land in Hardin county. Returning to Ohio for his family he removed to his present home in Franklin county. He was married in Marion Co., Ohio, to Bridget Fahey, who is also a native of Ireland, in March, 1852. They are both members of the Catholic Church. They have six children—Thomas, Kate, Mary, Julia, John and

Ella. Mr. Fahey is regarded as an excellent citizen, and was a member of the board of supervisors six years, also assessor, and is the present town trustee and road supervisor. His two eldest children are married. Kate was married to John Fitzgerald, who lives in the township in the vicinity of Ackley.

James Whiteside also came in 1859, and purchased land upon which he was living in 1883.

In 1866, among the few who came in were: Martin Cooney and S. A. French.

Martin Cooney, son of John and Alice (Lahiff) Cooney, settled on section 18. He was born in Claire Co., Ireland, in 1822, and grew to manhood in his native country. At the age of twenty-five, Mr. Cooney came to America and traveled over the United States a few years, but did not permanently locate at any place. In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled in Dubuque county, remaining there about two years. In this county he was married in 1861 to Ellen Welch. This union has been blessed with nine children—Kate, Hannah, John, Austin, Mary, Ellen, Bridget, Alice and Martin. The second daughter, Hannah, was united in marriage to Nicholas Kearney, a resident of Osceola township. They were married in 1878, and have two children—John and Nicholas. Mr. Cooney is a democrat in politics. He has been clerk of Osceola township for two years. Mr. Cooney and his family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Cooney is an honest, industrious man, a good citizen and well respected by his neighbors.

Among those who settled in the township, between 1867 and 1873, were M. K.

Donovan, Edward O'Brien, Moses Myers, Michael Holloran, Isaac Wagner, Michael Burns and John R. Trumbower.

Michael Burns settled in Osceola township, about the year 1868. He is the son of Michael and Mary (Coyne) Burns, and was born in Roscommon Co., Kilmore parish, Ireland, in 1821, where he spent his youth. In 1844, he came to America and first settled in Chester Co., Penn., where he was engaged in farming about three years, then went to Niagara Co., N. Y., and remained about six years. He then came west and settled in Manitowoc Co., Wis., where he followed farming for about eleven years and afterwards removed to Osceola township. In 1852, Mr. Burns was married to Bridget Welch, at Lockport, N. Y. She is a native of Ireland, and came to America when she was a child. Mr. and Mrs. Burns are the parents of three children, all of whom are unmarried and still reside at home—James, Emma and Mary. Mr. Burns is a democrat. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Burns relates the following incident in his life after crossing the ocean: After he landed he went to Canada and first stopped near Toronto for the purpose of looking up land. After doing so he was confronted by men who inquired of what religion he was. He told them that his parents were Roman Catholics and that he was of the same religion. As soon as they heard this they informed him that they were Orangemen from the north of Ireland, and that he had better be making himself scarce as lively as he knew how or they would skin him alive or burn him to the sod. He asked them if a man had not the

right to choose his own religion and think as he pleased. They replied, "If you do not think and do as we do, you had better leave." And Mr. Burns did leave. He then went to New York where he was much better pleased, and where he could think and act independently.

James Treanor is the present assessor of Osceola township. He came in 1869, and resided on section 17. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Treanor) Treanor, and a native of Leod county, Ireland, born May 17, 1850. When he was two years of age, the family emigrated to America, and settled in Dubuque Co., Iowa, where James received his education and remained until coming to Franklin county. He is a single man, and has seven sisters and brothers, living—Margaret, Ann, Bridget, James, John, Bernard, Mary and Rosa. His brother John married Maggie Kearney, in 1876. Mr. Treanor and family are Catholics. In politics, James is a democrat. He was town clerk one term, and is the present assessor. He is regarded as an excellent citizen, and held in high esteem.

M. K. Donovan came first to Franklin county in 1867, purchasing the northeast quarter of section 10, Osceola township, where the family lived until 1882, when they met with the misfortune of having their home burned to the ground. Mr. Donovan has since built a fine residence on section 11, and has one of the finest farms in the township. He had formerly been engaged in lumbering in the Wisconsin pineries, but his present vocation is farming. He was born in lower Canada, near Quebec, in October, 1838, and at the age of seventeen, removed

to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where he was engaged in the pineries for ten years. He was married, in 1865, to Margaret McGinley, also a native of Canada, who removed to Wisconsin at the age of sixteen. They purchased a farm near Ripon, Wis., where they farmed three years, then removed to Osceola township where they have since resided. They have had ten children, seven of whom are now living—Michael D., Mary C., Margaret E., Bernard S., Edward J., Louis Patrick and Elizabeth A. Mr. Donovan and family belong to the Catholic Church; and in politics he is a staunch democrat. He has been justice of the peace several years, and has served several years as president of the school board.

Edward O'Brien came in 1868 to Franklin Co., Iowa, bought land and located in Marion township where he farmed until 1872, at which time he settled in Osceola township. He was born in New York city, in 1842, and was the son of Edward and Margaret (Kelly) O'Brien. When he was one year of age, he came with his parents to Wisconsin, and settled in Ozaukee county. Here he spent his childhood and youth until he was twenty years of age, when he went to Hartford, Conn., and soon after to Meriden, same State, where he remained six years, then returned to Wisconsin, and, in 1868, came to Iowa. In 1870, he was married to Rose Halpin. By this union there are four children—Julia A. M., Rose Ann, Mary E. and Edmond W. They have lost two children by death. The parents are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. O'Brien is a democrat, and has held several local offices.

Moses Myers located on section 16, in 1869. He was the son of John and Barbara (Negley) Myers, and was born Jan. 31, 1814, in York Co., Penn., where he spent his boyhood. At the age of twenty-one he went to Canada, where he remained about four years, then went to Ohio in 1838 and remained fifteen years in Clarke, Montgomery and Darke counties. He then removed to Ogle Co., Ill., in 1853, finally coming to Iowa in 1869, where he has since made his home. He was married in Canada, in 1837, to Mary Martin, who was born and reared in Lancaster Co., Penn. His wife died in Osceola, July 18, 1869. They had nine children, seven of whom are living—John, Amos, Sarah, Mary, Moses, Samuel and Joseph. Henry and Abraham are dead. He has held the office of road supervisor for several terms. He was again married Sept. 11, 1870, to Mrs. Isabelle Diamond, who was born in Ireland and is about fifty years of age.

Michael Holloran was born in Mayo Co., Ireland, in 1837. He moved to Yorkshire, England, in 1850, and there worked on a farm five years, and then joined the militia, serving one year in the British army in the Crimean war, Charles Napier commanding general. He sailed from one port to another and, finally, on the 10th of March, 1857, he landed at New York, where he learned the plumber and gas fitter's trade on Staten Island, under Thomas McNight. From there he moved to Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill. Here he learned the stone cutter and mason's trade, and soon after removed to Scotland Co., Mo., where he remained a year, thence back to DeKalb Co., Ill., where he

farmed until 1870, at which time he came to Franklin county, settling on section 30, Osceola township, where he owns 400 acres of land. He was married to Ann Carroll in 1859. By this union there are eleven children: Mary, Kate, Martin J., Julia, Frank P., Annie Maggie, John W., Michael Edward, Thomas Joseph, and Robert Henry. Mary was married to Thomas Fahey in 1880. Mr. Holloran is a democrat in politics and a member of the Catholic Church.

Isaiah Wagner, living on section 9, first came to Franklin county in 1868, and purchased land, but returned to Illinois where he remained about one month, then returning to Iowa he located on his present farm. He follows farming, and is one of the solid, reliable men of the county. He is the son of Henry and Elizabeth Wagner, and was born in Ogle Co., Ill., in 1839, where he spent his childhood, and was educated. When twenty-three years of age he enlisted in the 34th Illinois Volunteers, company H, and served three years, being in most of the principal battles in the south. After receiving his discharge he returned to Illinois, remained eight years, and then came and purchased land in Franklin county. He was married to Sarah Jacobs, of Ogle Co., Ill., in 1867. They are the parents of seven children; the eldest, Enos, died when eleven months old, the remaining are—Hattie, George, Bessie, John, Hezekiah, and Franklin Clay. Mr. Wagner is a republican in politics, and has held offices of trust in the county, and, as a citizen, is held in high regard.

John R. Trumbower came to Franklin Co., Iowa., in 1873, and bought land in Geneva and Osceola townships to the

amount of 220 acres. He has always made farming his occupation, and thus, having given his whole energies to it, has made it a success. He is an intelligent and progressive farmer. He now lives in Ackley, Hardin Co., Iowa, but still owns land in Osceola township. He was born in Montgomery Co., Penn., Feb. 25, 1838, and was married Dec. 16, 1862, to Amelia Butz, who was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Trumbower are the parents of seven children—Jacob, Sarah, Minnie, Emma, John, Milton and Cora Eva. The youngest and John were born in Iowa, and the others in Illinois. Mr. Trumbower is a good citizen, and among the most enterprising men in the community.

Daniel Meyer is the possessor of a fine farm of eighty acres on section 1. He is a farmer, and the son of Jacob and Catherine (Koppas) Meyer, of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born April 29, 1838. When he was fourteen years old, his parents came to the United States, going first to Stephenson Co., Ill., where they lived ten years, then coming to Iowa in 1873. He was married in Osceola township to Mary Miller, in 1870, by whom he has six children—Jacob, William, Elizabeth, Frank, George and John.

Thomas McCarron located on section 4, in the year 1877. His occupation is farming. He was born in the parish of Old Saints, Ireland, July 8, 1817. He came to the United States in 1833, and lived in Lancaster Co., Penn., until 1846. He was married in 1843, to Nancy Wood, of American birth, whose death occurred Nov. 29, 1864. Ten children had been born to them, all of whom are living—Margaret, Mary, Thomas, Sarah, William,

Ellen, John, Marjule, Nancy J. and Elizabeth. They lived twenty-three years in Dubuque Co., Iowa, then moved to Etna township, Hardin county, from thence to Geneva township, and finally to their present home in Osceola township, Franklin county. Ellen was married to William Graw, and they are the parents of three children. Sarah was united in marriage to Benjamin Turner; they have one child.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth in Osceola township was Bennie J. Butterfield, born Dec. 8, 1854; he died, Oct. 13, 1859.

The first marriage was Samuel Burke and Jane Herman, in June, 1856.

The first death in the township was Luther L. Butterfield, Jan. 9, 1857. He was buried on the farm, a half mile north of where Ackley afterwards stood.

ORGANIC.

Osceola township assumed its present limits in 1870, but was organized in 1857. The first records show that Thomas Castlow was appointed clerk in place of B. Witheral, who resigned in 1859. The trustees that year were J. Koppas and R. T. Blake. In 1883, the township officers were as follows: James Burns, clerk; John Fahey, William Miller and E. Weik, trustees.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in Osceola township was in the winter of 1857-8, in what is known as the Whiteside district, by Mrs. Luther Butterfield, now Mrs. Horace Sawyer. It was held in a log building which in 1883 was still standing on the Whiteside farm. The average attendance was twenty-one. The first school house

built by public funds, was in 1864. There were eight fine frame school buildings in the township in 1883, at which date the township had an average enrollment of 309 scholars.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services held in the township were at the house of William Richardson, by Father Connell, a Methodist minister, who preached for the pioneers in 1858, and by whose hand the good seeds were first sown in the township. He also held meetings at the house Mrs. Butterfield, becoming much endeared to all the settlement, who would listen with eagerness to his teachings regarding the word of life. Since the more mature development of the country, the religious element has centered mainly at Ackley, where nearly all the denominations are represented.

FAULKNER.

This village is a station on the Central of Iowa, located on section 15. It was named after a stockholder of this company. The place was platted by Truman Pattee, about 1870.

The first grain buyers of the place were Brown & Austin, who were succeeded by Pattee Bros. and Lush, Carton & Co.

The first store was started by McLain & son, owned in 1883 by C. E. Butler. At this date there was one store, one saloon, one warehouse and one blacksmith shop.

A postoffice was established in 1871. Mr. Dows was the first to act as postmaster. In 1883 E. F. Whitney was the postmaster.

CEMETERIES.

The first place of burial in Osceola township was just north of where Ackley

now stands, at which point a public cemetery was laid out in 1862. Prior to this the few who had died in the township were laid away by their friends in some quiet resting place near the home of their relatives. The first to thus rest from life's labors was Mr. Luther Butterfield.

The next regular cemetery was platted in 1863, two and a half miles north of Ackley, called Franklin Street Cemetery. The first one buried in these grounds was Mrs. Ingham, a daughter of William Richardson, one of the pioneers of the township.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

During the month of May, 1872, during a fearful thunder storm, Patrick Cassady and a man named Hayes, who was sleep-

ing with him, were instantly killed by lightning. Mrs. Cassady and the little children were sleeping in one bed and Mr. Cassady and his friend Hayes in another in the same room, when there came a terrible thunder bolt which frightened Mrs. Cassady, and she remarked to her husband that lightning must have struck very near the house. No one answered and she spoke again, but receiving no reply supposed the men to be asleep; but in an instant one of her little children raised up and screamed, "Mamma, the other bed is on fire!" Mrs. Cassady arose and found her husband, together with Mr. Hayes, silent in death, the lightning having done its terrible work. The family still live in the place where the accident happened.

CHAPTER XXX.

REEVE TOWNSHIP.

Reeve township has the honor of being the first settled in Franklin county. Here Mayne erected his trading hut, and Judge Reeve, from whom it was named, made his permanent home. He was a captain in the 32d Iowa Infantry, and died in the service at Columbus, Tenn., in 1863. The village of Maysville was laid out in 1856, on section 27, and at once became competition with Hampton for the county seat. The contest lasted through a series of years, and was not regarded as being settled until the tax was voted in 1865 for the court house, which was built at Hamp-

ton. Maysville was formerly a town of some importance, but when the town of Geneva, on the Central of Iowa railroad, was located, most of the business was taken there, it being only three miles to the east. This old town, however, in 1875, had one of the finest school houses in Franklin county. Reeve township was one of the three original townships of the county, being organized in 1855. In 1880, Franklin county being sub-divided into congressional townships, Reeve comprised township 91, range 20, and was bounded by Mott on the north, by Geneva on the

east, Grant and Hamilton on the south and west; the northwest corner of its territory being the geographical center of the county.

Mayne's Grove, the largest body of timber in Franklin county, covers six sections of the township. Mayne's creek and its branches water the township, and give drainage to the land, thus making it one of the best townships in the county. The soil, in common with that of the whole county, is of a most excellent quality, of dark, rich loam, which produces every crop suited to this latitude in abundance. On the creek bottoms the soil is inclined to be sandy.

SETTLEMENT.

In the autumn of 1852, James B. Reeve, Adison Phelps and Mr. Moore came from the Iowa river, looking at the country. When they reached what was afterward known as Mayne's grove, they found Mayne, together with his wife and child, looking for a place to camp. The party camped together that night, and all decided to locate there. Mayne squatted on section 23, and built a log house 16x16 feet, covering it with shaker and flooring it with puncheon. For a time they used a beaver skin stretched over a wash tub for a table. Mr. Reeve and Mr. Phelps boarded at Mayne's that winter, and engaged in hunting and trapping, and getting out logs for a cabin which they intended to build in the spring. When spring came, Mr. Reeve bought oxen and joined teams with Mayne, and did some breaking on each of their places, on which they planted sod corn, from which they realized a good crop. Mayne was a pioneer in the broadest sense of the word,

and seemed to delight in the hardships of frontier life. He was a hunter and trapper and was best pleased when seated around his own camp fire, roasting meat or fish upon a stick, and relating incidents of pioneer life; and it is said, he became stoop-shouldered by sitting in one certain position relating these incidents. He was over six feet in height, dark skinned and a very strong man. Before his sod corn had ripened he sold his claim to G. D. Sturms and made another on section 28, where he remained about a year, and then removed to Hardin county. Phelps remained during the winter, became homesick and left his claim, which was soon taken by Leander C. Reeve, a brother of James B. Leander came in 1854, and remained until 1862, when he sold to Mr. Carter. In addition to those already mentioned, the following were about all who came in during 1854: S. Garner, Isaac Miller, C. M. Leggett, John G. Mitchell, H. J. Mitchell, Hymon Mitchell, William May, J. Springer, Dr. S. R. Mitchell, Jacob Rice and a Mr. Webster.

H. J. Mitchell was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1833. When fourteen years of age he left home and went to Sheboygan Co., Wis., and traveled over different parts of the State until the fall of 1854, when he came to Franklin county and settled in Reeve township, where he was married to Octavia Smith. She was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Nov. 26, 1838, and has the honor of teaching the first school in Franklin county. Here Mr. Mitchell engaged in farming, but, in 1860, he went to Colorado and engaged in mining, but in a few months returned to his home, since which time he has been en-

gaged in tilling the soil. His father was a native of Vermont. He died in this county, in 1869. The mother was a native of Ireland. She died here in 1866. They were the parents of five children, H. J. being the fourth. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, at Maysville. He is a republican in politics, and has held several local offices. He is a good citizen, held in high esteem by all his neighbors. By his marriage there have been born to him four children—Charles R., (deceased), Clara J., (deceased), Clarence L. and H. Jay.

Samuel P. Mulkins was born in Delaware Co., Ind., June 28, 1849. He is a son of one of the old settlers of this township. He remained in Reeve township until the spring of 1864, when he left home and worked for John I. Popejoy for two years, after which time he went to the southern part of the State, where he was married to Matilda Chestnut, who was born in Clay Co., Ky., in March 1851. They went from there to Missouri, where he engaged in farming, remaining until the fall of 1878, when he returned to Reeve township, Franklin county. Mr. and Mrs. Mulkins have five children—Jacob F., Samuel E., Mary C., John H. and Maggie E. A. Mr. Mulkins and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

Among those who came to Reeve township in 1855 were: F. M. Springer, Levi Jones, Isaac Mulkins, J. S. Mulkins, Solomon Staley, W. Conway, Benjamin Butterfield, James Soyer, Martin Soyer, James Morris, James Rucker, James Johnston, L. Shroyer, Henry Shroyer, W.

J. Shroyer, Nathaniel J. Shroyer, Amos Roberts, Erastus Baker, William Freeborn, A. Jones, F. A. Denton, William Higans and men named Whiteside and Fortner.

Francis M. Springer was a native of what is now Jasper Co., Ill., born July 9, 1826. He is one of twins. His parents were David and Sally (Waddell) Springer. The father was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Nov. 17, 1797; the mother is a native of Jasper Co., Ill., born Nov. 14, 1811. They moved to Galena in the fall of 1832, where they died of cholera within twelve hours of each other. They left a family of five children. When Francis M. Springer was fifteen years of age, he came to Iowa, stopping two years in Linn county, then six years in Buchanan county, after which he returned to Galena, and then moved to Shulsburg, Wis., where he was married to Maria E. Green, Dec. 13, 1854. She was born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., Aug. 14, 1836. In the following spring he came to Franklin Co., Iowa, and settled at Maysville and helped survey the town site of that place. Here he remained till the fall of 1856, when, with his family, he returned to Jo Daviess county, but soon came back by ox team, camping out at night. They settled permanently in Reeve township, his present home. He is a staunch republican and has frequently been honored by local offices. They have four children—Elenora C. J., born Sept. 29, 1855, John G., Jan. 24, 1858, Albert N., Sept. 18, 1860, (deceased Aug. 6, 1881,) Steven A. Aug. 29, 1864, and Bernard, Feb. 18, 1875. Mr. Springer was present at the first wedding in Franklin county.

Levi Jones, an old settler of the township, was born in West Virginia, in 1808. His parents were Benjamin and Elizabeth (Bell) Jones, who were also natives of West Virginia, where the father died. After the father's death, the mother emigrated with her family to Delaware Co., Ind., where she afterward died. They had a family of fourteen children, the subject of this sketch being the fifth child. He was married, in Virginia, in 1829, to Jane Snider, born in West Virginia, in 1806. In 1838, in company with his mother's family, he went to Indiana, and there engaged in blacksmithing, which he followed until he came to Franklin county in 1854, where he engaged in farming and blacksmithing. In politics he is a republican, and was a member of the first board of supervisors. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Methodist Church at Geneva. His education was received in a log school house with holes bored in the slabs, in which were inserted pegs for legs. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had ten children, seven of whom are living—Athalia, Alpheus, Thomas W., J. F., Martin B., Elizabeth and Benjamin.

T. W. Jones, son of Levi Jones, came to the county in 1854. He was born in West Virginia, March 5, 1837. When one year old his parents moved to Indiana, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. He was married April 11, 1865, to Mary J. St. Clair, born in New York, April 28, 1837. They have eight children, seven of whom were living in 1883—Wentworth C., Jay F., Martin A., Roy W., Bertrand, Vinna E. and Hugh L. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Baptist Church at Hamp-

ton. In politics Mr. Jones is a republican and has held local offices.

W. B. Jones, another son of the pioneer, Levi Jones, came with his parents to Franklin county in 1854. He was born in Delaware Co., Ind., Sept., 16, 1841. He grew to manhood in Franklin county, receiving a common school education. In August, 1861, he enlisted in company I, 9th Iowa Infantry, serving until July, 1865, when he was discharged. He received a gunshot wound in the leg at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, and was also wounded in the head at the battle of Pea Ridge. He was married May 16, 1866, to Martha A. Butterfield, who was born in Vermilion Co., Ill., Sept. 11, 1847. They have one child—Martin L. Mr. Jones is a staunch republican in politics and was sheriff of Franklin county for two terms. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. society at Geneva, and of the Hampton Masonic lodge.

John Rumsey Reeve, son of Judge James B. Reeve, was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Sept. 15, 1849, and was three years of age when his parents moved to Iowa. He grew to manhood and received a common school education in Franklin county. He was married Dec. 24, 1871, to Ella Hudson, who was born in Dodge Co., Wis., Sept. 6, 1853. Her father, Amos B. Hudson, was a native of Vermont, and her mother, Laura (Green) Hudson, was born in Oswego, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Reeve are the parents of two children—Daisy and Indie.

Isaac C. Mulkins, one of the old settlers of Reeve township, came to Buchanan Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1855, remaining one year, when he came to Franklin

county and located on the farm now owned by Thomas Fox. He erected a log house in which he spent the first winter without any chinking between the logs. He had the ground for a floor on which the fire was built, having neither stove nor fireplace, and over which they cooked and kept warm. At this time deer were so plentiful that droves of them were often seen, some numbering as high as twenty-five. Mr. Mulkins was born in Henry Co., Ohio, in 1817. When a boy he went to Indiana, where he was reared, and was married to Lucinda Thornberg, who died Dec. 25, 1852. By this marriage there were seven children. He was again married in 1853. By this marriage there were eight children. He was a member of the M. E. Church. He enlisted in company H, 32d Iowa Volunteers, in December, 1863, and died in Red River, Ark., April 9, 1864. His widow married Mr. H. Perry, of Butler county, who died in the township, April, 1883. Mrs. Perry is still a resident of the township, and lives with her father, Levi Jones, an old resident of the county.

J. S. Mulkins, a twin son of Isaac C. Mulkins, one of the old pioneers of Reeve township, was born in Delaware Co., Ind., June 28, 1849, and came to Franklin county with his parents when a mere lad, and where he has since lived, with the exception of five years spent in Missouri. He was married in Franklin county March 31, 1870, to Maggie Creighton, born in Ohio, in August, 1847. They have had five children—Irvin A., Esta J. (deceased), Charles S., Marvin C. (deceased), and David G.

Benjamin Butterfield, one of the pioneers of Franklin county, was born in Washington Co., N. Y., June 11, 1795.

His father died when he was three years of age, after which he went to live with an uncle, where he remained until he became of age. When twenty-three years of age he was married to Martha Morrison, a native of Washington county, and there followed farming. He removed to Ohio, remaining two years, from thence to Park Co., Ind., where he spent three years, when he went to Vermilion Co., Ill., where his wife died. They had three children. He subsequently married Elizabeth Scott, a native of Kentucky, born July 28, 1800. In 1831, he went to Cook Co., Ill., and was at Fort Dearborn at the time of the Black Hawk war. He afterwards kept hotel twenty-five miles south of Chicago, twenty-one years. In 1855, he came to Franklin county and settled on section 29, Reeve township, where he lived until his death, April 28, 1878. His wife is still living, with four children. Mr. Butterfield was formerly a whig, but of late years was a republican. He was the first justice of the peace elected in Cook county. Mrs. Butterfield has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years.

John S. Butterfield, son of Benjamin Butterfield, one of the pioneers of the county, was born Feb. 14, 1835. He came with his father's family to Franklin county, and Jan. 1, 1856, was married to Mary J. Jones, of Geneva township, who was born in Indiana in 1841. They have had six children, five of whom are living—Benjamin E., Robert S., Nettie J., Clara A., and Albert P. His wife died Oct. 25, 1870. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. society. He is a radical republican, and has been a member of the board of township trustees.

Lewis Shroyer came to Franklin county in the spring of 1855, and first stopped at Maysville, where he worked at carpenter work two years, that being his trade, when he went to Mayne's creek, and run a saw mill eight years, after which he obtained an interest in it. In the spring of 1865, he moved to the farm where he still lives. He was born in West Virginia in 1832. His parents were natives of the same State, the father born in 1807, the mother in 1810 and were married in 1830. In 1838, they emigrated to Delaware Co., Ind., where the father died in 1876, the mother in 1849. Lewis grew to manhood in that county, receiving his education in the log school house of that day, and followed farming and carpentering. He was married in the fall of 1856, to Joan Jones, born in Virginia in 1834. They have four children—D. W., Clara J., Martin L. and Victor E.

James J. Johnston, a native of Ireland, came to America at the age of sixteen, in company with a cousin, going first to Canada. He then spent three years in New York, took a trip to New Orleans, and in 1855 went to Washington Co., Iowa. In the fall of 1855 he came to Franklin county and located on section 2, Reeve township, where he has since resided. He was born in 1823 in Ireland, where his parents remained until their death. James was married Aug. 31, 1854, to Elizabeth Bradstute, born in Green Co., Ohio, Oct. 8, 1829. They have had seven children—John E., David F., Ralph W., James H., Charles F., George A. and Jennie E. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are members of the Congregational Church at Hampton. He is a republican in polities and his neighbors have,

at different times, honored him with local offices. In speaking of pioneer days, Mr. Johnston gives the following: When I came to Iowa, in the spring of 1855, there was not a mile of railroad west of Dubuque, and when we wanted flour we usually had to go to Cedar Falls, a three days journey, and when we raised anything to sell it had to be taken to that place. We also had to dress our own pork and haul it to Cedar Falls or Waterloo. I sold pork, the year before the war, at that town, for \$2 per hundred and my wheat for thirty-three and one-third cents per bushel. These are facts, which perhaps my grandchildren will hardly believe, unless I here record it in history.

During the next decade, among those who made settlement in the township were: John Imlay, J. M. Soper, Albert Pickering, Amos Shephard, George W. Wilton, Amos B. Hudson, Garrett Luke, Isaac Way, Philip Kratz, Mrs. Susan Cole, John Meyer, O. D. Andrews, A. D. St. Clair and Warren S. Towle.

J. M. Soper is an old settler of Reeve township. He is one of the leading farmers in the county, and for many years has been engaged in buying and selling stock, which he still follows, and in which he is very successful. He was born in Franklin Co., Vt., in 1815, and is a son of Joseph and Elieta (Mansfield) Soper. His father was a captain in the war of 1812, and his grandfather a soldier in the war of the Revolution. When J. M. Soper was six years of age, his parents removed to Franklin Co., N. Y., where he spent his boyhood and received a liberal education. The country being new and heavily timbered, he worked hard at clearing land

and making potash and pearlash. He was married in 1836 to Angeline Gray, born in the State of New York in 1819. In 1851, he moved to Lake Co., Ill., where he remained two years, thence to Buchanan Co., Iowa, and in 1856, came to Franklin county, where he now lives. His wife died in September, 1869, leaving four children—George W., Wallace W., Lavina and Albert M. He was again married, in 1870, to Abigail Smith, a native of New York, born in 1827 and died in 1880. He was again married in 1881 to Rowena E. Merritt, who was born in Ohio, in 1844. Mr. Soper's farm consists of 236 acres, for which he paid \$10 per acre. This land was entered by Mr. Mayne. In politics Mr. Soper is an independent. He has held various local offices in Franklin county, and stands high in the estimation of his neighbors.

Philip Kratz was born in Germany, in 1825. His parents emigrated to Waukesha Co., Wis., while he was a small boy. The father died, in 1861, aged sixty-three; the mother, in 1881, aged seventy. The father was twice married, and had, in all, eleven children, Philip being the youngest by the first marriage. His education was limited, but he has profited by observation. In the fall of 1853 he came to Iowa to look at land. At that time cars were only running as far as Janesville, Wis. He, therefore, walked most of the distance to Franklin county, where he entered land, then walked to Des Moines, where he worked during the winter. In the spring he returned to Franklin, but on reaching there found the settlers fleeing from the Indians. He turned and went with them to near Cedar Falls, where

they made a fort. From thence he went to Cedar Falls, where he worked on a mill race until the excitement was over, when he returned to the county and entered more land. He then removed to Wisconsin, but, in the summer of 1855, he again returned, in company with John Meyer, and added to his land. On March 12, 1856, he was married in Buchanan county, to Louisa Reed, who was born in Germany, in 1833. He then came and built a log house and returned for his wife, arriving in Reeve township, May 6, 1856. He is an industrious, go-ahead man. He cast his first vote for Buchanan, since which time he has been a sturdy republican, and has held offices of trust in his township. Mrs. Kratz is a member of the German Baptist Church. They have five children—Paulina A., Valentine J., Philip E., Mary J., (deceased), and Lemuel.

Bennett Cole was born, in 1818, in Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he was married, in 1837, to Susan Phillips, born in the same county in 1810. In 1853 they moved to LaFayette Co., Wis., remaining until 1857, and from there to Franklin county, first settling in Geneva township, where they remained until 1870, when he purchased his farm in Reeve township, where he died, Sept. 10, 1882. His wife still survives him. He was an estimable citizen, had received a good common school education and was an industrious, hard working man. They had five children, only three of whom are living—Martha C., Benton, who now carries on the farm, and Frank A., living in Kansas.

John Meyer came to Franklin county, June 1858, locating on section 32. He

was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1832. His parents, George and Barbara A. (Westfall) Meyer, were also natives of Bavaria. In 1848 they emigrated to Waukesha Co., Wis., where the father died in 1859, aged sixty-five, the mother in May 1882, aged seventy-five. They had a family of eight children. The subject of the sketch being the third. He received a common school education, and learned the carpenter trade in Wisconsin, which he has followed in Franklin county. He was married Oct., 4, 1854, to Catherine Orwilea, a native of Prussia, born in 1834.

Her parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Orwilea, were also of Prussia. In 1844, they emigrated to Waukesha Co., Wis. Her mother died in 1846, but her father still survives. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer are members of the Pleasant Ridge M. E. Church. They have had seven children—John, Henry M., (deceased), Barbara A., Mary E., William, George W. and Charles F.

E. Caldwell was born in New Hampshire, Feb. 14, 1820. When he was but two years old, his parents moved to the State of New York. His father was by trade a blacksmith, and of him he learned his trade. He remained at home until twenty-two years of age, when he went to work for himself, at Ogdensburg, after which he worked at different places until 1848, when he removed to Elkhorn, Wis., where he worked at his trade a year. In 1858 he came to Maysville, Franklin county, and opened a blacksmith shop. He followed this occupation until Aug. 14, 1862, when he enlisted in company H, 32d Iowa, serving until July 22, 1863, when he was discharged at Columbus, Ky., by reason of injuries received in the ser-

vice, from the effects of which he now draws a pension. After his discharge he came back to Franklin county and again followed his trade for a time and then went to Illinois, afterw rd to Wright Co., Iowa. He was married in September, 1845, to Mary A. Mitchell, a native of New York, by whom he had three children—Jane, William and Sarah. His wife died in February, 1855, and he was again married, the following year, to Malinda F. Brace, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1820. In politics Mr. Caldwell is a staunch republican.

John Imlay was born in New Jersey, in 1823. When an infant his parents moved to Washington Co., Penn., remaining until 1835, when they went to Muskingum Co., Ohio, where John grew to manhood, receiving a limited education and learning the carpenters trade, which he followed until the fall of 1860, when he came to Franklin county, locating on section 15, in Reeve township, where he now lives. He was married Sept. 6, 1856, to Mary Connor, born in Virginia, April 24, 1832. Mrs. Imlay is a member of the M. E. Church at Maysville.

O. D. Andrews was the fourth son of Benjamin and Polly (Douglass) Andrews, who were natives of Connecticut, and who at an early day moved to Ohio, the mother dying there; the father died in Stephenson Co., Ill. O. D. Andrews was born in 1816, in Grange Co., Ohio. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education. His parents had seven children. In 1841 O. D. Andrews was joined in marriage to Mary Briggs, a native of Vermont, by whom he had seven children. Mrs. Andrews died in Stephenson Co.,

Ill. He was again married, in Stephenson county, to Elizabeth Morris, a native of Kentucky. In 1861, he came to Franklin Co., Iowa, and located in Reeve township, where, on the 7th of May, 1869, his second wife died, and on March 12, 1870, he married Mrs. Lana C. (Pierce) Landerson, a native of Chemung Co., N. Y., born in 1831, and who had two children by the former marriage. Her parents were both natives of New York, where the mother died, and the father married again, having twelve children by the first marriage, and six by the second. Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Andrews are both members of the M. E. Church at Geneva, and are estimable people. Mr. Andrews has been a resident of Reeve township for about twenty-two years and has been a valuable citizen, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

Albert Pickering was born in Richmond, Cheshire Co., N. H., in 1814, of which county and State his parents were also natives. He grew to manhood in that county, and received his education in the common schools, his early life being spent on the farm. In 1842 he went to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., and engaged in farming, and also in the mercantile business. In 1850 he went to California where he worked in the mines, and also kept a provision store. He remained here until 1853, when he returned to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., and in 1861 he came to Franklin county, and settled on section 36 in Lee township, where he lived two years, when he removed to Reeve township, afterwards engaging in the mercantile business in Hampton. Mr. Pickering has been twice elected to the office of sheriff, and has

held several township offices. He is independent in politics, and votes for the one he believes to be the best man. He is now living in Reeve township. In 1834 he married Laura Fowler, a native of New York. They have had four children, one only living at this time.

A. D. St. Clair settled on section 10, Reeve township, Franklin Co., Iowa, in 1863. He was born in Erie Co., N. Y., in 1839. His father was a native of Vermont, his mother of Massachusetts. When he was six years of age his parents moved to McHenry Co., Ill., where he received a good education, devoting the remainder of his time to teaching and farming. He went to Michigan in 1872, where he married Florence J. Jackway, a native of Berrien Co., Mich., born in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair are members of the First Baptist Church, of Hampton. They have three children—Winnie C., Edson D. and Frank E. Mr. St. Clair is a staunch republican, takes a deep interest in politics, and is at present chairman of the board of county supervisors, and has held other local offices with credit. He is regarded as an honorable citizen, and held in high esteem by all who know him.

Mrs. Lydie A. Mulford is the widow of Thomas Mulford, who was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, in 1829, where he grew to manhood and was married in 1845 to Lydia Crofts, the subject of this sketch, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1829. When nine years of age her parents moved to Ohio, where she was married. In 1848 they removed to Dubuque county, where her husband worked at his trade of cooper. He enlisted in 1861 in the 1st Iowa Cavalry, serving until October, 1863,

when he died at Little Rock, Ark. In the fall of 1863, Mrs. Mulford came with her family to Franklin county, where she still lives. She has six children—Washington W., C. Elmira, George S., Marcus M., Nathan and William T.

George W. Wilton, postmaster at Maysville, was born in Canada, in 1843. When a young man he went to Michigan, and in 1864, came to Franklin county, arriving on the 9th of May. Here he engaged in farming until 1866, when he went to Nebraska until 1869, but returned to Franklin county in 1873. He soon, however, again left and went to Michigan, and in 1877 came back to Franklin county and is now engaged in mercantile business at Maysville and is postmaster at that place. He was married March 25, 1865, to Elizabeth Jones, a daughter of an old settler of the county. She was born in 1845. They have five children—Silas L., Nettie J., Pearly J., Arthur W. and George E. Mr. Wilton is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Geneva. He is a republican in politics, and has held the office of justice of the peace.

Warren S. Towle came to Franklin county with his parents in 1865, and settled on section 3, in Reeve township, where his mother is still living, his father having died Nov. 24, 1881. W. S. Towle was born in Somerset Co., Maine, in 1842. In 1858 he and his parents moved to Dane Co., Wis., remaining there until 1866, when they came to Iowa. He was married July 28, 1867, to Annie Hoole, born in Ohio in 1844. They were married in Livingston Co., Mo. Mr. Towle has lived in Hampton sixteen years engaged at carpenter work. They have one child

—Joseph W. Mr. Towle is a republican and has held several local offices. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

Among other settlers, of 1866, were John C. Jones, Jacob Kurtz and David Vankirk.

John C. Jones, by occupation a contractor and house builder, is the son of an old settler of Franklin county, and was born in West Virginia, July 30, 1835. They moved to Indiana, and from thence to Reeve township. John C. enlisted in company E, 12th Iowa, in October, 1861, serving until July 26, 1865. He was promoted to the captaincy in the militia service, afterwards commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 88th regular United States colored troops. He participated in many of the prominent battles of the war, including Jackson and Vicksburg. On receiving his discharge, he returned to his home, where he remained one year, then went to southern Nebraska and Kansas, prosecuting his business. He was married to Mary J. Creighton, Nov. 16, 1856, born in Shelby Co., Ohio, Jan. 20, 1839. Seven children children have been born to them, five of whom are now living—William R., Margaret A., Christena R., Schuyler C. and Hattie A. He has held offices of trust, and is a republican in politics.

Jacob Kurtz came to Franklin county in 1866, locating on section 25, where he still resides. He is the second son of fourteen children, and was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1838. His parents were natives of Germany, where they died. He emigrated to this country when fourteen years of age, stopping a few months in Cleveland, Ohio, then going to Crawford county, where he remained

eight years. In 1861 he went to Indiana, and remained until coming to Reeve township. He was married Sept. 24, 1878, to Mrs. Jennie (Anderson) Sanderson, born in Stephenson Co., Ill., March 3, 1855. By her first marriage she had one child—Minnie L.; by the present marriage three children—Charles O., James W. and Mabel A. Previous to coming to the township, Mr. Kurtz was a democrat, but now votes the republican ticket.

David H. Vankirk is the present township clerk of Reeve. His parents came to Franklin county in 1866, where he has since resided. He is the eldest son of William Vankirk, and was born in Ohio in 1854. He was married in 1877 to Catherine Way, born in Wisconsin in 1856. She is the daughter of a prominent citizen of the township, and is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Mr. Vankirk takes an active interest in politics and is a republican. He has acquired a good liberal education, and has followed teaching nine years. They have three children—Rosa M., Leonard M. and Leona.

Among the number who came in between 1866 and 1876 were: W. B. Timerman, M. D. Latham, Robert Bird, W. S. Nobles, H. Z. Tucker, C. B. Green, Amos B. Hudson, Garrett W. Luke, John G. Hicks, Theodore Thomas, Isaac T. Way, J. M. Goble, G. H. Hyndman, Thomas Fox, Henry J. Millard, James M. Bailey, James Hunt and John Vincent.

W. B. Timerman, in the fall of 1872, came to Franklin county and purchased the farm where he now lives. He is of German descent, and his great grandfather's, on both his father's and mother's side, were soldiers of the Revolutionary

war. W. B. Timerman, the subject of this sketch, was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., 1833, and was the son of Adam and Eve A. (Smith) Timerman, natives of that county. The family removed to Jefferson Co., N. Y., and engaged in farming. Mr. Timerman was married in January, 1866, to Elizabeth Graham, then of Franklin Co., Iowa. Her father, John Graham, a native of Ireland and her mother Sophia (Miller) Graham, of French and German extraction, were born and reared in New York city. They were among the pioneers of Jefferson Co., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Timerman are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He is a steward and class leader. They have four children—Melvin R., Percy G., Alida E. and Mary B. Mr. Timerman is a good republican and takes great interest in politics.

Amos Shepherd purchased and moved to his present home in 1873. He was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1817, where he grew to manhood, had good school advantages and followed teaching several years. He was married, in his native county, in 1840, to Isabel Moore, born in Ohio, in 1815. In 1853, he moved his family to Cumberland Co., Ill., and, in 1862, to Marion Co., Iowa. The following year he came to Franklin county, taking a homestead of seventy-one acres upon which he lived for some time, then removed to Maysville, and from there to his present home. His wife died April 3, 1863. By this marriage he had seven children—Leander C., Levica C., Mary B., Anne E., David A., James W. and Thayer F. He was again married, March 16, 1865, to Mrs. Elizabeth Sparling. She

was born in Indiana Co., Penn., in 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Maysville. Mr. Shepherd is a republican and has held the office of justice of the peace about fifteen years.

H. Z. Tucker was born in the town of Stafford, Orange Co., Vt., in 1837. When thirteen years of age, his parents came to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., where H. Z. grew up, and was educated in the common schools. He enlisted, May 24, 1861, in company E, 15th Illinois Infantry, and served till 1864. He was a brave soldier and took part with his regiment in the battle of Shiloh and several other engagements. When he received his discharge he returned to Jo Daviess county, and on the 25th of October, 1864, was married to Jenie Townsend, born in the same county, in 1843. Here he engaged in farming until 1876, when he came to Franklin county, and located on section 36, Reeve township, where he still resides. They have one child—George A. Mrs. Tucker is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Tucker is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a republican in politics and has held several local offices both here, and in Jo Daviess county, prior to his coming to Iowa.

Milton D. Latham was the fourth of a family of six children, and came to Franklin county in 1874, locating on section 26, in Reeve township, where he now resides. His farm consists of eighty-five acres, under good cultivation. He was born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., in 1849, where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education, and was married; in 1874, to Emily Buss, born in England, in 1852.

They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Geneva, and have three children—Carrie, Edith and Jessie. His father was born in Vermont, his mother in Ohio. They were pioneer settlers of Jo Daviess Co., Ill., where they both died. The parents of Mrs. Latham were born in England, where the mother died in 1868. The father then emigrated to Stephenson Co., Ill., where he is still living, having had a family of eight children.

Robert L. Bird removed to Reeve township, on section 21, in 1874. He was born in Fulton Co., Ill., and when a small child his parents moved to Lee, thence to Madison and then to Butler, Iowa. His parents were natives of Ohio, and came to Iowa in 1855. The father now lives in Madison county; the mother died at Butler Centre, Butler county. He enlisted at Butler Centre, Oct., 1, 1861, in company E, 12th Iowa Infantry, serving until January, 1865. He took part in many of the battles of the war. He was disabled in the army, from the effects of which he now draws a pension. After being discharged he returned to Butler county, where he was married, June 10, 1866, to Nancy J. Oxford, born in Indiana in 1848. They have six children—Mabel R., Florence M., Grace, Laura B., David L. and Dora J. Mrs. Bird is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Mr. Bird is a staunch republican and has held local offices. The parents of Mrs. Bird are old settlers of Butler county, where the mother still lives, the father having died there Jan. 1, 1881.

William S. Nobles was born in Meigs Co., Ohio, in 1853; was reared upon a farm, attended a common district school,

and also the public school at Middleport two years. In 1875 he came to Franklin Co., Iowa, and entered the employ of E. L. Clock. After remaining in his employ for two years he married Sept. 27, 1877, Ella M. Clock, born in Warren, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., in 1856. After this he engaged in farming on shares until the fall of 1881, when he purchased the farm in Reeve township, where he now resides. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church at Maysville. They have one child—Fannie A.

C. B. Green was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1835. When twelve years of age his parents emigrated to Dodge Co., Wis., where he grew to manhood and received a good education. In 1867 he came to Franklin county and located on section 33, in Reeve township, where he has since lived with the exception of two years spent in Kansas. He was married in 1860 to Mary D. French, born in New York in 1842. They have seven children—Nettie L., Richard C., Ulysses, Jennie M., Mabel, Bessie and Guy V. (twins). Mr. and Mrs. Green are members of the M. E. Church at Maysville. Adam C. and Thankful (Ayers, Cook) Green, parents of C. B., were natives of St. Lawrence, N. Y., moved to Wisconsin, then to Franklin county, thence to Kansas, where the father died in 1878, having been a faithful minister of the gospel in the M. E. Church. He died in the triumphs of a living faith and has gone to his reward. The mother is still living in Kansas.

Amos B. Hudson was born in Vermont, in 1829. He went to Wisconsin and settled in Dodge county, where he followed teaching, and on the outbreak of the re-

bellion, enlisted as a private in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, and was promoted to sergeant, lieutenant and captain, and served till the close of the war. He is a self-made man, and has succeeded well. He came to Iowa in 1867, and took up his residence in Reeve township, engaging in teaching and farming. At the general election of 1868, he was elected sheriff of the county, which office he held several terms. He removed to Kansas in 1878, where he is now living. He married Laura Green, a native of Oswego, N. Y., born in 1832, by whom he had a family of six children. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the I. O. O. F.

Garrett W. Luke was born in Albany Co., N. Y., May 22, 1842. When he was about twelve years of age, his parents moved to Boone Co., Ill., and resided there five years. They then moved to Jo Daviess county, where young Luke enlisted, August, 1862, in company K, 96th Illinois Infantry, serving till the war closed in 1865. He took part with his regiment in twenty-seven battles and skirmishes including Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Franklin, and was with Sherman as far as Atlanta, and at Nashville, at the surrender of Hood. On being discharged, he returned to Jo Daviess county, and in January, 1868, was married to Harriet F. Turner, born in Jo Daviess county, August, 1842. The next June, the young couple came to Franklin Co., Iowa, and settled on section 26, Reeve township, where they still reside. Six children have been born to them—Harry E., George F., Cora J., Edwin, Effie and Alice. Mr. Luke is a staunch republican, and is a



A. Sheppard.



Mrs E. Sheppard.

member of the township board of trustees.

John G. Hicks came to Franklin county in 1868, and purchased the farm where he now resides, on section 13, Reeve township. He was born in Cornwall, England, Aug. 15, 1839, and when ten years of age, emigrated with his parents to Canada, where the family remained two years, and then removed to Illinois, and settled in Jo Daviess county, where the father still lives, the mother having died there May 1, 1866. Here John G. Hicks spent his young days, being educated in the common schools. In December, 1863, he enlisted in company F, 17th Illinois Cavalry, and served till Dec. 26, 1865, being mustered out of the service at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. While at home on a furlough, he was married, April 10, 1864, to Josephine Carpenter, a native of Washington Co., N. Y., born Oct. 1, 1840. They have three children—Edwin A., born April 5, 1869, Cornetta, born June 20, 1873, and Marvin, born Dec. 9, 1881. Mr. Hicks is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Theodore Thomas, a native of Ogle Co., Ill., was born Oct. 2, 1844. He is the son of Elias and Susan (Rice) Thomas, natives of Washington Co., Md.; the father born Jan. 27, 1813, the mother in 1817. They were married in Ogle county, in 1837, where the mother still lives, the father having died Jan. 3, 1881. They had a family of six children, Theodore being the fourth. He enlisted July 1, 1862, in company B, 92d Illinois, serving till July 7, 1865. He took part with his regiment in thirty-two battles, among which were Stone river, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, and was with Sherman on his

march to the sea. On receiving his discharge he returned to Ogle Co., Ill., where he was married, March 21, 1867, to Elizabeth Wagoner, also of Ogle county, born May 5, 1844. Four children were born to them—Olin W., Elias W., Edna E. and Theodore L. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Masonic lodge at Geneva, and is a republican in politics. He came to Franklin county in the spring of 1868 and settled first in Osceola township, remaining there until 1876, when he removed to Reeve township.

Isaac T. Way, although not one of the oldest settlers, is one of the prominent men of the township. He was born in Randolph Co., Ind., April 28, 1820, but reared in Wayne county. His early life was spent on the farm, but he acquired an excellent education, and afterwards learned the mason's and bricklayer's trade, which he has followed at different times. He was married in Indiana in 1839, to Catherine Amburn, a native of Virginia, born in September, 1818. In 1852, he went with his family to JoDaviess Co., Ill., engaging in farming. His wife died there in February, 1854. By this marriage he had six children—Isaac C., William H., (deceased), Lucy A., Angeline, Orange T., (deceased), Mary E. and Charles O. He was again married, Dec. 28, 1854, to Jane Brown, born in Ohio in 1823, by whom he had three children—Catherine J., Sarah A. and John L. In 1869, Mr. Way came with his family to Iowa and settled on section 29, Reeve township, where he still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Way are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. In politics he was formerly an abolitionist, taking an active part in the interests of that party,

afterwards a free soiler, but at present a staunch republican, and is a member of the present board of township trustees and a justice of the peace. During the war he was a strong Union man. Two of his sons were in the service, the oldest being severely wounded. The second one, William H., died of pneumonia in the hospital at Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Way is a worthy citizen and is held in high esteem.

J. M. Goble settled in Geneva township, Franklin county, in 1871, and in the spring of 1872, settled in Reeve township on section 36, where he now resides and makes farming his occupation. He was born in Perry township, Shelby Co., Ohio, in 1833. He was educated at the common school, and was the third child of a family of fifteen. His parents, now deceased, were natives of Ohio. He followed brick-making in the summer, and went to school in winter until 1855, when he went to JoDaviess Co., Ill. In 1857, he married Diadema Warne, born in Southwood, Canada West, in 1838. Her father was a native of Digby, Nova Scotia; her mother of Canada. They are both dead. Mr. and Mrs. Goble have three children—Laura B., John L. and Lucy R.

John H. Adams came to this county in 1871, and located on section 12, Reeve township. He was born in England in 1838, and when six years old emigrated to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., where his mother was still living in 1883; the father died in that county in 1853. John H. grew to manhood there and received a common school education. In his youth and early manhood he worked at lead mining, in Illinois and Wisconsin. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted in company C, 140th Illinois Infant-

ry for six months, after which he re-enlisted in the 7th Illinois Cavalry, serving until the war closed. He was married in Jo Daviess county, Nov. 27, 1867, to Matilda Tressider, who was born in South Carolina, in 1848. In 1869 they went to Iowa Co., Wis., and remained until they came to Iowa in 1871. They have three children—Bertha, Mary and R. Henry. Mr. Adams and wife are both members of the Methodist Church and Mr. Adams is a prominent man in the I. O. O. F. lodge.

G. C. Hyndman, in 1872, came to Franklin county, and located on section 4, Reeve township, where he now has a good farm. He was born in Canada in 1838. His parents were natives of Ireland. He remained in Canada until nineteen years of age, when he removed to Illinois, remaining for a time in each of the counties of Ogle, Stephenson and Boone. He then moved to Iowa. He was married at Freeport, Ill., June 15, 1865, to Carrie A. Shout, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1848. Her parents were also natives of Pennsylvania. They have four children—Dixon G., Aurie S., Clyde J. and John A. Mrs. Hyndman is of German descent.

Thomas Fox is a resident on section 9. His farm consists of 113 acres in a good state of cultivation. He was born near London, England, March 21, 1851, and grew to manhood in Newton. His education was limited having to labor to maintain himself. When eighteen he emigrated to the United States, stopping in La Fayette Co., Wis., seven years, when he came to Franklin county, and rented land in Reeve township for a time, when he bought a farm on section 20, where he lived three years, then sold and purchased

his present home. He was married Jan. 17, 1876, to Mary Muxlow, a native of La Fayette Co., Wis., born April 21 1856. They have two children—George M., born Nov. 7, 1876, and William H., born Aug. 28, 1879. Mr. Fox is a republican in politics, and has held offices of trust.

Henry J. Millard has been in Reeve township since 1873. He was born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1833. His parents emigrated to Jefferson Co., Wis., when he was ten years of age. He remained there until manhood, and had good educational advantages. In 1858 he went to Winnebago Co., Ill., and remained until he came to Franklin county in 1870. He first settled in Osceola, remaining there three years. He was married in Richland Co., Wis., in 1855, to Martha J. Beemer, a native of New Jersey, born in 1837. They are the parents of six children—William H., Mary E., Alice J., Frank E., James Y. and Clarence E. They are members of the M. E. Church at Maysville.

James M. Bailey was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., May 12, 1843, and was the fifth of six children. He was the son of John A. and Elsie Bailey, natives of New York, where they were married in 1848, and emigrated to Wisconsin, settling in Rock county, and engaging in farming. In 1871, they removed to McHenry Co., Ill., where they are now living. James is the possessor of a good education, and has chosen the vocation of farming. He was married Dec. 24, 1863, to Hannah E. Beemer, born in Ohio, Aug. 17, 1840. They have three children—Mary E., William A., and James E. In 1871 they removed to Winnebago City, Ill., where

they remained until 1873, when they came to Franklin county, and settled in Grant township, remaining one year, when they chose the farm where they now live, on section 33, in Reeve township. Mr. Bailey has held local offices, and is a republican in politics. The parents of Mrs. Bailey, were natives of New Jersey, where they married. They removed to Ohio, thence to Wisconsin, and from there to Illinois, where the mother died in 1875, aged fifty-six years. The father died in Reeve township, May 4, 1881, aged seventy-nine years.

James Hunt, a resident on section 35, Reeve township, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1830, where his parents, John and Phœbe (Stark) Hunt, were born and died; the mother dying April 5, 1880, aged seventy-nine years; the father Aug. 12, 1882, aged eighty-two years. His school advantages were very limited, but by reading and observation, he has acquired a good practical education. He emigrated to Rochester, N. Y., in 1851, where he remained one year, then removed to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., but not being satisfied, he moved to LaFayette Co., Wis., making it his home until the spring of 1875, when he came to Franklin county, and bought a farm on section 5, Ross township, which he retained until 1883, when he sold out, and purchased his present home. He was married in 1858, in Wisconsin, to Caroline Redfearn, a native of Ohio, born in 1841. They have eleven children—Mary J., Elizabeth A., Lucy L., Sarah A., James W., Francis R., deceased Feb. 20, 1882, aged thirteen years and fifteen day; Effie C., Mattie E., deceased Sept. 10, 1873, aged sixteen mon'hs;

Phœbe E., Hattie O., and Josie Dell. Mr. Hunt a republican in politics, and has held the office of justice of the peace. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

John Vincent came to his present home in Reeve township, in 1875. He was formerly a merchant, but is now engaged in farming. He was born and reared in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., where he received a good common school education. He is a son of Henry and Sarah (Mitchell) Vincent, natives of Cornwall, England, who emigrated to the United States, in 1833, and were among the pioneers of Jo Daviess county, where they made their home until their death, the father dying in 1851, the mother in 1864. They reared a family of eleven children, John being the tenth. He enlisted, in 1862, in company A, 96th Illinois, serving three years. At the battle of Lookout Mountain he received a gun-shot wound, the ball entering near the right eye and ranging downward, came out just back of the ear. From the effects of this wound he is on the pension list. He served as color-sergeant. On receiving his discharge he returned to Jo Daviess county, remaining until 1875, when he came to Iowa. Mr. Vincent has been three times married. He first married Augusta Langdon, Dec. 24, 1864, born in 1841. By this union there was one child, which died in its first year, the mother dying Jan. 3, 1866. His second wife, Adelaide Miller, to whom he was married on March 27, 1868, was born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., July 4, 1855. They had two children—Alfred H. and Charles J. His wife died July 22, 1882. Mr. Vincent was again married, Dec. 24, 1882, to Lillian Lamore, born in Hampton, Ill., in

1861. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Maysville.

J. M. Stout came to the township in 1881, and purchased a farm on section 15, of Reeve township. He was born in Meigs Co., Ohio, in 1847, where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. His parents were natives of Ohio. The father died in 1874, aged fifty-seven; the mother was still living in Ohio, in 1883. They had four children, and the subject of this sketch was the third child. He enlisted in company D, 140th Ohio National Guards, and served 100 days. He was married, in Meigs county, in 1876, to Mrs. Florence A. (Nobles) Plummer, born in Meigs county, in 1847. She had one child by her first marriage—Winfield S. Mr. and Mrs. Stout are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Stout is a great reader and possessed of much intelligence. His wife is highly esteemed by all who have made her acquaintance.

Among the early settlers of the township was E. L. Clock, who settled on section 27. Mr. Clock is a well-to-do farmer and a man who is well known and highly esteemed throughout the county. He has from time to time held many of the local offices of his township.

ORGANIC.

Reeve township was organized in 1855, and the first election held at the log school house on section 23, October, 1855. C. M. Leggett was elected as the first justice of the peace and John S. Mitchell as clerk.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The first marriage in Reeve township was that of Alex. Arledge and Julia Springer.

The first birth was early in the spring of 1854, a son of Daniel Farmer, who afterward removed to Butler county. The next birth, occurring but a few days later, was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Sturms, who, in 1883, were living in Kansas.

The first death in the township was a child of Mr. Crouts, who died in the spring of 1854. A little later in the season Mr. Webb, a settler of the township, who had been at work in Hardin county, died. His remains were brought to Reeve township for burial.

The first cemetery was located on the northwest corner of section 23, and was called Mayne's Grove cemetery. The first burial in this cemetery was the wife of Dr. Arledge, in 1854.

The first store in the township was started by T. H. Baker, who kept his goods in a log house a mile east of Maysville. He afterward went to the army and died in the service.

Solomon Brazzelton kept the next store, which was opened in 1855. He sold to Sparling & Brown. Sparling afterward entered the army and was killed. Brown moved to Independence in 1858. William Boyles ran the store for awhile and then suspended. E. L. Clock was the next to engage in trade.

In 1883, there were two stores in the township—one kept by 'Squire Dunn and the other by Charles Kreisler.

The first blacksmith shop was run by L. Jones, on section 23, in 1856. This shop was afterward removed to Maysville.

The second blacksmith shop was started, in the spring of 1856, by Levi Jones and Richard Horner, who built a shop 20x20 feet, and continued for two years. In

1883, there was only one shop in the township, owned by T. H. Baker and operated by E. Caldwell, at Maysville.

KILLING A BUFFALO.

In 1864, a buffalo was seen near John J. Mitchell's farm, whereupon a party of seven men, consisting of Solomon Staley, Humphrey Talhelm, H. J. Mitchell, James Springer, W. J. Shroyer, L. Shroyer and Dr. Addis, gave chase, following him into Hardin county and killing him at a point between Iowa Falls and Ackley. The party had a very interesting as well as exciting time in the final capture of the wild animal, which had got "too far from home," as one of the party expressed it in relating the circumstances. After he was first seen, the party saddled their horses and provided themselves with such weapons as they could obtain, and started in quick pursuit. They chased the animal until they lost sight of it; but being overheated, it sought a prairie pond and when found was asleep in the mud. The animal at once showed fight, and Mr. Springer followed him for over a mile in a circle, when the buffalo crossed the track of an ox team with a boy in charge. The lad becoming frightened climbed into a tree. The enraged buffalo made a dive at the oxen, when a volley of rifle balls and shot were fired from a distance of sixty yards, which killed it. The party dressed the animal and Mitchell and Staley took the carcass to Iowa Falls and sold it to the hotels, the proprietors being eager to obtain it, although the meat was not good as the animal had been heated. This was the last buffalo seen in this section of Iowa.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught by the present wife of H. J. Mitchell in 1855. This was also the first school in Franklin county. The second school was taught by William Boyles. During the spring of 1855, a log school house was built by subscription on section 21, the neighborhood turning out to put it up. This house was used for school purposes for about three years. It was afterwards torn down and moved to Maysville for a blacksmith shop. In 1883, there were nine school houses and 288 scholars in Reeve township, showing the people here to be fully up to the times in educational matters.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services were held at the house of Mr. Fairchild, where Mr. Shephard afterward lived, by Job B. Garner, who had just come to the township and was anxious to get a claim but was short of means to purchase. Mr. Reeve had an interest in a claim, and although not a church member, upon finding out that Garner was a minister, he arranged it so that he had the claim, with the understanding that he was to pay for it in preaching. A meeting was held in the summer of 1853, which nearly every one in the township attended.

The Protestant Methodists held their first meetings, in 1855, at private houses; but later, in the same year, used the log school house for a meeting place. Rev. Crill organized a class about this date. The Springer and Arledge families comprised the greater part of this class, which was in operation about one year.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination held their first meeting, in the spring of

1855, by Rev. Stewart, in a log school house on section 23. The following were among the first members: Levi and Jane Jones, the Faulker family, Isaac Mulkins and wife, Henry Shroyer and wife, William Johnson and wife. The first class chose for their leader Levi Jones, who has held the position to the present time, 1883. At one time this society numbered sixty-five. The following named are the different pastors who have preached on this charge, in about the order in which they served: Rev. Stewart, one year; Rev. J. H. Burley, two years; Rev. Freeman, one year; Rev. Hesstwood, two years; Rev. Glassner, Rev. Connell, Rev. James Hankins, Rev. Niskerbarker, Rev. Cooley, Rev. Charles Jones, Rev. Miller, J. J. Sittler, Rev. Bargett, Rev. Crinklow, Rev. Cooley, Jacob Haymond and Rev. Sproul.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church of Mayne's Grove was organized through the labors of J. A. Crill, who held a tabernacle meeting in the grove, and on the 11th of September, 1876, a class was organized consisting of the following members: Josiah H. Bond, Mary E. Bond, Jane Van kirk, Jennie Bond, Caroline Collins, J. R. Miller, Henry House and I. T. Way. The first officers of the society were: Mary E. Bond, class leader; I. T. Way, steward; C. M. Leggett, clerk; Rev. John Calderwood, pastor, who served for two years. The next pastor was Rev. Grennell, who served two years and was followed by David Menka. The pastor in 1883 was B. F. Roe. From the time of its organization, 1876, until 1883, the society steadily increased to a membership of fifty-six. A union Sabbath school was maintained during warm weather. The church offi-

cers in 1883 were: W. B. Timerman, class leader; W. H. Chamberlain and J. H. Bond, stewards; I. T. Way, clerk.

MAYSVILLE POSTOFFICE.

Maysville was the first town platted in the county. A postoffice was established

here in 1857, with Edward Sparling as the first postmaster, who held the office in his store. The next postmaster was E. L. Clock, who held the office for many years, and was finally succeeded by Mr. Kreisler. In 1883, the office was held by 'Squire Dunn.

CHAPTER XXXI.

ROSS TOWNSHIP.

Ross township was a part of Clinton until 1879, when a petition was presented to the supervisor for a division, which resulted in creating a new township, comprising all of township 93, range 20, except sections 3, 4, 9, 10 and a portion of 5 and 8, which included the town of Sheffield. The boundary, after this division, was Clinton township and Cerro Gordo county on the north, West Fork on the east, Ingham on the south and Richland on the west. It was named in honor of A. S. Ross, the oldest living settler. This township contains some of the best cultivated farms in the county. The land is a beautiful rolling prairie, watered by the West Fork of the Cedar river, which passes through the northeastern part of its territory, making its exit from section 12, by Bailey's creek, which courses through the township from the northwest corner to section 13, where it enters West Fork township, and by Buffalo creek which passes through sections 19, 30 and 31, and touches the extreme southwest corner of section 32, at a point where

it enters Mott township. The monotony of the prairie landscape is broken somewhat by occasional natural groves on either side of the three principal streams mentioned. The soil is of a rich loam of the most productive quality, which insures the best of crops. The Central Railway of Iowa runs through the township, from north to south, with a station at the town of Chapin, on sections 28 and 29.

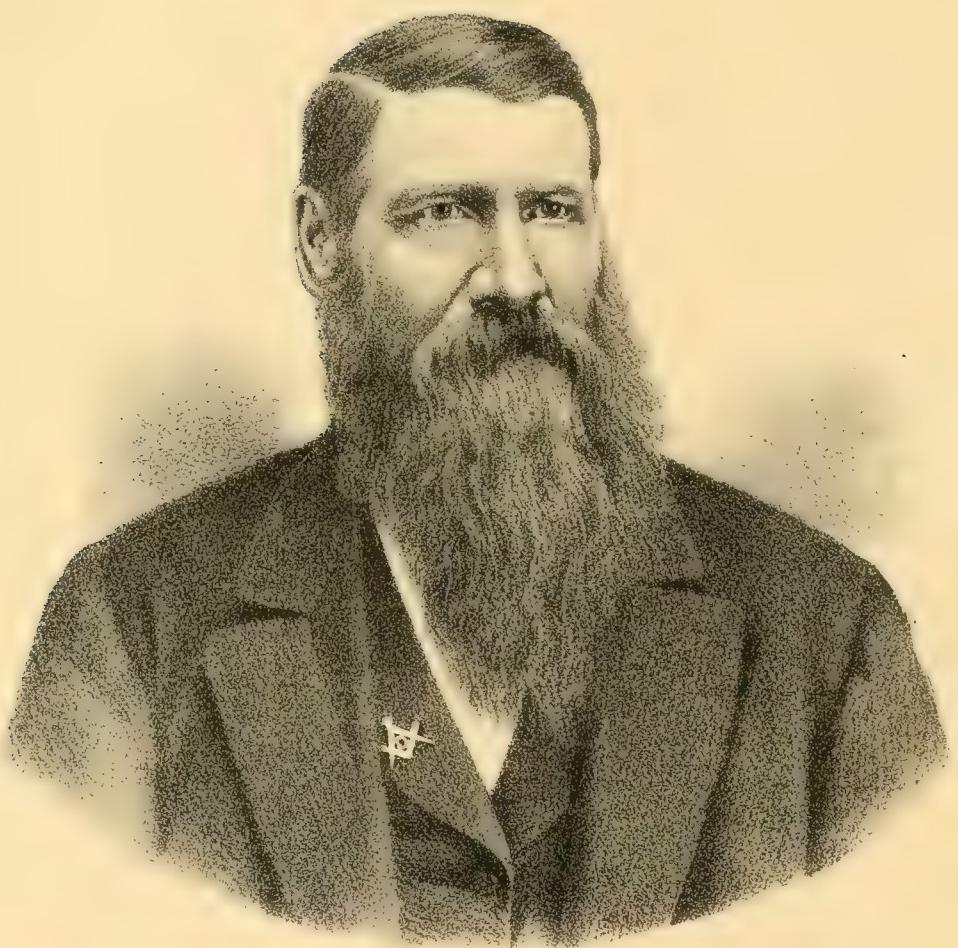
EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Abner S. Ross came to Franklin county in the spring of 1857, and settled on section 31 of what was afterward Ross township. The only house in the township was the one he built in which about twenty men and women lived during the winter of 1857-8. The Spirit Lake massacre was in the spring of 1857, and all the settlers left this vicinity except a family named Tharp, who afterward removed to Kansas. Messrs. Mann, Goheen, E. D. Wright and Lyman Bailey came about the same date with Ross.

Abner S. Ross was born in Butler Co., Ohio, May 24, 1815. His father, Elijah Ross, was a native of New Jersey, and his mother, Phœbe (Miller) Ross, of Connecticut. This couple, after their marriage, removed to Ohio, when Cincinnati was an unpretentious village, and purchased a farm, where now the most populous portion of that city stands. But Mr. Ross was taken sick, and removed into Butler county, twenty-six miles from Cincinnati. The family consisted of twelve children, who all reached maturity. The father was a carpenter and farmer, and died at the age of seventy-two. Abner S. Ross, the subject of this sketch, remained in Butler county till he was twenty years of age, at which time he removed to Springville, Ind., and being a blacksmith by trade, he followed that business in Springville and vicinity for sixteen years, then sold out and removed to Poweshiek Co., Iowa, where he ran a blacksmith shop and farm for four years. In the spring of 1857, he removed to Franklin county and started the town of Chapin. Mr. Ross was elected the third sheriff of Franklin county, when the salary was only fifteen dollars a year. He was the first school director of Chapin, and was treasurer for several years. In 1863 he was appointed deputy United States marshal, and assisted in raising recruits for the army. He served in this capacity for one year, having under his supervision the counties of Franklin, Wright and Humboldt. When he came to this county, he opened the first blacksmith shop in the township, and assisted in building the saw mill at Old Chapin, and acted as head sawyer for four years. He opened a farm in Marion township,

and in 1875 removed to section 28, where he was living in 1883. In September, 1835, Mr. Ross was married to Esther A. Rose, who died Feb. 8, 1853, leaving four children—Milton H., Fletcher R., James M. and Sarah E. His second wife was Ruth Clement, whom he married in July, 1853. She died in 1871 at Old Chapin, and in the spring of 1872, he married Miss F. M. Hathaway, of Adams, Mass. By this union there were two sons—Charles A. and John Henry. Mr. Ross has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for about forty-five years.

E. D. Wright, an early settler of the township, was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1818. His parents were from Vermont and settled in New York soon after the war of 1812. They moved to Ontario Co., N. Y., and from there to Medina Co., Ohio, in 1835. E. D. Wright came to Iowa, and located first in Jones county. He went from Ohio in 1850 by the overland route to California, and engaged there in mining for one year, coming back by way of Panama, but in 1852 he returned to California, and remained there four years. In 1857, he came to Franklin county, and located south of Tharp's Grove, in what is now Marion township, and has ever since been a resident of this county. Mr. Wright married Mary Davis, in Ohio, Sept. 23, 1845. She bore him five children—Clarissa, Amos, Mitchell, Estella and Mary. Mrs. Wright taught the first school at Chapin, in what is now the town of Ross. She died June 14, 1882, at the village of Chapin where Mr. Wright now lives. He has been school director and road supervisor, and when



Simon Johnson.



Mrs Simon Johnson.

the war broke out he enlisted in company H, 32d Iowa, but was rejected.

S. E. Baker came with his parents to Iowa in 1856, and located in 1858 on section 9, where he lived until 1872, and then sold out and moved to Jasper Co., Iowa, but returned to Franklin county, in 1880, when he purchased his present home on section 25. He was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1834. When five years old, his parents moved to Michigan, staying one year, then to Indiana, remaining seven years, then to Illinois, where they lived nine years, and from there to Iowa, which is now their home. He is the son of Almon and Julia A. Baker, both preaching in the United Brethren Church over thirty years. He has been favored with a good education, completing at Pendleton Seminary, Ill. He enlisted in the 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, company II, in 1864, remaining until mustered out, and was in several engagements, but came out unhurt. He was married, Jan. 1, 1866, to Miss C. A. Miller, a native of Ohio. They have four children—Eldora Ann, wife of Calvin West of Wisconsin, Samuel Almon, Saloma T. and William Edson.

W. H. McMillen is one of the most prominent and wealthy farmers and stock raisers in Franklin county. He is now a member of the board of county supervisors, and was one of the first settlers in what is now Ross township, having moved here with his step-father, John Ashman, in 1858, coming here from Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co., N. Y., where he was born in the fall of 1851. He is about thirty-two years of age. His father, William McMillen, was of Scotch descent, and

died when his son, W. H., was a small boy. His mother soon after became the wife of John Ashman, a prominent and highly cultured gentleman of Saratoga Springs. The family came to Iowa in 1858 and settled at Old Chapin. The subject of the present sketch was reared on the farm, attending the common schools of the town, but received his principal instructions from his cultured step-father, and being an apt scholar he made rapid advancement, so that at the age of thirteen, the county superintendent having examined him with other members of the school, pronounced him one of the best scholars in the school, and offered to give him a certificate to teach in any of the common schools of the county. This was quite a compliment to a boy of thirteen, coming as it did from a thorough scholar and educator. He, however, continued his studies under the direction of his step-father until two years later, when his step-father died, leaving the subject of this sketch, at the age of fifteen years, and a brother two years older, to look after the property left their mother by Mr. Ashman; and from that time on he did the work of a man, looking after his mother's property with as much interest as he now does his own. Having reached his majority he commenced the battle of life for himself. For three years he rented and worked his mother's farm on shares, and in 1875 he bought his present farm of 320 acres, just south of the thriving village of Chapin, in Ross township. His land, which he bought at thirteen dollars per acre, is now valued at fifty dollars an acre. His farm is a high state of cultivation, well fenced, with the finest farm buildings in the town-

ship, if not in the county, and decorated with all kinds of evergreens, having something over 3000 in all. He has in all 720 acres of land, part of it located in Richland township. He is also very extensively engaged in stock raising, having at this time about 200 head of horned stock, about fifty fine horses (four of them imported), 200 hogs, and does an extensive business in fattening, and shipping stock to the eastern market. Mr. McMillen is a self-made man, having begun life with no other capital than good health, a good deal of common sense and a determination to succeed, and he has not been disappointed. He has been successful in all his pecuniary affairs and is to day not only the richest but one of the most influential citizens of this locality. He is a strong republican in polities and although he has never sought office, yet he has had many of the local offices forced upon him and is at present one of the supervisors of the county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Hampton. His grandfather was a captain in the war of 1812, and died seven years ago at a very advanced age. His mother is of French descent and is related closely to the noted Grinnell family. Mr. McMillen was married in 1874, to Lila W. Blackstone, of Wisconsin, a native of Canada. They are the parents of four children —Harry, Frank, Willie Carroll, and Chauncey.

M. D. Gibbs, a settler of 1862, was born in Chemung Co., N. Y., May 25, 1851. His parents, Benoni and Sarah (Kimbball) Gibbs, were natives of New York, where his father was a farmer. When only eight years of age, M. D. Gibbs, like the

lamented Garfield, drove two seasons on the Erie canal. In 1862, the family removed to Franklin Co., Iowa, and M. D. has since been a resident of Ross township. Mr. Gibbs still enjoys single blessedness, and his mother and sister are living with him on section 6. He has a farm of 160 acres in the town of Genesee, Cerro Gordo county. He has twenty-five head of cattle, eight horses and seventy-five hogs. His land is valued at \$25 per acre. Mr. Gibbs has held the offices of school director, constable, justice of the peace and road supervisor. Politically he fraternizes with the republican party.

W. D. F. Randolph, one of the early settlers of Ross township, is a carriage painter by trade, and also gives a good deal of attention to practical farming. He was born Nov. 25, 1837, at Piscataque, N. J. His father's name was Furman F. Randolph, the mother's maiden name, Mary Drake, both natives of New Jersey, the Randolphs settling in Middlesex county as early as 1680. The grandfather on his mother's side was a captain in the war of the Revolution. W. D. F. Randolph came west at the age of nineteen, but after spending some time in Chicago and southern Illinois, he returned home where he then learned his trade of carriage painting. In 1862, he came to Franklin county, and has since resided in the town of Ross, and carries on his trade and runs his farm. On the 10th of November, 1855, he married Maria Colyer, of New Jersey. They have one son, W. H. F. Randolph, who is now in Fargo, Dakota. Mr. Randolph has held the offices of secretary of the school board, director, township trustee, and for ten years has

been clerk of elections. He was also assessor one term. He is a straight republican, and votes that ticket every time he gets a chance.

Simon Johnson settled on his present farm in 1862. For thirty-three years of his life he has been a blacksmith, but at present is engaged in farming. He has a fine farm of 307 acres of valuable land, and a commodious house, built in 1882. He has held the offices of trustee, road supervisor and school director. In politics he is a republican, and has been a member of the Masonic lodge at Hampton thirteen years. He was born in Norway, in 1822; emigrated to Wisconsin in 1853, where he spent one year, then went to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and from thence to Butler county, where he remained until he came to Franklin county. He was married, in 1850, to Genie Berson, also a native of Norway. They have three children—Julia S., the wife of P. J. Olson, of Moline, Ill.; Martinus B. and Hibert A.

William Ellis, one of the early settlers of Ross township, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1822, and came to America in 1831 with his parents. They settled in Detroit, Mich., where William grew to manhood on his father's farm. His parents being poor, he was compelled to neglect his education and give his attention and time to clearing off the heavy timber and securing a home for the family, and when this laudable purpose was achieved, it was too late to make up in education the years lost in youth. His parents died on the old homestead in Michigan, after toiling there for more than thirty years. The son, of whom we now write, continued to live on the old farm until

1854, when he came to Iowa, settling first in Clayton county, but, in 1863, he came to Franklin county and settled on the farm in Ross township, where he still resides. He has a good farm of 160 acres, with 100 head of cattle, sixty hogs and ten horses, and his farm is one among the very best ones in Ross township. He was married in 1848 to Mary Dinnin, who was born in Ireland. By this union they have four children—William Jr., Elizabeth, Francis and Jessie.

G. W. Crawford came to Iowa in 1862. He was born in Fulton Co., Penn., Feb. 17, 1838. His parents, J. V. and Melinda (McGee) Crawford, were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a blacksmith. The son, G. W. Crawford, learned the milling trade and worked at this business in Pennsylvania until 1859, then moved to Illinois and for one year lived near Mt. Carroll. In 1860 he went to Pike's Peak in search of gold, spending one short summer, then returned to Illinois, and after a year's sojourn there he removed to Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he worked at the cooper's trade until 1865, at which date he came to Franklin county. He had made a tour of prospect here in 1864 and purchased 160 acres of land on section 20, Ross township, which he still owns. The farm is well improved with a fine dwelling house and other buildings. Mr. Crawford values his land at fifty dollars per acre. He keeps from twenty to thirty head of cattle, ten horses and about 120 hogs, and believes stock to be a better investment than gold hunting at Pike's Peak. Mr. Crawford formed a partnership for the purpose of dealing in merchandise and grain with W. W. Richards, at Chapin, and the

firm continued up to the death of Mr. Richards, since which time Mr. Crawford has conducted the lumber and coal trade, having closed out the grain and merchandise business. In 1862 he married Celia E. Willis, of Kankakee Co., Ill., whose native State is New York. They have had nine children, eight of whom are living—Charles A., Edward V., George W., Sidney H., Garfield, Annie M., Gertrude and Florence. Mr. Crawford has held the office of trustee for three years, and school director five years. In politics, he is an old line republican, and is a good farmer.

J. G. Zimmerman, one of the leading farmers of Ross township, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Union Co., Aug. 23, 1817. His parents, Christian and Sarah (Graybill) Zimmerman, were both born in Union Co., Penn. The father was a carpenter and farmer. At the age of seventeen J. G. learned the trade of shoemaker, at Richfield, Juniata Co., Penn., and worked at that vocation for ten years. His health began to fail, and he then embarked in the general merchandise business at Richfield. In 1852 he removed to Iowa, and bought land in Clayton county. Mr. Zimmerman erected the first building in the town of Luana. After remaining there two years he sold his property and returned to Pennsylvania, where he resided one year. He then returned to Iowa, and located at Springfield, Clayton county, and engaged in mercantile business, until 1865, from which date he has been a resident of Franklin county. He located on section 16, Ross township, and first bought eighty acres, which he began to improve, and now has one of the best farms in the township,

comprising 365 acres, 320 of which are under cultivation. He has fifty head of cattle, eleven horses and mules, and raises about fifty hogs annually. In 1878 Mr. Zimmerman erected his present house, which is large and commodious. He has also a fine orchard containing about 250 trees in bearing condition. He values his land at \$30 per acre. The subject of this sketch has been married twice. His first wife was Catherine Schafer, whom he married Nov. 2, 1840. She bore him five children, only one of whom survives—Sarah A. Mrs. Zimmerman died and Mr. Zimmerman subsequently married Maria E. Rigel, who was born in Union Co., Penn., in 1830. They have had ten children—Orrin C., Adoniram J., David A., Jane E., deceased), Mary C., Cynthia D., Leila M., Jacob F., George G. and Charlotte L. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Zimmerman has held the offices of trustee, school director and road supervisor. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for twenty-eight years, and assisted in the organization of the first Masonic lodge in Clayton county. He is also an Odd Fellow.

There was but little settlement made in the territory now comprising Ross township until about 1869, when the township settled very rapidly, the greater part of those coming since that time being residents in 1883, and owning choice, well cultivated farms. Among those who made settlement between 1869 and 1880 were: George Goppinger, J. C. Witthoft, A. T. Little, E. K. Frost, S. A. Gibbs, William Eddy, S. P. Weaver, E. M. Knight, J. E. Crawford, M. Bird, Abner S. Ross, Henry

Gerfen, George Schollein, W. R. Yelland, Jacob Heuberger, E. F. Morris and W. F. Marks.

George Goppinger is a farmer and, one who has made farming a success in Ross township. He was born in Bavaria, Dec. 31, 1855. He is the son of Joseph and Frances (Keiber) Goppinger. In 1868 he came to the United States and settled in Manitowoc Co., Wis., and in 1869 came to Franklin county. He labored on the railroad in Iowa and Minnesota two seasons, and then began to improve his farm. He now has 200 acres of choice land which is valued at \$30 per acre. He has thirty-seven head of cattle, fifty hogs and nine horses, and is now laying a good basis for future profits in stock. Mr. Goppinger married Ellen M. Ormrod, of Rush, Ill. They were married at Warren, Ill., and have one child—Lizzie. In politics Mr. Goppinger is a republican.

J. C. Witthoft is a native of Hanover, Germany, and was born in the village of Tellmer, near the city of Lumburg, July 7, 1835. When sixteen years of age he began serving an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and worked at the same until his emigration to this country in 1866. He first settled in Houston Co., Minn., and worked at his trade in that county until the spring of 1870, when he came to Franklin county, renting a farm in Ross township, which he cultivated for four years. He then rented another farm which at the end of two years he purchased and still owns. Mr. Witthoft is an energetic farmer, and by industry, economy and push he has accumulated a fine property. He now owns 280 acres of good land on sections 21

and 22, two hundred acres of which are under cultivation. He values his land at \$40 per acre. Mr. Witthoft devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, in which he is meeting with good success. He has 120 cattle, about eighty hogs and fourteen horses, a good basis for future prosperity. His farm has the advantage of an excellent location, and is one of the best farms in Ross township, if not in the county. In 1861 Mr. Witthoft married Catherine Kruckenberg, born in Germany at the same place her husband was born. They have had five children, four of whom are still living—George, Mary, Caroline and Emma. The parents are both members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Witthoft is a republican in politics.

A. T. Little, son of Abijah and Sarah Little, in 1859, came to Iowa by team, taking six weeks to make the entire trip, having his wife and four children with him. They first settled on section 28, West Fork township, Franklin county, the family being the fourth to locate in this township. They lived there until 1870, when Mr. Little bought the farm of 320 acres in Ross township, which he still owns. He was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1830, where he grew up on a farm and received a common school education. His father was a native of New York, being of Irish and Scotch blood, his mother a native of Massachusetts, of English descent. When he was eighteen years of age his father died, his mother having died a year before, and he commenced to earn his own living. He worked for others three years, then bought a farm and cultivated the soil, in Ohio, until 1859, when he came to this county,

his first residence in West Fork township being a very humble little log house. He was town clerk in West Fork for a number of years, trustee of the school for many years, director for twenty years, justice of the peace for fourteen years, and in fact has held all the town offices. In politics he is a republican. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. at Hampton for twelve years. He was married in 1851 to Harriet Gillett, born in New York. They have had eleven children—Charles G., who was killed at the age of twelve by the discharge of a gun in the hand of another boy; Linter A., who now lives in this town; Sumner B., in California; Vernon E., Orinda, wife of A. J. Cannon; Amand, Charles S., Emma S., Adrian A., Frankie, who died when a child, and Hattie.

E. K. Frost was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Dec. 19, 1811. He is a son of Ansil Frost, a native of Connecticut, and of Laura (Kimball) Frost, a native of New York. Ten years after his birth his parents moved to Ontario Co., N. Y., where he grew to manhood. His educational advantages were very limited, but he early determined to have an education, and commenced a systematic course of study at home. During those years of boyhood he studied surveying, and at the age of twenty-one he had entirely mastered the subject. He began teaching at nineteen, and followed this for a number of years, and was a successful teacher. In 1844, after meeting with misfortunes, he determined to come west, and soon after settled in Walworth Co., Wis., arriving there with only three dollars and seventy-five cents. During the first five

years he was engaged in farming, often undergoing many hardships. At the end of that time he was elected clerk of the county board, and during his stay in that county he was constantly engaged in the county politics. He was originally a democrat, but on its organization he joined the republican party, being the first in his county to advocate its principles. While in Wisconsin he always took a great interest in educational affairs, and succeeded in 1850 after a hard fight of two years, in getting a graded school at Elkhorn, the first one west of Lake Michigan. In 1871, he came to Franklin county, and settled in Ross township, where he has ever since resided. He is one of the most successful small fruit growers of the county. In 1838 he married Fanny Tubbs, a native of Oneida Co., N. Y. They have had three children—Charles, Francis M., who enlisted in company A, 10th Wisconsin Infantry, in 1861, and died at Bowling Green, Ky., April 6, 1862, and Viola, wife of G. W. Bass, of Kansas City, Mo.

S. A. Gibbs is a native of New York, born in Chemung county, on the 6th of February, 1815. His father was a carpenter, and S. A. learned the same trade with a brother when he was twenty-one. He resided in the State of New York until 1860, then removed to Green Lake Co., Wis., where he lived one year, then moved to Winona Co., Minn. In 1871 he came to Franklin county, and has since resided on section 6, Ross township. He owns ninety-five acres of land, all of which is under cultivation, except five acres of timber. In 1844 Mr. Gibbs married Isabelle Wright, of Chemung Co., N. Y. They have had seven children, four

of whom are living—Martha, the wife of George Durr, of Cerro Gordo county; Mary Jane, Thomas and Addie May, the wife of Joe Smith, of Ross township. Mrs. Gibbs is a communicant in the Baptist Church. Mr. Gibbs has held the office of road supervisor. In politics he is a staunch democrat.

William Eddy, proprietor of the Union House, in Chapin, was born in Manchester, Vt., Jan. 19, 1819. His father, James Eddy, was born in Adams, Mass., and his mother, Delia (Carter) Eddy, was born in Hartford, Conn. When William was a child, his parents removed to Berkshire Co., Mass., and remained there until he was twenty years of age when the family went to Medina Co., Ohio. In 1862, William enlisted in company B, 42d Ohio Infantry, commanded by Garfield. He served eighteen months and was then discharged on account of disability. He returned to Ohio and engaged in hotel business until 1868, when he removed to Eldora, Iowa. In 1872 he came to Chapin, and opened the first hotel in the place. There were only two houses in Chapin when he came. His first hotel was a small shanty which soon became too small for his increasing business, and he then built a larger house. In 1883 he made another addition. Mr. Eddy married Venita Shaw, of Medina Co., Ohio, in 1858. They have had four children, two of whom are living—Delia, who married W. W. Richards, who opened the first store in Chapin and died here in 1881; and Lepha, the wife of S. O. Gridley, now living in Ross township.

S P. Weaver was born in Princeton, Ill., in 1845. There he grew to manhood,

being brought up on a farm and receiving a common school education. At the age of eighteen he went into a store as clerk, remaining there a part of three years, the rest of the time being spent at school in Dover. In 1863 he enlisted in the 139th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served for about six months and was then honorably discharged. He then returned to Illinois and spent about one year and a half in Chicago, as clerk in a dry goods store. In 1867, he removed to Brookings, Iowa, and went into business for himself, dealing in lumber, grain and agricultural implements. He continued in this business for three years, then went to Missouri and thence to Chicago, and finally, in 1872, he came to Chapin and engaged in business. He commenced business there with a partner, not having at the time a dollar, having lost all previous to this venture. But the firm was very successful, and built the first elevator in the county, in 1875. In 1880, Mr. Weaver bought out his partner and has been carrying on the business alone with equally good success. He was justice of the peace and is a member of the Masonic lodge at Hampton. He is a democrat in politics. He was married in 1875 to Ella Beilby, of Hampton. They have two daughters—Louisa and Fannie. He was treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Society, and was instrumental in the building of the present church, having advanced the money to erect it. He has erected several stores and dwellings that have been a great improvement to the town and county.

E. M. Knight was born in Clinton Co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1838. His parents were Elijah and Jane Knight, his mother's

maiden name being Blow. They were both born in Clinton Co., N. Y. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, while his father served in the war of 1812. E. M. Knight learned the trade of blacksmith in 1856, at Governor, N. J., working at it two years, then farming four years in his native county. He then opened a shop of his own and ran it three years, being one year in the employ of the Government. In 1865 he removed to Iowa, working at his trade in Monona until 1872, when he came to Chapin and opened the first blacksmith shop in the place. Mr. Knight bought the first lot sold in the town and planted the first tree. He married Jennie Horribin at Monona, Iowa, July 26, 1866. They have three children—Lulu, Carrie and Willie, the first child born in the village of Chapin. Mr. and Mrs. Knight are members of the Congregational Church. He has served as constable two terms, and is a member of Sheffield lodge, I. O. O. F.

J. E. Crawford is the proprietor of the Chapin Mill. He was born in New Hampshire, April 30, 1839. His father's name was James Crawford, his mother's maiden name, M. C. Bellows. They were both natives of New Hampshire, and moved to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1840, where the father died in 1845. The son, James E., remained in Dubuque until 1861, when he enlisted as a private in company L, 2d Iowa Cavalry, and served four years and forty days. He was in the battles of Corinth, Tupelo, Nashville, Franklin and numberless other minor engagements. In August, 1862, he was taken prisoner and held thirteen days. He was wounded at

Colleyville, a minnie ball passing entirely through his body and penetrating the knee of the man behind him. In 1864 he re-enlisted and was mustered out of the service at Selma, Ala., Aug. 5, 1865. He entered the service as a private in 1861, was elected sergeant in 1862, was promoted to first lieutenant in 1864, at Memphis, and made captain at Decatur, Ala., the same year. After the war was over he lived at Dubuque, Iowa, until 1873, at which date he came to Franklin county, residing on a farm in West Fork until 1882, and then commenced the milling business at Chapin, in which he is still engaged. In 1866 he married Maria Hecks, of York State. They have five children—Arthur, Ella, Mabel, Mary and Baby. He was school director in West Fork, and in politics is a staunch republican.

Isaac and Hannah Bird came from England and settled in Canada West, near Toronto. They had a son, Matthew Bird, who is the subject of this sketch and who first saw the light in Canada, Nov. 5, 1840. In 1866 the family removed to Dodge Co., Wis., where Matthew lived until 1874, when he came to Franklin Co., Iowa, and located on section 13, Ross township. He has 160 acres of prime land, 105 acres of which are under plow. There are seven acres of trees and the balance meadow land. Mr. Bird values his land at \$40 an acre. He keeps twenty head of cattle, fifty hogs and five horses. He has been married twice; the first time, in 1866, to Sarah M. Bird in Canada. In 1871 she died, leaving two children—Charles A. and Mary Emily. In 1874 Mr. Bird married Catherine Devlin of Dodge Co., Wis. He

has been secretary of the school board two terms; trustee, five years; sub-director, five years, and road supervisor, two years. He is an old line democrat, and never fails to vote that ticket when the polls are open.

S. O. Gridley has been a resident of Franklin county since 1875, locating first in Chapin, where, in company with his brother-in-law, W. W. Richards, he engaged in mercantile business, having the first store and being the first postmaster in the town. He retained his interest in the business three years, then sold and bought the farm where he now lives. His attention is chiefly given to stock, that being more profitable than the raising of grain. He was among the first to import Holstein cattle into Franklin county, which he did at great expense. He was born in Medina Co., Ohio, in 1849, where he received a good education. He is the son of Orrin and Lydia Gridley, who were of English descent, and natives of New York. He remained with his parents until of age, when he took charge of one of his father's farms. In 1870, he married Lepha Eddy, also a native of Ohio. In 1874 he removed to Page Co., Iowa, purchased a farm and put in a large crop, but suffered a seyere loss from the grasshoppers. He then rented his farm and came to Franklin county, where they have since lived. They have three children—Novella, Eddy B. and Orrin E. They are members of the M. E. Church, and for two years Mr. Gridley has been superintendent of the union Sunday school. He is a republican.

Henry Gerfen was born in Westphalia, Prussia, Oct. 20, 1842. In 1864 he emigrated to St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in

labor until 1874, then moved to Wisconsin. In 1876 he came to Franklin county. After working for different farmers for a time, he bought land on section 24, Ross township, where he now has a fine home. He has thirty-five acres under cultivation, and values his farm at \$25 an acre. In the fall of 1875 Mr. Gerfen married Caroline Steinhau, in Dane Co., Wis. They have three children—Annie, Mary and Matilda. Mr. Gerfen and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a democrat in politics.

George Schollein, of Schollein Brothers, was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1839. His father, Matthias, was a tailor, and in 1854 he and his son George came to Iowa and settled in Dubuque county. George spent two years on a farm, receiving a common school education. At the age of seventeen he commenced to learn the carpenter trade, which he followed in Dubuque county until 1874, when he went to Dubuque city and clerked in his brother's store for one year. In 1876 he came to Chapin and commenced his present business of general merchandise, in which he is doing well. In 1862 he went into the army in the 21st Iowa Volunteer Infantry, company F, serving for twenty months, as musician. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, and battles of Jackson and Hartsville, Mo. He was discharged because of disabilities. He has been justice of the peace for some time, and a member of the school board. In politics he is a democrat. He was married in 1861 to Mary Ann Simpson, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had seven children—Emma J., Anna M., Minnie E., James M.,

Charlotte Blanche, Mary A. and Emanuel Washington.

W. R. Yelland, born in Chelsea, Mass., in 1838, is a son of William H. and Mary Ann Yelland. When seven years of age, he, with his parents, moved to Illinois, and settled in Jo Daviess county, near the county seat. There he grew up to manhood on his father's farm, receiving a liberal common school education. He continued to live with his father until he was twenty-five years of age, when he rented a farm adjoining his father's farm, on which he lived for one year. He then went to Wisconsin to take charge of his father-in-law's extensive stock farm, and remained there until 1877, when he came to Iowa, and settled in Ross township. He bought 160 acres of land, on section 6, where he now lives, having a well improved farm, well stocked, and with good buildings. The land is worth \$30 per acre. Mr. Yelland is at present a member of the school board in his own town. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and one of the trustees of his lodge at this time. He was married in November, 1873, to Sarah G. Oliver, a native of LaFayette Co., Wis. They are the parents of five children—Oliver, Jessie, Myra, Florence and an infant. On the farm there is a very fine orchard of choice trees. At the time the writer was present there was an old log house on the place, known as the pioneer postoffice, in a fair state of preservation.

W. T. Adams settled in Ross township, in 1878, purchasing the farm of 240 acres which he now owns. He has a fine farm, has put up good buildings and made valuable improvements. He was born in

Montgomery, Wood Co., Ohio, Aug. 31, 1838. There he lived with his parents until he was sixteen years of age, being reared on a farm and receiving a limited education. In 1854 he removed with his parents to La Fayette Co., Wis. In 1862 he entered the army, enlisting in company E, 96th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was soon promoted to orderly of his company. He served in the army of the Cumberland with his regiment, which participated in all the important battles of that department. In April, 1864, he was honorably discharged on account of disability received while in the line of service. He then returned to Wisconsin and bought a farm in Monticello, La Fayette county. Mr. Adams was married Dec. 25, 1864, to Clara M Blackstone, of Monticello, Wis., born in Hamilton, Canada, June 13, 1842. They have four children—George W., John Q., Charles B. and Clara Josephine, all of whom were born in Monticello, Wis. Mr. Adams continued to farm in Wisconsin till the spring of 1878, when he sold out and came to Iowa. Since coming to Ross township he has been township clerk two terms. He is a member of Anchor Lodge, No. 191, A. F. & A. M., at Hampton, and a member of the Congregational Church, at Chapin. Mr. Adams has been active in local politics, having filled different township offices, and for three years previous to his coming to Ross township, he was a member of the board of supervisors of La Fayette Co., Wis.

Jacob Heuberger is a native of Canton, Aargau, Switzerland, and came to America in 1872, and located first at Scale's Mound, Ill. His father's name was Henry

Heuberger, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Buckle; the parents are still living in Switzerland. In 1875 Jacob Heuberger visited his parents in Switzerland, and on his return to his adopted country, he worked at wagon making at Scale's Mound and Apple River until 1879, he having learned the trade of wagon maker at the age of sixteen in his native land. In 1879 he came to Chapin and started his wagon shop here. He is master of his trade and has a good business. He owns 160 acres of land in the township of Ross. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Hampton.

E. F. Moris is a native of Austria. His father being a blacksmith, he learned the same trade and has worked at it since boyhood. In the spring of 1869 he came to America to seek a home under freedom's sun. He followed his trade in St. Louis and other places on the Mississippi until 1879, when he came to Chapin, Iowa, and after working for E. M. Knight for a time, opened a shop of his own, which he has conducted successfully ever since. Mr. Moris is an excellent workman, and blacksmithing with him is a success. He is the owner of a good house which he built, and also has three town lots.

W. F. Marks, of the firm of Marks & Procter, was born in LaFayette Co., Wis., in 1854. He was brought up in town, receiving a good, liberal education, graduating at Eastman's Commercial College, in 1875. After graduating, he returned to Wisconsin as clerk in a store, remaining there till the fall of 1879, when he came to Hampton, Iowa, and went into a store as clerk, where he remained until 1882, at which time he formed a partnership

with Mr. Procter, and came to Chapin and engaged in the general merchandise business, which is proving a successful enterprise. He was married in 1882 to Eva Stonebraker, of Hampton, Iowa.

W. H. Harris, station agent and postmaster at Chapin, was born in Warren Co., Ind., in 1844. When he was eleven years of age his parents moved to Montezuma, Iowa, and about this time his father died. His mother died when he was fourteen years of age, so that from this period onward he made his own way in the world. At the age of sixteen in company with others he made a trip across the plains to California, which took about four months. Here he remained but a short time. On the 19th of May, 1861, he went aboard a vessel before the mast at San Francisco as a sailor, the objective point being Boston. He followed the life of a sailor for about six years, the last year owning and conducting a small boat on Humboldt bay. He then returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York, and after spending one year in Indiana, he came back to Montezuma, Iowa, where he had formerly resided, and there followed farming for eight years, or until 1876. In that year he was appointed station agent at Ewart, on the C. I. railroad, and the year after came to Hampton, Iowa, as telegraph operator, which position he filled for one year and was then sent to Faulkner, on the C. I. railroad, where he remained only a few weeks, when he was made station agent at Chapin and has been there ever since. In June, 1881, he was appointed postmaster. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., at Hampton, and a member of the Chapter.

He was married in 1870 to Miss A. A. Greyson, a native of the State of Indiana. They have five children—Theodore, Nora, Alma, Wilfred and Leslie. In politics Mr. Harris has been a life-long republican.

FIRST EVENTS.

A saw mill was built by A. S. Ross, H. H. Grinnell and R. T. Knight, in 1858, and operated four years by Mr. Ross and six years longer by others, when it was removed by Grinnell.

The first death was that of Mr. Neff, a settler who came before Ross, but who left for a time on account of the Indian scare, afterwards returning and dying here. He was buried on the hill in the bounds of the road, and in grading years afterward his coffin was struck by the road scrapers, taken up and placed in the cemetery.

The first marriage was R. T. Knight and Jane Guinn.

The first birth was Florence Robinson, daughter of Dudley Robinson, who came in 1857.

The first postoffice was kept at the house of A. S. Ross, on section 31.

The first election was held at Shober Grove, in 1858.

The first blacksmith shop was opened by A. S. Ross, in 1858.

The first religious services were held in a barn on William P. Avery's place, Mr. Avery being the pioneer minister of this section of Franklin county.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was taught by Mrs. Wright, in the fall of 1857, in a small log cabin near where Mr. Shafer's house afterwards stood; she also taught three terms in a barn belonging to S. M. Lovering. The first school house

proper was built in 1861, and destroyed by fire in 1877. In 1883 there were seven school district in the township and nine schools—three in Chapin and six outside the village, all under a township district. At this date there were 250 scholars in the township. The school house in Chapin was a large two story frame house, built in 1878, and arranged for three departments.

ORGANIC.

The first election held in what is now Ross township, took place Oct. 14, 1879, when the following officers were elected: Trustees, N. Rhutassel, M. Bird and H. Stott; justices of the peace, M. Gibbs and W. W. Richards; constables, E. C. Cook and Thomas Gibbs; clerk, Wm. Glendenning; assessor, James Carroll. The officers for 1883 were: W. H. McMillen, M. Bird and Wm. Ellis, Jr., trustees; W. T. Adams, clerk; James M. Carroll, assessor; George Schollien, justice of the peace; George Blackstone, constable.

RELIGIOUS.

At a very early day a Methodist Episcopal class was formed in Ross township, which was in the Rockwell charge up to 1883. Services were held at school houses until May, 1883, when a frame church was dedicated by Rev. Crippin, of Mason City, assisted by the pastor, Rev. Will, who lived at Rockwell.

CHAPIN VILLAGE.

The old town of Chapin was located on section 36, Richland, and section 31, Ross township. It was platted Dec. 6, 1858, by Rev. J. B. Grinnell. It was named in honor of Mrs. Grinnell, Chapin being her maiden name, in consideration of a church bell which she donated to the

Congregational society. But little was ever done in way of business at this town, but upon the building of the railway through the county, a station was made two miles east of this site on sections 33 and 34, Ross township, and George Beed, of Hampton, platted what is sometimes called New Chapin, July 29, 1872, Obadiah Smith doing the surveying. The Central Railway of Iowa was completed through this point in 1870, when the place commenced to grow. The first one to engage in business was William Avery and W. W. Richards, who formed a partnership and run a general stock. Avery soon sold out his interest to Mr. Crawford. Mr. Richards died in a few months and the business was closed up. The next to engage in trade was Schollein Bros., who carried a small line of hardware together with a general stock. Mr. Harper was first to open an exclusive hardware store.

S. B. Weaver was the pioneer grain dealer at Chapin. He built a large elevator in 1870-71, which he was still running in 1883.

William Eddie built and operated the first hotel, called the Union House.

E. M. Knight was the first blacksmith in the village.

The first station agent was W. W. Richards, who died and was succeeded by W. H. Harris, who was agent in 1883.

S. B. Weaver opened the first drug store in Chapin, and was the only one representing this branch of trade in 1883.

The postoffice was established when the railroad was finished, and the station agent has always held the office, keeping it in the depot.

In August, 1883, the business of the place was represented as follows: Dry goods, Marks & Procter and Schollein Bros.; hardware, Schollein Bro and Harper; drugs, S. B. Weaver; meat market, Amos Wright; hotels, Union House, kept by Wm. Eddie, and Chapin House, kept by Ed. Richards; blacksmiths, E. M. Knight and Frank Morris; physicians, Drs. J. S. Hurd and Cooper; wagon shop, J. Heuberger; grain and lumber, Weaver and Crawford.

CHAPTER XXXI.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Richland is one of the northern townships in the county, the second from the western boundary and comprises congressional township 93, range 21 west. It is south of Cerro Gordo county, west of Ross township, north of Marion and east

of Wisner townships and contains upwards of 23,000 acres of choice prairie lands which are watered by two branches of Buffalo creek, which form a confluence on the eastern border of the township, on section 24. The only native timber is

in the extreme northeast and southeast corners of the township. The surface of the land is quite undulating and composed of a soil well worthy the name it was given—"Richland;" it derived this name, however, directly from Richland Co., Ohio, from whence some of the early residents of the township emigrated. Its early history is identical with Clinton township, which is on the east, but separated by a portion of Ross which formerly was all known as Clinton.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in this township was made by William Tharp and family, on the southeast quarter of section 36, in 1854. Tharp remained until 1857, when he removed to Kansas. Shobe located on the northwest quarter of section 1, in 1855, remaining until 1868, when he removed to Hampton.

In 1857 J. W. Avery came from New England and purchased land on section 25, and lived in the township until 1876, when he moved to Kansas City, Mo.

H. H. Grinnell, a second cousin of J. B. Grinnell, came the same year, from Saratoga Co., N. Y., and settled on section 36, where he remained until the time of his death, in 1873.

John Ashman settled on the same section about this date. He died in 1867.

John D. Leland also came in 1857, and remained until 1861, when he returned to his former home in New York, and later to Joliet, Ill., where he was superintendent of the States prison.

During 1868 the following located in the township: S. M. Lovering on section 36, where he resided until 1865, then re-

moved to Iowa Falls, at which place he died in 1883.

T. C. Riddle located on section 36, and later moved into Ross township, where he died in 1879.

A. G. McMillen came the same year

Rev. William P. Avery who had visited the county before, settled that year on section 36.

A. G. McMillen was born in Saratoga Co., New York, July 23, 1850. In 1852 his father died, six years later the mother and her family came to Franklin county, and settled in Richland township. Here young McMillen grew to manhood, receiving a good common school education. In 1876, he settled on his present farm of 280 acres, which he has occupied and cultivated ever since. In politics Mr. McMillen is a republican. He has held the office of township trustee. On the 22d day of December, 1872, he was married to Anna S. Seney, from which union they have three children living—Maud, Augusta and John. Mrs. McMillen died Jan. 10, 1882.

Rev. William P. Avery was born in New London Co., Conn., Oct. 2, 1816. He is a son of John and Clarina (Ayer) Avery. His early education was received at the public schools, entering college at the age of nineteen, and graduating from Amherst College in 1839. He then spent three years at the Theological Seminary, at East Windsor, Conn., now located at Hartford. He then entered the ministry as a missionary to Rhode Island, remaining there one year, at which time he went to Essex Co., N. Y., and was ordained in 1846, but on account of failing eye-sight, he was compelled, three years after, to

give up the ministry. After a rest of three years, he accepted a pastorate near his former house, but after five years of labor, he was once more compelled to give up the work, and, in 1858, he came to Franklin county and settled in Richland township, where he now resides. Mr. Avery, soon after his arrival, organized the Congregational Church of Chapin, and was pastor until 1875, and at Hampton until 1872, when his eye-sight failed completely, since which time he has lived a retired life. In 1844 he married Olive Huntington, who was a native of Connecticut. They have two children—William and Elizabeth H.

Among the few who came to this township for settlement during the next few years was George W. Hemming, who located on section 2, in 1861.

The passage of the county herd law had more to do with the next rapid settlement of this township than any other one thing, enabling poor men to settle without the expense of fencing.

Among the number who came to the township for settlement between 1861 and 1870 were: William Moyle and P. R. Engebretson.

William Moyle came to his present home in Richland township, in 1868, where he possesses a fine farm of 180 acres, under excellent cultivation and well stocked. He had formerly been a miner. He was born in Cornwall, England, in 1834, emigrating with his parents in 1845, and locating in Grant Co., Wis., where he remained until 1858. He then removed to California, where he followed mining. Returning to Wisconsin, he remained a short time and then went to

Colorado, where he spent one year, and again returned to Wisconsin, but decided to locate in Franklin county and moved there in 1868. He was married in 1864, to Elizabeth Rapson, and has two children—Willie T. and Maggie J. He is republican in politics and has held offices of trust. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity at Hampton.

P. R. Engebretson was born in Norway, Dec. 8, 1853. He is the son of Ole and An-gret (Peterson) Engebretson. In 1858 he came to America with his parents and settled in Butler Co., Iowa. Five years later they removed to Black Hawk county, and in 1869, they came to Franklin county and settled in Richland township, where they still reside. In 1881, the subject of this sketch settled on his present farm of 160 acres. In 1879 he married Minnie Jacobson. They have one child, Albert.

Between the years 1870 and 1880 among those who settled were: Charles and Robert Seney, William G. Singer, Andrew Anderson, Henry J. Abrams, A. C. Anderson, C. A. Church, N. B. McClintock, J. J. Thompson, David Vought, Henry J. Abrams and D. A. Church.

Robert Seney was born in Durham, Canada, May 22, 1826. His early life was spent on his father's farm. He received a common school education. In 1850 he was married to Jane Wilson, a native of Canada. In 1862 he came to Iowa, locating in Clayton county, where he engaged in farming. In 1864 he had nearly all of his effects destroyed by fire. In 1871 he removed to Franklin county and settled on section 23, Richland township, where he owns a fine farm of 280 acres, all under cultivation. Mr. Seney has ever taken an

active part in politics, and has held several local offices. Mr. and Mrs. Seney's living children are—John, Charlotte, Freeman, Sidney, Robert, George, Henry E. and Jennie.

Charles Seney, a son of Robert and Jane (Wilson) Seney, was born in Canada, Sept. 17, 1854. He came to Iowa with his parents, settling with them first in Clayton county, coming to Franklin county in 1871. In June, 1877, he settled on section 27, and since that time by hard work, energy and economy, he has succeeded in making for himself and family a fine home. He now owns 800 acres of land in Franklin county, nearly all of which is improved. On the 20th of June, 1878, he married Mary Rowe. They have one child—Anna Zulema.

William J. Singer was born in Oxford Co., Canada, Jan. 23, 1847. Soon after his birth his parents went into Niagara Co., N. Y. In 1854, William returned to Canada, but came back to the United States in 1856, and in 1864 enlisted in company H, 179th New York Infantry, serving until honorably discharged at Union, N. Y., at the close of the war. Soon after, he came west, spending a few years in Michigan and coming to Franklin county in 1873. Upon his arrival here he engaged in herding for a period of seven years; since that time he has been running the Chapin nursery. In 1871 he married Jeanette Weaver. By this union they have five children—Henry W., Idia E., Percy B., Wesley G. and E. W.

Andrew Anderson was born in Scotland, Dec. 27, 1821. When old enough he began learning the carpenter trade, and in 1849 he came to America. The first

winter he remained at Milwaukee, Wis., and in 1850 he came to Iowa and located on a farm in Clayton county. He soon however returned to his trade and engaged in carpenter work for four years in McGregor. He then went to Fayette Co., Iowa, and engaged in farming. In January, 1876, he came to Franklin county and settled on section 11, Richland township. He now owns 160 acres of well improved land here, and also owns the old homestead in Fayette county. He married his first wife in his native land. She came with him to Milwaukee, where they had a son born in December, 1849. His first wife died in Milwaukee in the summer of 1871. He married, in 1876, Jessie Drummond, a native of Iowa. His children are—Andrew, Eliza, George C., Thomas M. and Nellie F.

Henry J. Abrams was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., on the 26th day of February, 1811. His parents are Andrew and Jane (Younmans) Abrams, both natives of New York. In 1824 his parents moved to Onondaga Co., N. Y. In 1825 Henry J. Abrams began learning the tailor trade, which he followed while in New York. In 1857 he removed to Lee Co., Ill., and engaged in farming until 1878, when he settled in Richland township, Franklin county. Mr. Abrams is at this writing justice of the peace. In 1831 he married Rachel Ray, who was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 4, 1811. They have eight children—Henry D., Laura, Esther, Ann, James D., Seth W., Anson S. and Amos E.

A. C. Anderson was born in Dane Co., Wis., Jan. 22, 1852. In 1855 his parents came to Iowa and settled in Butler county,



C. J. Mott.

where they still live. A. C. Anderson was there brought up on the farm, and, in 1878, settled in Richland township, where he now owns 200 acres of land which is well improved. In 1878 he was married to Isabelle Jacobson, by which union they have one child.

C. A. Church came to Franklin county in 1877, and settled in Richland township. He was born in Warren Co., Penn., March 16, 1846, and is a son of D. W. and Hannah M. (Courson) Church, both natives of that State. In 1864 his parents came west to Clayton Co., Iowa, where they remained until 1883, and are now living in Dakota. He married Dec. 15, 1868, Miranda Coon, a native of Illinois. Their children are—Ella N., Anna B., Carrie M., William G., Charles W. and Lillie Belle.

N. B. McClintock came from Pennsylvania with his parents to Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1851. He was the son of Francis and Susan (Baird) McClintock, born in Beaver Co., Penn., July 9, 1850, and came into Iowa when he was an infant. As he grew up he was educated in the common schools and afterwards at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa. He followed school teaching in Clinton county for about nine years. In 1878 he came to Franklin county and has since been engaged in farming and teaching. He was married in 1876 to Elizabeth Pray, a native of Du Page Co., Ill., but reared in Iowa. They have two children—Francis M. and Alice L.

I. I. Thompson was born in St. Joseph Co., Mich., Dec. 6, 1842. He is the son of Giles and Electa Thompson. In 1864 he enlisted in company G, 19th Michigan

Infantry, and fought in the battle of Resaca, Ga., also at Atlanta. At Resaca he was wounded, May 15, 1864, in the right side, which kept him in the hospital for three months, hence he is now drawing a pension. He was honorably discharged at Louisville, Ky., on the 20th of July, 1865. Soon after the war he came to Iowa, locating first in Black Hawk county, afterward in Chickasaw county, and, in 1873, he came to Franklin county, settling on section 4, Richland township. Since his arrival he has taken an active interest in local politics and at present is one of the township trustees. In 1866 he married Belle Nichols, a native of New York. They have had six children, two of whom are living—Charles and Florence.

David Vought came to Franklin county in 1878, and settled where he was still living in 1883, the owner of 240 acres of land. He was born in Stephenson Co., Ill., March 5, 1847. His parents were Godfrey and Lucy (Wilson) Vought. David's early life was spent in his native county, where he received a good education at the common schools. May 20, 1875, he married Alice Hollingsworth, a native of Illinois. They have three children—Nellie, Ophelia and Lucy.

David Austin Church came with his parents to Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1864. He was born in Warren Co., Penn., Dec. 14, 1855. His parents were D. W. and Hannah (Courson) Church. D. A. Church was brought up on a farm and received a good education. In 1879 he came to Richland township and now owns 160 acres of good land. He was married in 1881 to Alpha Oathout, the daughter of S. H. and Eliza (Abbott) Oathout, of Madi-

son Co., N. Y. They have two children—David Austin and William Hart.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first white child born in Richland township was Fannie Leland, born in 1857.

The first death was Fannie Leland, in the fall of 1858. She was buried on section 36.

The first religious services were held in the summer of 1857 by Rev. Wilcox, who came once in two weeks from Iowa Falls, holding five o'clock services at the school house at Old Chapin. In the spring of 1858 Rev. Wm. P. Avery came from Connecticut and soon thereafter began preaching regularly. Services were held for a time in a small shanty built for that purpose, and also in a building used for a barn in the winter and for school and church purposes in the summer season. The barn belonged to Mr. Leland.

The first marriage was that of John Shill and a Miss Scott, some time in 1858 or 1859.

ORGANIC.

Richland township was originally embraced in the territory known as Washington township. In 1859 it was in that known as Clinton, and in 1872 that township was sub-divided and township 93, range 21, was set off and called Richland.

RELIGIOUS.

The Congregational society was organized in November, 1858, at the house of Rev. William P. Avery. Among the first members to this society were: William P. Avery and wife, John W. Avery and wife, John D. Leland and wife, Mrs. A. S. Ross, S. M. Lovering and wife and two daughters. Rev. William P. Avery acted as

pastor until 1875. No house of worship was ever erected at Old Chapin, but services were held regularly. In 1883 the society held their services at Chapin station. A good Sunday school has been held since the church was organized.

The Baptist Church was formed in 1864 by Rev. T. H. Judson, who was soon after succeeded by Rev. L. N. Call. Among the first members were: Laura L. Grinnell, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cannam and Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Harned. The society was discontinued in 1878.

The Methodists formed a class about 1870, which was maintained in 1883, holding service at the school house on section 36.

Shobe's Grove union Sunday school was organized in 1873. Among those who have acted as superintendents are Alma McKenzie and I. I. Thompson.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught in 1857, in a log house on land owned by J. B. Grinnell, known as the Tharp place, now owned by William Rowe. The school was taught by Mrs. E. D. Wright. In 1883, there were six frame school houses in Richland township, built at a cost of \$850 each. At this date there were 158 persons of school age in Richland township.

POSTOFFICES.

A postoffice was established at Old Chapin in 1860, with H. H. Grinnell as postmaster. He held the position for five years and was succeeded by A. S. Ross, who lived in Ross township. The office was removed to New Chapin in 1873.

CEMETERY.

The only cemetery laid out or used in Richland or Ross township is situated on section 36, of Richland, and contains about two acres. The first body interred here was that of old Mr. Neff.

OLD VILLAGE OF CHAPIN.

In 1858 J. B. Grinnell laid out a village bearing the name of Chapin, after his wife's maiden name. This place was platted on section 36, of Richland township, and section 31, of Ross township. A

combined church and school house was built, which was the best in the county at that time. It was afterward moved over into Ross township, and finally, in 1877, burned. A new one was erected on the same site.

H. C. Clock engaged in trade here for a time, and sold to John Green, who was succeeded by William W. Richards, who removed the store to New Chapin in 1871. Since the platting of the new town no business has been transacted at the old town.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the four townships on the west side of Franklin county, and is bounded on the north by Wisner township, on the east by Marion, on the south by Morgan and on the west by Wright county, and comprises congressional township 92, range 22 west.

The surface of the land in this township is gently undulating, nearly the entire area being tillable prairie land of the most productive quality. There are no natural groves or streams of any considerable size; yet the township is well drained, and here and there are to be seen beautiful artificial groves which, in 1883, had already assumed the appearance of forest trees.

In 1833 Scott was comparatively a new township, but little developed, with large tracts of choice lands held by speculators. The broad prairies of this township, at

this date, afforded fine, free pasturage for cattle and horses.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement was effected by Mr. Malin in 1860. He remained two years and was followed by John Martin, who run the Cobb farm, upon which Malin had lived for a short time, when H. H. Davis came, remaining only one year, and was succeeded by William Wright, who bought the farm. Among others who soon followed as settlers were Mr. Dalrimple, Mr. Puffer, Jacob Lewis and R. U. Meeker. Mr. Demaris came in 1876, and Peter Hanson and A. C. Peterson about the same date.

Henry Palmer came to Scott township in 1879 and took charge of the Cobb farm. He was a native of Canada West, born June 20, 1838. He grew to manhood

in his native country, and in 1853 came to Iowa and lived in different parts of this State, Wisconsin and Illinois, engaged most of the time in lumbering in Wisconsin. He has held several local offices since coming to Scott township. He was joined in marriage in 1869 to Mary Buss. They have four children living—Mary, Johnnie, William and Elizabeth.

Jacob P. Johnson came to Franklin Co., Iowa, in 1879, and settled on section 22, Scott township. He was born in Denmark, June 18, 1854, and came to America with his parents in 1857, settling in Waushara Co., Wis. They remained there nine years, and then moved into Green Lake county, same State, and the year after they came to Grundy Co., Iowa. Jacob P. Johnson is at present town clerk and secretary of the school board. Oct. 22, 1881, he married Inger K. Nelson, of Cedar Falls, Iowa.

J. A. Green came to Franklin county, in March, 1876, and first settled in Reeve township and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1882 he settled on section 6, Scott township, where he now owns 108 acres. He was born in Wood Co., Ohio, on the 10th of April, 1854. His early life was spent on the farm in his native county. He was married on Feb. 23, 1879, to Clara J. Shroyer, a native of Iowa. They have two children—Lloyd M. and Earnest Ray.

E. B. Hill, by trade a carpenter, was born in Franklin Co., Vt., Feb. 27, 1844. He is the son of David R. and Sarah (White) Hill, both natives of Vermont. When an infant his parents went to Franklin Co., N. Y., where he grew to manhood and learned his trade. In 1869 he emigrated

to Maysville, Franklin Co., Iowa, and in 1871 moved to Hampton, working at his trade. In September, 1882, he took charge of the station at Alexander and opened a general store, and Nov. 13, 1882, was appointed postmaster at Alexander. In 1866 he was married to Mary Jane Garlick, a native of New York. They have three children—Minnie M., Lottie B. and Fred. B.

ORGANIC.

Prior to 1878 Scott was a part of Morgan township, but that year it was set off, and the first election held, October 8, at the house of R. N. Meeker, when the following officers were elected: John D. Demaris, J. J. Sliker and N. Freeze, trustees; Jacob Smith, assessor; Wm. D. Meeker, clerk; Wm. D. Meeker and John D. Demaris, justices; Wm. Hill and J. J. Sliker, constables. The officers for 1883 were: N. C. Peterson, J. C. Hilland, Fred. Schreck, trustees; Jacob Johnson, clerk; R. S. Andrews, assessor; Peter Hanson and George A. Carr, constables.

EVENTS OF INTEREST.

The first marriage of residents in the township was that of David Keyes and Minnie Schreck, who were married in November, 1878. Their marriage took place at Hampton.

The earliest birth was a son of Wm. Wright, born some time in 1866.

The first deaths known were two children, who were killed by lightning at the house of J. D. Demaris. Their bodies were buried on section 7, but afterward removed to Sheffield.

SCHOOLS.

In 1883 Scott township had three school houses valued at \$2,500. The total enroll

ment of pupils was fifty. The first school house built in the township was erected in 1880, on the northwest corner of section 28, costing \$600.

RELIGIOUS.

The Danish Lutheran Society was organized in Marion township, in 1878, but many of the settlers of what was afterward Scott were members of the Church. The first services held by the society in Scott township, were held at the house of Jacob P. Johnson, on section 22, in the winter of 1881, when a sermon was preached by Rev. J. Jenson, of Cedar Falls. Among the first members of the society in Scott township were: Paul Erickson and wife, Jacob P. Johnson, John Larson and wife, J. C. Peterson, N. P. Johnson and wife. In 1883 services were held but once a month, part of the time in Scott and part of the time in Marion township. At that date Rev. F. M. Christensen was pastor.

RAILROAD.

A branch of the Central Railroad of Iowa runs through the township in a diagonal course from section 24, northwest to section 6. This line is known as the Belmond Branch, running from Hampton to Belmond. The track was laid in 1881, and a station established on section 5, called Alexander. E. B. Hill was the first agent, J. W. Johnson officiating in 1883.

POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was established at Alexander, in December, 1882. E. B. Hill was the postmaster and was still holding the position in 1883.

ALEXANDER.

This is a station on the Belmond Branch of the Central Railway of Iowa, fifteen miles northwest of Hampton, on section 5. The station was established upon the completion of the road in 1881. But little was done in the way of improvement until the following year, when a general merchandise store was opened. July 27, 1883, Fred Wilks purchased forty acres of land on the north side of the track and surveyed it off into lots. Mr. Cameron, of Belmond, surveyed the plat. Preparations were being made to erect a grain elevator and other business houses.

The Cobb Farm, as it was always known, in Scott township, was entered by Mr. Cobb, in 1859, at which time the tract contained 5,040 acres. Cobb improved the farm and rented it for a time and finally sold it. Wm. Wright, who owned it in 1860, built a house upon it. The next owner was Henry Corwith, then T. B. Scott, who bought it in 1872 and still owned it in 1883. The whole farm at this date contained 5,600 acres, of which 500 were under cultivation. In 1882 a barn was built on the place, 40x60 feet. Upon the farm were 300 head of cattle and fifty horses. It was then managed by Henry Palmer.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

WEST FORK TOWNSHIP.

This is the northeast township in Franklin county, comprising congressional township 93, range 19, and therefore contains thirty-six square miles. The West Fork of the Cedar river traverses the township, entering on section 7, coursing diagonally across the township, leaves from section 35. This stream is skirted by a good supply of timber which lends beauty to the appearance of the township. The soil is a dark, rich loam, inclined in places to be sandy. The township contains some very fine farms, which are adapted to stock, and which are supplied with many fine grades.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Henry Meyer was the first settler in the township. He came from Wisconsin in 1855. R. N. Lockwood came the following April, entering the northeast quarter of section 1. Solomon Robinson also located in 1856, on the southeast quarter of section 1, where he lived until 1880. He was formerly from Vermont; his parents came in 1857 and kept house for him and Mr. Lockwood.

Frederick Meyer was one of the first settlers on the West Fork. He was born in Madison Co., Ill., Jan. 21, 1838. His parents, Henry and Sophia (Baumgardner) Meyer, were natives of Switzerland, and were among the early settlers of

Illinois. When Frederick was eleven years of age the family removed to Sauk Co., Wis., and in the fall of 1856, settled in Franklin county. In 1859 Frederick went by overland route to California, being six months on the road. He engaged in mining until 1863, when he went by way of Panama to New York city and there enlisted as a private in company G, 20th New York Infantry. He served until February, 1866, the regiment being detailed for duty at City Point and Richmond, Va. After his discharge in New York city, he returned to Franklin county and has since resided here. He owned eighty acres of land on section 33, West Fork, which he sold in 1876 and removed to his present location on section 12, in Ross township. He has 240 acres of the finest land in the county, which he values at \$30 per acre. In 1880 he built his fine residence and now has one of the most comfortable homes in the township. Mr. Meyer has been twice married, the first time to Martha Bushyager, May 10, 1867. She died in 1873, leaving two children—Frederick and Martha. On the 23d of August, 1874, Mr. Meyer married Eliza Chambers, daughter of B. S. Chambers, of Ingham township. Two children were born to them—Maud and Alta May. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer are members of the M.

E. Church of West Fork. He has been school director and road supervisor, and is a democrat in politics.

Leonard N. Lockwood is one of the first settlers in the township of West Fork, and among the earliest residents in the county of Franklin. He comes of a pioneer race, his parents having been among the first inhabitants of Saratoga Co., N. Y. His maternal grandmother was living in Pennsylvania at the period of the Indian disturbances, and was driven from the State by the redskins, about the time of the massacre at Wyoming. His father, James Lockwood, was from Dutchess Co., N. Y., and his mother, Eunice (Carr) Lockwood, was born in Rhode Island, where her parents fled for refuge. Leonard N. was born at Wilton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Nov. 29, 1830. He there attained to man's estate, obtaining such education as the common schools afforded. He spent some months in teaching, and in 1855 yielded to the reported promise of the great West. He accompanied an uncle to Wisconsin, made a brief stay at Geneva Lake, and from there in company with another uncle who resided at the Lake, made a prospecting tour across the State in a buggy. From La Crosse they passed into Minnesota, and thence by way of Osceola, Iowa, to McGregor, where he took river passage to Dubuque, his uncle returning home to Geneva. Mr. Lockwood there engaged with a surveying corps and passed the summer in the St. Croix valley, Wis. He returned in December by way of St. Paul and Dubuque, to Geneva, where he spent the winter. In March, 1856, he went to Dubuque to seek information respecting the feasibility of

settling in Iowa. Franklin county seemed to offer special advantages, and he proceeded to make a tour of investigation. He made the acquaintance of Solomon Robinson at Iowa Falls, and they entered upon their search together. On their route to Franklin county, they fell in with John O. Crapser, and the three prosecuted their purpose in company. They viewed the territory now included in West Fork, and made their selections. Mr. Lockwood fixed upon the northeast quarter of section 1, township 93, range 19, and, in company with Crapser and Robinson, went to Fort Dodge and made entries of their claims in the land office. He bought fifteen acres of timbered land in partnership with Mr. Robinson, at Allen's Grove, and some cattle, and began breaking the prairie. They were obliged to go to Cedar Falls for a plow and wait until one could be manufactured. They broke, that season, about thirty acres of land. Meanwhile they lived in a tent eight feet square, which sheltered them until fall. During the following winter they got out logs and in the spring of 1857 built a house. The site of this was on Robinson's claim, with whom Mr. Lockwood lived until his marriage. He taught school in Walworth Co., Wis., in the winter of 1857-8, returning to his farm in the spring. He planted his crops and secured a school, which he taught two terms. He also taught singing school at the lower grove on Coldwater creek, near the present site of Greene, and at Marble Rock. The crops were an utter failure that year from the wet season, and Mr. Lockwood harvested four bushels of wheat from fifty bushels of seed. The stringency of the

times involved much suffering, and he divided his earnings as teacher with his friend Robinson, as a contribution to the support of the family. Mr. Lockwood pushed the improvements on his place, and now claims the best stock farm in West Fork township. He has 360 acres all inclosed and under the best improvements. The farm is stocked with sixty head of cattle, twenty-six milch cows, 100 sheep and thirty hogs. His home, built originally in 1865, has been enlarged and modernized, and in 1871 he erected a barn which with the additions made in 1852 make 50x64 feet on the ground. Mr. Lockwood values his farm at thirty dollars per acre. He was married Nov. 13, 1865, to Serena E. Landes, of Butler county. Her parents came from Indiana, and were pioneers of the last named county. William E., Martha J., Clarence H. and Elsie L. are the children of the household. The family attend the Baptist Church at Coldwater. Their parents were members of the first Baptist organization in the town. Mr. Lockwood has always been a republican, and has officiated in all the local positions of trust of any importance. He is a fine type of the solid element that has given Iowa her prominence, and is reaping the reward of energy and well directed effort.

J. O. Crapser came with Lockwood and Robinson, the three being the only settlers north of the West Fork of the Cedar river in the township. He broke forty acres and put up a log house, 18x24 feet, which cost him \$300 in gold. The house was used for nine years as his residence, and in 1883 was being used as a postoffice by John H. Lockwood, just over the But-

ler county line. Mr. Crapser was born Aug. 18, 1830, in Dutchess Co., N. Y. His parents, William and Catherine (Ostrom) Crapser, were natives of the same county, and there reared their children. John attended the common schools in his youth and finished his education at the academy in the village of Westchester, which he attended three years. He went to Canada at the age of eighteen, going thence to the city of New York, where he was occupied in draying two years. In 1851 he went to California, making the route by way of Panama. In the Golden State he engaged in mining and teaming. Returning in 1854 to the Empire State, he passed the next two years in Greene county. He came to Iowa in April, 1856, and, after prospecting in various directions, fixed on Franklin county as his point of destination. He first entered the county in company with Solomon Robinson and L. N. Lockwood, and with them went on foot to Ft. Dodge and entered his claim at the land office. Mr. Crapser opened and improved the farm lying north of his original claim, where he resided ten years. He now occupies his first estate, comprising 204 acres on the northwest quarter of section 2. He has always been distinguished by his interest in the advancement and prosperity of his town and county. He caused the division into school districts and built the first school house in the township. He was first road supervisor and laid out the first highways. He has been a member of the county board of supervisors, and held various town offices. He was married May 3, 1854, to Christiana L. Lee, of Brazier, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Follow-



L.B. Raymond.

ing is the record of their children—Victor E., born Feb. 2, 1855, in Greene Co., N. Y.; Julian H., Sept. 19, 1856, was the first child born in West Fork township; Clarence E., June 28, 1863, and Myron L., Aug. 31, 1866. Mr. Crapser is one of the most prosperous farmers in West Fork. For the past fifteen years he has made a specialty of raising sheep, and his flock contains 500 at the present time.

L. T. Little came in 1856 and located in the southeast part of the township, but in 1883 was living near Chapin.

Richard Belt, the first blacksmith in the township, came that year and opened a shop on section 35.

The next settlers arrived two or three years later. Among the number were Lyman Hunt, who remained until his death in 1875; William Hartwell, James E. Bailey, T. E. B. Hudson, Volney Kellogg and William Squires.

James Ray arrived March 27, 1859. He bought eighty acres of land of Richard Belt in what is known as Allen's Grove. His nearest market was Independence. In 1860 he took his produce to Cedar Falls, camping while on the journey, which consumed about nine days in the round trip. His landed possessions now include 480 acres, all under cultivation except eighty acres which are timber. His stock includes sixty cattle, seventy hogs and sixteen horses. Mr. Ray was born in Sterlingshire, Scotland, Aug. 15, 1823. When seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of engineer, but, not liking the business, he ran away at the end of six months. He sailed from Glasgow for the United States when twenty-five years of age, and proceeded from New York to

Cleveland, Ohio, going a few weeks later to Detroit and Chicago. He went from the latter place to La Porte Co., Ind., and engaged with a farmer, in whose employ he remained eight years and sixteen days. His Scotch thrift and frugality had made his savings aggregate \$2,200, and he bought his employer's farm. In 1859 he sold out and came to Iowa. He was married Christmas, 1852, to Margaret Meehan, of La Porte Co., Ind. Six of their nine children are living—John, James B., Joseph, Margaret, Mary Ann and Dora L. Mr. Ray has been an active and efficient township officer, having served nine years on the board of trustees, associated during the entire time with Henry Bushyager. He has also held other official positions. He is a Presbyterian in religious belief, and Mrs. Ray is a Roman Catholic. Mr. Ray is a republican, and is known for his public spirit and interest in the welfare of the community where he lives.

T. E. B. Hudson, stock farmer and agriculturist of West Fork, was born near Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill., Sept. 19, 1842. His parents settled there the year of his birth and were pioneers. They were from Erie Co., N. Y. His father was a farmer and bred his son to the same calling. At twenty he made practical response to his country's call for help in her hour of peril, by enrolling in company C, 74th Illinois Infantry, and he passed through three years of the severest service in the war. He was in the battles of Stone River, Murfreesboro, Winchester, Tullahoma, Mission Ridge and the engagements of the Atlanta campaign. At Adairsville he received a gun shot

wound in the left arm, which permanently disabled his arm and placed him on the pension list. He was absent from his regiment four months, transferred meanwhile to the command of General Thomas. After rejoining his company, he participated in the battles of Nashville and Franklin, Tenn., and received honorable discharge in June, 1865. He returned to Illinois and engaged in farming until he removed to Franklin Co., Iowa. His prospecting journey was made in 1865, and two years later he settled permanently at West Fork. He first purchased 160 acres of prairie land and ten acres of timber. His farm comprises at present 250 acres, which he holds at \$30 per acre. He built one of the best barns in the township in 1879. It is 40x50 feet and cost \$1,200. He is quite largely engaged in raising stock, and holds a herd of forty to sixty head of cattle and fifty hogs. His land is all under cultivation and very productive. Mr. Hudson was married Jan. 1, 1868, to Abigail Kellogg, whose parents became residents of Franklin county about the time Mr. Hudson settled here. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hudson—Edwin, Jessie, Carl and Ruth, are aged respectively fourteen, thirteen, eleven and two years of age. Mr. Hudson has always taken the interest of a good citizen in his town's welfare. He is a republican in his political views and has held the position of town clerk several terms, also justice, assessor, school director and treasurer. He is at present secretary of the school board. Mrs. Hudson is a member of the M. E. Church.

During 1860 among others who came were: Thomas Hall, Hiram Morehouse,

George Howard, James Burch, Loomis Benjamin, James Chambers and Mr. Kellogg.

George Howard removed to New York, and James Burch remained five years and then went to Clarksville and from there to Kansas.

Thomas Hall, a pioneer farmer of Franklin county, came to West Fork, then Ingham township, in 1860. He located on section 3, where he still lives. A part of his residence was the first school house built in the township. Mr. Hall is a Canadian by birth and was born May 30, 1806, at Caledonia, Ottawa. He was the first white child born at Caledonia Springs. His father, Joshua Hall, was born in Vermont, and his mother, Clarissa (Mitchell) Hall, was a native of Massachusetts. The family removed about 1816, near Niagara Falls, and two years later the mother died, when the senior Hall returned to the Dominion with his household, settling at London, province of Ontario, where they lived thirteen years. They next went to St. Clair Co., Mich., where Thomas Hall lived nine years, going thence to Winnebago Co., Ill. He was a farmer there until 1860. He was married, Aug. 29, 1829, to Charlotte Morehouse, at London, Canada. She was born in Vermont. Her parents settled in Iowa about 1860. Her mother, Clarissa Morehouse, died in 1866, and her death was the first in the township of West Fork. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have had ten children, five of whom are living—Philo, Alonzo J., John W., Clarissa, (Mrs. William Hartwell), and Mary M., wife of Lon Sumner. Mr. Hall has held the offices of trustee, road supervisor and school director. He was a demo-

erat previous to the war, but is now identified with the republican party.

The township did not settle rapidly until after 1860, when the Germans commenced settling.

Among others who came in during 1860 were Ransom Knapp, who afterward removed to Hampton, Joseph G. Bushyager and William Jenkins.

Joseph G. Bushyager is a son of Henry Bushyager, a pioneer settler of Iowa. The latter was a native of Pennsylvania, and worked as a carpenter at Pittsburg. He removed to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1856, and there pursued his trade two years then went to Bremer Co., Iowa, and worked two years at his trade. He came to Franklin county and bought eighty acres of land on section 18, West Fork township. He resided here until his death, Dec. 22, 1881. He was one of the first trustees of Ingham township, then including West Fork, and afterward was a member of the board of supervisors. Joseph and his father performed the domestic duties of their household during the first two years of their residence in Franklin county, after which Joseph's sister assumed charge. In December, 1863, Mr. Joseph Bushyager enlisted in company H, 32d Iowa Infantry, and was in the service eighteen months, participating in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. He became ill and received honorable discharge from the service in the spring of 1865, and returned to West Fork. He is now a prosperous farmer, owns 345 acres of land in Franklin county, his homestead including 105 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. The farm is all under the plow and shows an

advanced state of improvement. He owns thirty head of cattle and ten horses. In April, 1867, Mr. Bushyager was married to Mary E. Leidig, whose parents came from Pennsylvania in 1855, and located in Jackson Co., Iowa, thence to Clinton township, Franklin county, in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Bushyager have had nine children, eight of whom are living—Genettie Belle, George and Henry (twins), Mary Elizabeth, Lucia Lorena, Matilda Jane, Joseph Alvin and Zillah Jane. The parents are members of the West Fork Class of the M. E. Church. Mr. Bushyager is a democrat in politics and has acted as school director. He was born at Pittsburg, Penn., Aug. 30, 1842. Mr. Bushyager's mother died at Pittsburg, Penn., in 1850.

William Jenkins came with his father's family to Franklin Co., Iowa, in 1860. He now lives on section 7, West Fork township, where he owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. He was a resident of section 18 until 1870, when he came to his present home. He was one of the pioneers of West Fork. He was born in Linn Co., Iowa, in 1849, and was among the first white children born in that county. His father, James Jenkins, was one of the first settlers in West Fork, and is now living with one of his sons. The father is now eighty years of age, and still enjoys excellent health. William resided in Linn county until 1860, when he came to Franklin county. Mr. Jenkins married Mary C. Knesel, of Ross township. They have four children—Elmer W., Effie, Albert and Blanche. Mrs. Jenkins is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Jen-

kins has held the offices of school director, constable and road supervisor.

Levi Culver came from Missouri to Franklin Co., Iowa, in 1860. He was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, Sept. 3, 1828. His parents, Philip and Elizabeth (Drake) Culver, were from western Virginia, and settled in Ohio, in 1803. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1833 the family removed from Ohio to Illinois, and the father was the first man to strike a blow with hammer on the site of Rockford. After remaining there five years, the father, with his family, moved to Missouri, from there to Illinois, then to Wisconsin, thence to Winneshiek and Linn counties, Iowa. From there he moved to Hancock Co., Mo., and finally to Illinois, where he died in 1863. Levi Culver came into Jones Co., Iowa, in 1852, from Dodge Co., Wis. After remaining there five years he returned to Wisconsin, then came to Linn Co., Iowa. He remained in Linn county one year, and then moved to Grundy Co., Mo., where he lived until 1860, when he came to Franklin county. In July, 1862, he enlisted in company II, 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was in many of the severest battles of the rebellion. At Island No. 10, while on picket duty, he was taken prisoner by the rebels, and was held as a prisoner one year and ten months. For one year of this time he suffered the horrors of Andersonville prison. He was finally exchanged and joined his regiment at Franklin, and was in the battle there and also at Nashville, Tenn. He was with his regiment in all its campaigns and skirmishes, and was honorably discharged in 1865. Since the war he has made his home on section 8,

where he owns eighty acres of land which he bought in 1872. He is now a member of Mulligan Post of the G. A. R. at Sheffield. Mr. Culver was married in August 1855 to Elizabeth Mann, of Winnebago, Ill. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are living—Bethany, Lucinda A., Mary E., Clara L., John W., Arthur O., Carrie E. and Waford Garfield.

John Hartman located on his present farm, which he purchased from his father, in 1869. He began life without means, but by hard work and strict economy he has accumulated a fine property. His farm contains 177 acres, with fine improvements and one of the best barns in the township. He is the son of Jacob and Catherine (Heindle) Hartman, who were natives of York Co., Penn., which was also his birth place. He was born May 20, 1843. He lived with his parents until he was seventeen, when he went to Ogle Co., Ill., and worked on a farm until 1861, when he came to Franklin Co., Iowa, whither his parents had preceded him. He returned to Illinois, remaining until 1863, when he came and purchased his present home. Jan. 1, 1867, he was married to May M. Raeder, a native of Indiana, but then a resident of Floyd county. They have no children of their own but have adopted two boys, the sons of a widow. He is a democrat in politics, and has been road supervisor one year.

Among the settlers of a later date were the following named: William Garber, John Knesel, William Thornbery, Garrett Van Riper, Joseph Slade, Samuel Esslinger, Emanuel Esslinger, Edward Esslinger, Henry Nolte, Frank Avery, William Krukrow, William H. Kiefer, A.

W. Ufford, Ernst Marks, C. D. John, E. J. John and L. Horstman.

William Garber has been a resident of Franklin county since 1865. He was born in Madison, Perry Co., Penn., Nov. 22, 1823. His parents, George A. and Sabina (Stambaugh) Garber, were natives of the same State. Mr. Garber removed to Ogle Co., Ill., when thirty years old, and bought eighty acres of land in the town of Monroe and engaged in farming until the rebellion of the southern States. He enlisted in August, 1862, in company F, 74th Illinois Infantry, and served three years. He was in action at Perryville and Stone River, and was taken prisoner. He was "in durance vile" at Richmond twenty-nine days, when he was paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md. He was exchanged the next spring and rejoined his regiment in Tennessee. He was ordered on detailed duty with the garrison at Fort Rosecrans until the spring of 1864, when he went to his regiment at Atlanta, Ga. He was under fire at Nashville and Franklin, General Thomas commanding. He received his discharge in June, 1865, and joined his family in Franklin county, where they had removed in the fall of 1863. Mr. Garber's farm contains ninety-five acres of land under advanced improvement, and his place shows every evidence of industrious thrift. He was married Feb. 26, 1846, to Sarah A. Baltoer, of Perry Co., Penn. Four only of seven children are living—John W., William B., Sarah J. (wife of William Kiefer) and Julia. Mr. Garber has acted in the positions of township clerk, school director and road supervisor. Mrs. Garber is a member of the M. E. Church.

John Knesel, one of the enterprising farmers of Ross township, came to Franklin Co., Iowa, in 1866, and for one year lived on the Horton place and then came to his present farm. He first bought eighty acres of land, to which he added as occasion offered, and he is now the owner of 220 acres, of which 160 acres are under the plow. He values his land at \$40 per acre. Mr. Knesel is a self-made man in every sense of the word, having started in life with no capital but good health, brains, muscle and a determination to succeed, and by strict economy he has become the owner of a fine property, and is now in a position to enjoy the fruits of his labor. John Knesel is the son of John George and Mary Maria Lorena (Meyer) Knesel; and was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., Nov. 19, 1822. His parents were born in Germany; were married in Philadelphia and settled in Pennsylvania in 1816. His father was a shoemaker, and at the time of his marriage his worldly possessions could have been tied up in a small handkerchief. About 1832 the family moved to Columbiana, Co., Ohio, and John lived on a farm there until 1849, then went to Logan Co., Ill., where he remained four years, when he removed to Clinton Co., Iowa, and engaged in farming until his removal to Franklin county. When he arrived here he had only \$50 which he invested in a cow, and she died in a short time. The crops that year were an entire failure in Iowa, and for six weeks Mr. Knesel and family subsisted on nothing but boiled turnips. Mr. Knesel bought his land on credit, and nearly paid for the first eighty acres with the crop of one season. He has been one

of the most successful farmers of Ross township. On the 28th of October, 1848, he married Susan Phillips, who was born in Columbiana county. Her grandfather was in the Revolutionary war, and her parents were early settlers in Ohio. They have had twelve children, of whom nine are living—Lorena A., wife of William Shinn, of Ohio; Mary C., the wife of W. H. Jenkins, of West Fork; Jacob L., now in Nebraska; James S., living at West Fork; John G.; Albert W.; Sarah E., wife of Ira Jenkins; Abraham and Charles A. Mr. and Mrs. Knesel are members of the Christian Church.

J. S. Knesel is a son of John Knesel, a pioneer settler of Franklin county. He is a native of Iowa, and was born in Clinton Co., April 27, 1856. Mr. Knesel, Sr., settled in this county in 1866, and engaged in farming. He bred his son to the pursuit of agriculture, who remained as his father's assistant until 1878. At that date he purchased a farm on section 6, West Fork township, which he has since occupied. His farmed includes 120 acres of first class land, all under improvement, and worth \$25 an acre. Mr. Knesel is still a young man, and with his habits of industry, and the careful judgment he displays, he has a future of prosperity before him. He was married Dec. 25, 1878, to Mary Smothers, a daughter of one of the pioneers of Floyd Co., Iowa. She was born in that county. They have one child—Almon Herbert. Mr. Knesel has always acted with the republican party.

William Thornberry came to Franklin county in 1867, and purchased his present farm in West Fork township. He is the son of Richard and Agnes Thornberry,

born in Tennessee, in 1805. His parents left the south on account of slavery and removed to Indiana. William remained at home until he was twenty years of age, and received only a limited education. He was married to Elizabeth Young, who died in 1855. This union was blessed two children, one of whom is living—Sarah, wife of Isaac Hurst, now residing in Kansas. In 1856 Mr. Thornberry was again married to Margaret Conrod, a native of Kentucky. Two children have been born to them, of whom one is living—Margaret, now teaching. Mr. Thornberry was formerly a democrat, but since the war has voted with the republican party. For over forty years he has been a member of the United Brethren Church.

Garrett Van Riper, an early settler of West Fork, was born in Yates Co., N. Y., March 22, 1835. His father was a carpenter, and lost his life while raising a barn when his son was fourteen years old. Mr. Van Riper subsequently moved to St. Joseph Co., Ind., where he enlisted, Aug. 27, 1862, in company K, 87th Indiana Infantry. His term expired in January, 1863, and he re-enlisted in the 38th Indiana. At the battle of Perryville he had his ankle broken, and is now in receipt of a pension in consequence. His second term expired in 1864, and he again enrolled as a soldier of the Union, and remained until the war ceased. He was mustered out in June, 1865, and went to Illinois, residing eighteen months in Stephenson county. His house there was destroyed by fire, and a child perished in the flames. The building and contents were entirely destroyed. In January, 1867, he came to Franklin county, and has since resided

in West Fork township. On arrival, his financial assets showed a total of ten cents. He has, by energetic perseverance, accumulated a substantial property. Mr. Van Riper, married Elizabeth Wood, at Edwardsburg, Mich., in February 1858. Her parents were pioneers in Indiana. Eight of her eleven children are living—Emma J., Ermina M., William H., James N., Bertha A., Mary E., Sarah L. and George A. Mr. Van Riper has served as constable, and is now school director. He has been road supervisor for the past twelve years.

Joseph Slade is regarded as one of the enterprising farmers of West Fork. He was born in Hampshire, England, May 21, 1840. While a babe his mother died. An aunt living in Dorsetshire took him, with whom he lived until he was sixteen, when he emigrated to America to seek his fortune. He went to Winnebago, Ill., where he learned the blacksmith trade. He enlisted in company C, 67th Illinois Infantry, and after serving four months was taken sick and discharged on account of disability. After his return he was prostrated eight months, and has never fully recovered from the effects of his illness. He came to Franklin county in 1867, locating on section 5, West Fork, where he first bought forty acres. He had the first blacksmith shop in the township, which for years was the only one within a radius of six or seven miles, and had all the work he could attend to. He began life with nothing but an invincible determination to succeed, and, as a result, is the possessor of 300 acres of farming land, and ten acres of timber. He has a productive orchard, with fine groves, which

were started in 1868, making the place pleasant and attractive. He is also largely engaged in stock raising. In October, 1882 he formed a partnership, under the firm name of Hocking & Slade, and engaged in general merchandising in Sheffield, which is proving successful. He was married Oct. 31, 1863, to Rosa Burns, of Winnebago, Ill., whose parents emigrated from Massachusetts to Illinois, in 1857. Mr and Mrs. Slade are the parents of ten children—Melinda, wife of Irvin Scott, Thomas J., Minnie L., Charles H., Nellie, Nettie, Freddie, Lucy, Georgia and Chester Leroy. Politically, he is a republican. He has held the office of secretary of the township school board, and is now treasurer. He has been a director for a number of years.

Samuel Esslinger has been a resident of Franklin county since 1869. He came with his brother, Emanuel, and after living one year near Hampton removed to his present location. He owns 105 acres of land, having on it a never-failing spring of water which greatly increases its value as a stock farm. He has seventeen head of cattle and fifty hogs. He was born on his father's farm five miles from Milwaukee, Oct. 12, 1842. His parents were among the first settlers of Milwaukee county. Samuel enlisted in the war of the rebellion, Aug. 20, 1862, enrolling in company K, 33d Wisconsin Infantry. He fought beside his brother, Emanuel, and was in the engagements at Vicksburg, Corinth, Nashville, Franklin, Spanish Fort, and all the skirmishes and campaigns in which his regiment took part. On one occasion while in action a piece of shell passed between him and his brother. One

or both must have been killed had they been in close rank. At Spanish Fort he was in advance and the first man on the fortifications. He rushed up alone to about twenty rebels and demanded their surrender. Under the belief that he was supported by his comrades they obeyed, realizing when too late that they had been captured by a single man. After his discharge he returned to his former home, and three months later went to Geneseo, Ill., where he remained until he came to this county. He and his brother came through with a team, and arrived March 19, 1869. Mr. Esslinger was married to Theodosia Riggins, of Franklin county, Jan. 25, 1872. She was born in the Keystone State, and with her parents was among the pioneers of Winnebago Co., Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Riggins are yet living in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Esslinger have six children—Ellsworth E., Homer D., Judson D., Preston, Bernice, Amanda and Emma Ida. Mr. Esslinger is a republican in politics, and is now road supervisor, and has acted as constable two years. He is a member of the Evangelical Church.

Emanuel Esslinger was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 24, 1836. His father, George Esslinger, was born in Germany, and emigrated to Pennsylvania when young. The family went to a farm in the vicinity of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1837, and soon after made another move to Milwaukee, Wis., where they lived on a farm about five miles southwest of the city. Mr. Esslinger enlisted Aug. 22, 1862, in company K, 33d Wisconsin Infantry. He was in the service three years, and passed through some of the severest

campaigns of the war. His regiment was in the engagement at Coldwater, Miss., and was part of the division ordered to reinforce General Grant at Vicksburg. The rebel General Forest cut off their supplies while they were on the march, and for nine days the command subsisted on the scantiest fare, many of the soldiers yielding to exhaustion. They fell back through Moscow where they lay several weeks. A large number died from cholera, the results of overeating after starvation. The division went back to Memphis, and from there by boat to Vicksburg. They took part in the thirty-seven days siege and capture of Vicksburg, and were in action at Jackson, Miss., and afterwards in the Meridian Expedition. The regiment was sent to Natchez and on the Red River expedition, where the men were detailed to guard transports. The White River expedition pursuing Price to Warrensburg, Mo., was their next severe service, followed by an order to proceed to St. Louis with prisoners of war. They were under fire at Nashville, Franklin, Spanish Fort and Mobile. The regiment was mustered out at Vicksburg and returned to Madison, Wis., where it disbanded. Mr. Esslinger returned to Milwaukee, and soon after went to Geneseo, Ill., remaining there until the spring of 1869, when he came to Franklin county. He lived near Hampton a year, and then settled on section 9, West Fork township. He has a fine farm of 110 acres which he improved from the prairie, has built a substantial house and surrounded it with trees, and also has a prospective orchard. On the 12th of April, 1866, Mr. Esslinger was married at Geneseo, Ill., to Caroline

Schuck. Her parents settled in Henry Co., Ill., when the nearest markets were Galena and Rockford. Their children are—Ada, Edward, George, Millie, Hayes, Clyde and Katie. Mrs. Esslinger and Ada are members of the Evangelical Church.

Edward Esslinger, one of the most enterprising farmers of West Fork township, was born in Berks Co., Penn., Nov. 13, 1832. His father was a carpenter and moved to the State of New York. Two years later he went to Chicago, where he worked at his trade, and finally settled at Milwaukee. He was master builder on the first tavern erected on Walker's Point. Mr. Esslinger can remember when there was but a single dry goods store in the city of Milwaukee. He sold wood in that market at three shillings per cord, and at a later period, disposed of the same quantity for seven dollars. He went to Racine to learn the cooper's trade, and while there enlisted in the Union army. He was enrolled, in 1862, in company F, 3d Wisconsin Infantry, and served through the war. He went back to the Bulger State, where he resided until the spring of 1869, when he came to Franklin county, and the ensuing winter located where he now resides. Himself and two brothers bought a half of section 9 and divided it among themselves. Mr. Esslinger has 105 acres, whose aggregate value he rates at \$2,625. He devotes much attention to stock-raising, and owns twenty-two head of cattle, twenty-eight hogs and twelve horses. He was married Feb. 26, 1857, to Elizabeth, daughter of Christian Kiefer, an early settler of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Esslinger have

had twelve children, eleven are living, as follows—Adaline, Lilly, Amelia, Edward E., John, Julia, Minnie, Cora, Frank, Reuben and Richard. Mr. Esslinger has been township trustee eight years and school director two terms. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

Henry Nolte was born in Germany, July 20, 1836. He borrowed his passage money to come to America, and used his first earnings to refund it. He labored as a farmer's assistant in Dane Co., Wis., and by practicing the closest economy succeeded in accumulating a small sum of money, which he invested in land. He transferred his interests to Franklin county, in 1870, and by the exercise of his inherited traits of thrift and industry, he has acquired a fine property. He owns 200 acres of land, stocked with forty-four head of cattle and about thirty-five hogs. His land is worth \$25 per acre. Mr. Nolte was married in 1860 to Caroline Korfmaker. Mrs. Nolte's parents came from Germany and were pioneers in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Nolte are the parents of nine children, only four of whom are living—Augusta, Henry, Rosa and George. The father and mother are members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Nolte is a republican in politics, and has filled the positions of road supervisor and school director.

E. Riggins is one of the active and prosperous farmers of the township. He has 100 acres of valuable land on section 2, where he located in the spring of 1871. He was born in 1823 in Cumberland Co., N. J., where he attained his majority and was educated. He then went to Pennsyl-

vania, where he learned the miller's trade and followed it fifteen years. He emigrated to Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1857, which he made his home until coming to Iowa. He has a number of head of cattle, but gives his attention chiefly to hogs, turning off a large number yearly. He was married in 1841 to Lucy Ann Yohn, of Pennsylvania. They have fourteen children, ten of whom are living—Lorenzo, Payton B., Sherwood, Pulaski, Edmund, Lewis, Beulah, Theodosia, Julia and Nancy. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a good citizen.

Frank Avery is the proprietor of eighty acres of valuable land in West Fork township, where he located in 1870. The place is all under cultivation, and is one of the most productive in the township. Mr. Avery was born in Hill, Grafton Co., N. H., on the 25th day of October, 1823. His parents, Ebenezer and Polly (Bradbury) Avery, were also natives of the old Granite State and were farmers, rearing their children to that calling and giving them such educational advantages as the district schools afforded. When twenty-one years of age Mr. Avery set out to carve out his own fortune. He labored as a farm hand until he accumulated a small sum of money and bought a farm in Merrimac county, in his native State, where he remained until October, 1870. He and Eunice Smith were married July 14, 1851. She was born in New Hampshire, as were her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Avery have three sons and two daughters—Gilbert, Albert, Arabelle, Mary and John. Mr. Avery is a democrat in political sentiment.

William Krukrow, in 1870, bought his present farm of 260 acres, in West Fork township, upon which he has a fine residence and all necessary outbuildings, all of which speak of thrift and good management. He was born in Prussia, in 1832, and emigrated to the United States in 1862, first settling in Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he worked by the month until he came to Franklin county. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and is a thorough republican in politics. He was married to Mary Bunder in 1856. They have four children—Frank, William, Henry and Lewis. Frank was married Sept. 14, 1882. He purchased 130 acres of land, on section 32, where he now lives.

Gottlieb Kugler came to Franklin county on a prospecting tour in 1869, and the following year removed here with his family. He purchased 160 acres of land on section 4, West Fork, and in the first year broke up sixteen acres, and the next year put twenty-two acres more under the plow. In 1870 he built a house while his sons were engaged in breaking land. In 1876 he began to set out fruit trees, and now has a bearing orchard which produces all the fruit needed by the family. He has forty head of cattle, nine of them being milch cows; he also keeps thirty hogs. His land is all cultivated, with thirty-five acres of meadow. He was born May 26, 1832, in Wurtemburg, Germany. In 1848 he came to America and at once learned cigar making at Philadelphia, thus occupying one year. He went to Milwaukee in 1849, and not securing work at his trade, he learned the business of a cooper, at which he worked until he came to Franklin county. His shop was located six miles

from Milwaukee on the Janesville plank road. He married Harriet Esslinger at Milwaukee in 1853. Her parents emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania, removing thence to Wisconsin. Ten of eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kugler are living—George, Rudolph, Albert, Arthur, Walter, Tillie (wife of Adam Messhiser), Rosa, Julia, Loreno and Hermine, wife of George Messelhiser. Mr. Kugler has served three years as road supervisor, four as trustee, one term as school director, and is now chairman of the school board. Mrs. Kugler is a member of the Lutheran Evangelical Church.

William H. Kiefer is at present constable of West Fork township. He is a prominent citizen and farmer. He is proprietor of 160 acres of land known as Highland Grove farm, which he holds at \$4,000. Eighty-five acres are under the plow and the remainder in meadow land and pasture. The place is stocked with twenty-five head of cattle and a number of sheep; it also furnishes thirty-five hogs, annually for market. The house, built in 1871, is surrounded by a fine grove. Mr. Kiefer was born in Milwaukee, April 4, 1858. His parents, Christian and Elizabeth (Leonhardt) Kiefer, settled here in 1847, his father having the position of weighmaster at an elevator. In 1864 the family went to Prairie Du Chien, Wis., where the father was employed in the same capacity, and also was in the grocery and provision business one year. In 1871 the family settled in West Fork township, the parents residing with the son. Mr. Kiefer was married June 5, 1881, to Sarah, daughter of S. A. Garber. They have one child—Chester Kiefer. Mr. and

Mrs. Kiefer are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Kiefer has always voted the republican ticket, and been active in promoting the welfare of his township. George Kiefer, a brother, enlisted at Milwaukee in a Cavalry regiment; served through the war and was severely wounded.

A. W. Ufford settled in Franklin county in the fall of 1871. He owns 100 acres of improved land on section 3, West Fork township, which he values at \$25 per acre. He resides at this writing on the farm of R. C. Mathews. He is a practical farmer and devotes much attention to stock raising. He owns sixty head of cattle and is engaged in the manufacture of butter. His herd includes twenty-five milch cows. He was born Aug. 8, 1836, in Oneida Co., N. Y. His parents Charles and Polly (Warner) Ufford, were natives of the Empire State, where they belonged to the farming element and reared their son to the same vocation. He obtained a fair education at the district schools, and at nineteen, went to Illinois, where he worked as a farm hand until the war of the rebellion. He enlisted at Rockford, Ill., in company A, 74th Illinois Infantry, and served three years. He was under fire at Stone River, and soon after his company was detailed to act in the Pioneer Corps. He was afterward transferred to the First U. S. Engineers, where he completed his term of enlistment. The regiment was chiefly employed in getting out lumber to be rafted to the Tennessee river, for use in building barracks, fortifications, etc. Mr. Ufford was discharged in 1865, and again engaged in farming in Winnebago Co., Ill. Two

years later he removed to Fayette Co., Iowa. He resided there three years, sold his property and settled in Franklin county. He was married June 11, 1861, in Winnebago county, to Caroline Smith. Their family comprises six children—Franklin A., Alfred H. and Albert H. (twins), Ella May, Polly Ann and Charles Gilbert.

Charles Nolte settled in Franklin county in 1873. He is a German by birth, and came to America in 1861, when his father located in Dane Co., Wis. Mr. Nolte was born Oct. 20, 1851, and has resided in West Fork since coming to the county. His farm of 140 acres is situated on sections 17 and 29. He holds his real estate at \$3,500 in the aggregate, and owns twenty-two head of cattle and thirty-seven hogs. He is a careful manager and is rapidly putting his place under improvements of the most valuable character. He was married in 1878 to Rosa Faerber, a native of Illinois, and then resident in Adair Co., Iowa. Their three children are Clarence, Lydia and an infant. The parents are members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Nolte is a republican.

Ernst Marks was born in Prussia in December, 1828. His father died and left a family of six children. In 1854 he emigrated to America and settled in Dane Co., Wis. He enlisted, in 1862, in company B, 17th Wisconsin Infantry. At the siege of Vicksburg he was wounded by a shell, in his left arm, and lying on the battle field all night without receiving attention caused the loss of his arm. He was four months in the hospital and now draws a pension. He came to Franklin

county in 1873 and now owns a fine tract of land in West Fork township. It includes 142 acres and is valued at \$20 per acre. He was married in 1869 to Mrs. Elizabeth Hoops, a widow with two sons—Henry and Herman. Mr. and Mrs. Marks are members of the German Methodist Church. Mr. Marks has always been a republican, and is now road supervisor.

C. D. John owns a farm of ninety-eight acres on section 4, on which he has resided since 1875, at which date he came to West Fork. His farm is a valuable one and is believed to contain extensive beds of coal. When sinking a shaft for a well, indications proved the presence of a coal formation which was pronounced by experienced miners to be of first class quality. Mr. John contemplates future prospecting. He was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., Sept. 23, 1841. Ten years later his parents removed to Winnebago Co., Ill., where on the advent of civil war, Mr. John enlisted in the 8th Illinois Cavalry, serving three months, after which he was discharged for disability. He enlisted again in August, 1862, enrolling in company F, 74th Illinois Infantry, where he was in service three years. He was in action at Perryville, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Nashville, Franklin, etc. At Atlanta he was promoted to second sergeant. On his discharge he returned to Illinois where he lived until his removal to Franklin county. Mr. John was married Aug. 5, 1871, to Elizabeth McGregor of Winnebago Co., Ill. Their children are—Grace, Marian, Rhoda and Nellie. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. John has acted three terms as justice of the peace and

as school director. He is a republican in political faith.

E. J. John made a trip to Franklin county in 1865 and found the county so little improved and settled that he retraced his steps. He was born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., Oct. 5, 1848. His parents removed to Winnebago Co., Ill., when he was one year old, and he remained there until 1873. At that date he went to Kansas. Four years later he settled in West Fork township. He owns 120 acres of land on which he has made the best improvements. He was married in September, 1872, to Sarah McKinstry, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Patience, Hortense and Walter. Mr. and Mrs. John are members of the M. E. Church. He has held the offices of school director and road supervisor and is a republican in political faith.

L. Horstman settled in Franklin county in 1876. His farm of ninety acres is located on section 18, of West Fork township, and is worth about \$3,000. It is in a productive condition, and Mr. Horstman is by degrees making arrangements to engage in stock farming. He has thirteen head of cattle, twenty hogs and five horses. He was married Dec 4, 1873, to Matilda Pogemiller, of Dane Co., Wis. They have four children—William, Sophia, Theodore and John. They have lost one child. Mr. Horstman was born July 25, 1849, and is a native of Prussia. He came to America in 1867 and settled in Dane Co., Wis., which was his home until he came to Franklin Co., Iowa. He is a democrat in political belief and action.

E. T. Davis emigrated to Franklin county in 1876. He bought eighty acres of raw prairie which he has so improved that he now has a most desirable home. He was born in Green Co., Wis., Feb. 9, 1852. He is the son of D. M. and Charlotte A. (South) Davis, both natives of Pennsylvania, who removed to Green county at a very early date. E. T.'s grandfather moved to Wisconsin in 1834 with his family, consisting of twelve sons and two daughters. The death of one of the sons was the first death to occur in Green county, and an uncle resided in Wisconsin so early in its history that for two years he did not see a white man, his only neighbors being Indians. The subject of the sketch resided with his parents on a farm, until he came to Iowa. In October, 1874, he married Belle, daughter of John A. and Judith (Luce) Brown, who were also early settlers of Green Co., Wis. In politics he is a republican. They are the parents of two children—Dallas E. and Elsie.

William Farnsworth was born in New Jersey in 1802. His father, Edmond Farnsworth, was a farmer in Chester county, where the family resided until William was eighteen years old and then removed to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. From there William removed to Illinois and was among the first settlers of Du Page county. In 1868 he removed to Owatonna, Minn., and in 1872 came to Franklin county. He has 135 acres of land on section 6, West Fork, which is valued at \$25 per acre. Mr. Farnsworth was married to Angeline King in 1826. She died in Illinois, leaving eight sons and three daughters. In 1863 Mr. Farnsworth

married Amanda Hewlon, of Illinois. Mr. Farnsworth had four sons in the Union Army during the civil war.

The following settled in the township prior to 1875, of whom little is known: George Higby, Lorenzo Johnson, D. Loomis and L. Groves, all of whom settled on section 16; also George Stickney, who came from Illinois and located on section 23.

ORGANIC.

West Fork was detached from Ingham township in 1868, and the first election was held at the house of Simon Selix, Nov. 13, 1868, when forty-two votes were cast for the various officers, as follows: Trustees, James E. Bailey, James Ray and W. H. Bowton; clerk, Thomas Hudson; assessor, Lewis Sumner; constables, J. W. Hall and G. H. Horton. In 1883 these offices were filled by David Miner, Ed Esslinger and G. Kugler as trustees; P. B. Riggan, clerk; T. E. B. Hudson, assessor.

FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage in the township was that of Alonzo Hall and Lucy Lill, in 1862. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Loomis Benjamin.

The first birth was Julian H., son of John O. Crapser, born Sept. 19, 1856.

The first deaths, which are fearful to recall even at this late day, were those of Mr. Hogan and his children.

POSTOFFICES.

The first postoffice in the township was called Ingham and was located on the northwest quarter of section 16. L. T. John was the first postmaster. About the same date, in 1857 or 1858, L. N. Lockwood petitioned for a postoffice to be on

or near section 2, of what is now West Fork township. The petition was granted, and the office called Coldwater, and James M. Chambers appointed postmaster. After several years this office was moved just across the line into Butler county. In 1879 Ingham postoffice was abandoned, and the one at Sheffield took its place. In 1883 there was no postoffice within the township, the Coldwater office being just in the edge of Butler county, and accommodated the inhabitants, who lived nearer this than to Sheffield.

CHURCHES.

The first sermon preached was in about 1860, by Rev. Loomis Benjamin, who settled on the Slade farm. The services were held at J. O. Crapser's house, on section 2. There were about a dozen in attendance. Mr. Benjamin held meetings regularly at his house.

In 1883 the only organized religious society in the township was the Coldwater Baptist Church, organized in October, 1879, at the house of John Lockwood, over the Butler county line. A. R. Button, of Osage, presided at the first meeting. The following were a greater part of the charter membership: L. N. Lockwood, Emaline Lockwood, John H. and Maria Lockwood, Andrew J. and Sarah Lockwood, Edwin A. Lockwood, Emily A. Lockwood, Lizzie C. Lockwood, Dora E. Lockwood, Ida M. Lockwood and Solomon Robinson. In 1883 the Church membership was twenty-three. Ida M. Lockwood was the first Church clerk, but resigned, and Andrew J. Lockwood succeeded. Rev. A. R. Button was the first pastor. At a meeting, Aug. 27, 1881, it was voted to build a church edifice by

subscription, on the southeast quarter of section 1—the land being donated by Mr. L. N. Lockwood. The building cost \$1,200. The Church was incorporated in February, 1882, at which time John H. Lockwood, Edwin Lockwood and Andrew J. Lockwood were appointed trustees. The first services in this church were held in July, 1882. Rev. Button resigned and Rev. J. F. Bryant took charge, preaching every Sunday.

The German Baptist society were building a fine church edifice on section 5, in 1883.

There was a class formed at an early day, in the western part of the township, by the Methodist Episcopal people, but no regular Church organization was perfected.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house built in this township was on section 2. It was built by Mr. Crapser in about 1861, and in 1883 it was used by Thomas Hall as a residence. The first term of school in this building was taught by Louis Parker. In 1883 there were nine school houses in the township.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery in the township was located near James Ray's, which was little used. In 1883 there were two cemeteries—one near Hall's school house, and the other near James Ray's. The former has about a dozen graves, and the latter nearly a hundred.

BURNED TO DEATH.

The first deaths in the township were fearful. A man named Hogan, who lived on the farm now owned by James Ray, about 1855, was living in a log house in the grove. He had been sick for some time, and was stricken with paralysis. His wife ran to the nearest neighbor's, David Allen's, more than a mile away. During her absence the two children were near the open fireplace, and their clothing caught fire, which communicated to the bed on which Mr. Hogan lay, unconscious. On the return of Mrs. Hogan, the house was in flames, and the two children were fatally burned. The father lived but a few days. They were buried at Janesville, Butler county.

CHAPTER XXXV.

WISNER TOWNSHIP.

This is the northwest corner township in Franklin county, and is bounded on the north by Cerro Gordo county, on the east by Richland township, on the south by Scott township, and on the west by Wright county. It comprises township

93, range 22. The surface of the township is a slightly rolling prairie, with occasionally a slough, but the greater portion is good farming land, which is being rapidly converted into beautiful stock farms. Corn is the principal crop raised.

In 1883 Wisner, and Scott just to the south, were styled the prairie townships of Franklin county, as they then contained larger tracts of wild land than any others in the county. These vast prairies were then utilized for grazing purposes more especially. However, at this date, settlers were flocking in and commencing to improve the choice lands within its borders.

The best house in Wisner at this time was that of Charles Westaby, on the southwest quarter of section 33. It was a two story frame building, 22x26 feet square.

SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settler was G. W. Myers, who located on section 35, in November, 1877, at which time he built the first house in the township. He did not move there, however, until the following spring.

J. W. Powell also settled in the spring of 1878, on section 12, where he still remained in 1883.

Next came J. C. Shermer, settling on section 25. Following him came Joseph Jenson, who remained two years and moved to Wright county.

Charles Westaby, who settled in Reeve township in 1876, removed to Wisner in 1883, having owned a large tract of land there for some time. He is the son of John and Mary Westaby, who, in 1883, were living in Lincolnshire, England, where he was born Feb. 15, 1853. Charles was reared on a farm in his native country. In 1872 he came to America, and settled in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., and there engaged in farming until 1876, when he came to Franklin Co., Iowa. He was married Jan. 26, 1877, to Mary Hanson. Mr. Westaby has a fine farm consisting of 780 acres, 500 of which are under cultivation. This

land is situated as follows: 220 acres on section 5, Scott township, and the remainder on sections 20, 32 and 33 of Wisner township. During the summer of 1883 he was building the finest farm house in the township. It was a two story frame building which was to cost \$1,800. His farm was also provided with a barn 50x50 feet which cost \$1,000. Mr. Westaby, who at this date was only thirty-three years of age, was as well surrounded as any man in Franklin county. He is a thorough going farmer of the pure English type, and bears the respect and esteem of the entire county.

ORGANIC.

Wisner was set off from Richland in 1882, and the first regular election held at the house of G. W. Myers, in October, 1881, when the following officers were elected: J. W. Powell, John C. Shermer and Louis Ford, trustees; G. W. Myers, clerk; James Smith, assessor.

In 1883 the officers were: J. W. Powell, J. C. Shermer and Fred Carter, trustees; but the latter named did not qualify, and Edward Courtney was appointed to fill the vacancy; G. W. Myers, clerk, and Enos Wonders, assessor.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth in Wisner township was a pair of twins to J. W. Powell and wife, in 1880.

The first death also occurred in 1880—that of a son of G. W. Myers and wife, who died in the autumn of that year.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house built in the township was erected on section 11, in August, 1882, and the first term of school taught in the winter of 1882-3 by Clarence Richards. This was the only school house in the township in 1883.

HISTORY
OF
CERRO GORDO COUNTY,
IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

THE CHANGE.

AS the changes of less than half a century are contemplated, one can scarcely realize or comprehend that the wonderful results of Time's marvel-working hand are the achievements of a period so brief as to be within the remembrance, almost, of the present generation.

Let us turn back, as it were, the leaves of Time's great book to but a third of a century ago, and the stranger would have gazed upon a landscape of great beauty, selected by the Sioux and Dakotahs as their camping ground, with that singular appreciation of the beautiful which nature made an instinct in the savage. These vast, rolling prairies were as green then as now; the prairie flowers bloomed as thickly and diffused their fragrance as bountifully. We are in the haunt of the red man, with scarcely a trace of civilization. But what a contrast! Then all was as nature had formed it, with its

variegated hues of vegetation; in winter a dreary snow-mantled desert; in summer a perfect paradise of flowers. Now all traces of the primitive are obliterated; in place of the tall prairie grass and tangled underbrush, one beholds the rich waving fields of golden grain. In place of the dusky warrior's rude cabins, are the substantial and often elegant dwellings of the thrifty farmers, and the iron horse, swifter than the nimble deer, treads the pathway so recently the trail of the red man. Then the sickle of fire annually cut away the wild herbage and drove to its death the stag; now it nourishes on its broad bosom thousands of tons of the staple products of the great Hawkeye State. Then the storm drove the elk and bison to their hiding place; now the blast drives the herd of the husbandman to comfortable shelter. The transformation is complete.

CHAPTER II.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Cerro Gordo county is situated in the second tier of counties from the northern line of the State, and is the fifth west from the Mississippi river. It is twenty-four miles square and contains an area of 368,640 acres. Like most portions of northern Iowa, it has a very pleasing diversity of surface, particularly in the eastern portion, produced by the valleys of the numerous creeks and streams, by which the county is well watered and drained, while the prairies which form the greater portion of the area of the county, are not devoid of a good degree of diversity, occasioned by their undulations. The prairies, except in the southwest, where a number of extensive marshes are found, are generally high, rolling and dry, though never being sufficiently broken or abrupt to render them unsuitable for pleasant and profitable cultivation.

Nearly every portion of the county is well watered by clear and rapidly flowing streams, generally supported by springs. All water courses in this part of the State flow more rapidly than in the west and southwest portions, affording better and more abundant water power for machinery. The eastern part of the county has larger and more numerous streams of running water than the west.

Shell Rock river flows from northwest to southeast through Falls, the northeast

corner township, watering portions of two other townships. It is a rapid stream, flowing through extensive beds of limestone, and presenting many superior mill privileges, but few of which are as yet improved. This stream has its source in Minnesota and is a tributary to the Cedar river.

Lime creek, sometimes called Lime river, is a tributary of the Shell Rock, and is the most important stream in Cerro Gordo county. It enters from Hancock county, about four miles south of the northwest corner of Cerro Gordo, and thence flows in a northwesterly course some six or eight miles, touching the south line of Worth county. Thence its course is in a southeast direction, through Lincoln, Lime Creek, Mason and Portland townships, leaving the county near the middle of the east line. It thus meanders through five different townships, affording the county at least thirty miles of water course, exclusive of its tributaries. This stream also flows through and over beds of limestone nearly its entire length in this county. It has many tributaries, one of the most important being known as Willow creek, which has its rise in the western part of the county, one branch of it being the outlet of Clear Lake. These streams abundantly water all the north half of the county.

In the southern part of the county are the streams known as Coldwater creek, Beaver Dam creek, the West Fork of the Cedar river, and their many tributaries.

It may be hardly necessary to refer to an element so common throughout all parts of Iowa as water, yet it is well to state that the purest and best is easily obtained everywhere by digging from ten to thirty feet, and in many localities living springs are found bursting from the banks of the streams and along the rivers.

As to lakes, Cerro Gordo has one of which all Iowa is proud. Clear Lake, the Saratoga of the west, is one of the largest and most beautiful in Iowa. It is situated in township 96 north, of range 22 west, is about six miles long, east and west, by an average of two miles wide, the widest place being nearly three miles. The water in depth is from ten to twenty-five feet, and abounds in various kinds of fish, including pike, pickerel, bass, buffalo and other varieties. This is a great resort for pleasure seekers of all kinds, and much used for religious, temperance, musical and other gatherings. On the south side and east end of the lake are large bodies of timber, amounting in the aggregate to several thousand acres. The bottom of Clear Lake is pebbly and the water pure and clear as the name indicates. A line of rocks, or boulders, extend around the borders, protecting the banks from washing, as the waves often beat against them with great force. At the east end of the lake there is an outlet leading into Willow, and thence into Lime creek. This outlet has been turned into good account by the erection of a flouring mill for

which it furnishes an excellent mill power, the supply of water being constant and easily controlled. Clear Lake is the only lake of any size in the county. Grimes, the southwest corner township, contains several small ones, none of which have names.

The northern portion of the county is abundantly supplied with the various kinds of timber common to this portion of the State, consisting principally of burr, red and black oak, walnut, butter nut, hickory, poplar, linn, hackberry, soft maple and white and red elm. The most extensive bodies are found along the Shell Rock river, Lime creek and surrounding Clear Lake, and extending northward into Worth county. Owen's Grove in the east, and Linn Grove in the south, furnish a good supply for fuel and other purposes to the settlers around them. The southwest portion of the county has little or no good timber, but nature has abundantly supplied it with fuel in the extensive peat marshes which are among the best and most valuable in the State, if properly utilized. It is estimated that there are over fifteen thousand acres of native timber in the county, which will afford, if properly preserved, a supply for all purposes for which native timber is used, for all time to come.

Like most portions of Iowa, the chief source of wealth for the future, as well as the sure support of the present inhabitants of Cerro Gordo county, consists in its rich fertile soil.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

In geological formation Cerro Gordo county belongs to the Devonian age. The drift deposit being comparatively thin,

especially in the eastern portions, most of the creeks and streams have eroded their valleys through it so that their waters flow upon the exposed strata, along a large portion of their courses. In the western part of the county is found stratified rocks plentifully exposed, cropping out along the streams, and forming in places high bluffs of solid limestone, which, being covered with a thick growth of timber, and fringed with cedar, form an object of attraction, at once grand and picturesque. In various portions of the county, and especially south of Clear Lake, are extensive marshes yielding a supply of peat which has been pronounced of superior quality by the State Geologist of Iowa. As yet these peat fields have been scarcely disturbed, but it is possible that at some day in the future they may prove very valuable.

There is a plentiful supply of stone, much of which is of excellent quality for building purposes. The greater part of the stone at every exposure is excellent

material for the manufacture of lime, and all suitable for common building purposes. The magnesian strata being more uniformly bedded, of dense and uniform texture, is admirable material for dressed stone, for bridge piers or other heavy masonry. Some of the common limestone near Mason City is thinly and uniformly bedded, and having a light gray color, makes a fine appearance in the business houses which have been constructed of it at that place. Many of the rocks are highly fossiliferous, and show the outlines of various kinds of shells, and being of the sub-carboniferous, or kind which belongs below the coal measures, no discovery of coal can be expected in this region.

On the banks of the lakes and streams an abundance of sand can be obtained, while clay suitable for the manufacture of brick is found in sufficient quantities to meet all future requirements, though it is nowhere so abundant as in the southern part of the State.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To the readers of local history, the chapter relating to the early settlement of a country is of general interest, especially is this the case with pioneers themselves, those who have witnessed the changes that have been made, who have seen a trackless prairie transformed into a beautiful country, and filled with an enterpris-

ing, happy people. He reads here slowly and critically, every word recalling memories of the past, which for a generation have been buried among a host of recollections, which now arise before him like a dream. The old associations, the deeds, the trials and battles against hunger and cold, while the settlers were few and far

between; and the wolves howled about the little log cabin, sending a chill to his heart; and the wind driving the sifting snow through the crevices—all now rise vividly before him. Often it is with pleasure he can recall these recollections, viewing with satisfaction the thought that he lived to see a wealthy land, dotted with school houses and churches, villages and cities.

But again, it will be with sadness that the past is recalled, and thoughts will spring up of the dark and painful side of early days. How a wife, whose virtues, bravery and simplicity will always be remembered, or a child pratling in innocence, being called from earth to the eternal home, laid away under the cruel sod, in solemn quietude, by the rough but tender hands of hardy pioneers. Time had partially allayed the sting, but the wound is now uncovered by the allusion to days gone by, and the cases are not a few, when a tear of bitter sadness will course down the cheek, in honor of the memory of those who have departed.

Notwithstanding, however, the many disadvantages and even sorrows attendant upon the first steps of civilization, and the adversities to be encountered, the pioneers led a happy life. The absence of the aristocratic and domineering power, which to-day is so apparent, must have been a source of comfort and satisfaction. Merit alone insured equality, and this could not be suppressed by traditions. The brotherhood of man was illustrated in a sincere and practical way, and hospitality was not considered so much of a Christian trait as a duty to humanity.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

By H. G. Parker.

The first settlement in Cerro Gordo county was made by Joseph Hewitt and Jarvis Dickirson, who came from Clayton county, in the summer of 1851, for the purpose of hunting, to capture buffalo calves and elk, which were known to exist here in great numbers at that time. They first camped on the southeast shore of Clear Lake, in July, 1851, after experiencing many hardships and labors in crossing streams, swollen to unusual proportions by the rains, which deluged the country that season. Little thinking that this wild place was henceforth to be their home, and eventually the place of their burial, they proceeded to construct such cabins as their immediate wants, and necessities of pioneers demand. To these cabins, as evening approached each day, they brought bountiful supplies of buffalo meat, elk, venison, and other game, as well as fish from the lake to supply their wants. Here, fifty miles distant from any white neighbor, cut off from retreat to the settlements by the high waters and almost bottomless sloughs they had to cross in their journey, they were compelled to make preparations to pass the winter and endure such hardships as only the first settlers experience, privations unknown to the poorest inhabitants of to-day, too numerous to be mentioned in detail, and, if mentioned, unpleasant to dwell upon.

When the spring of 1852 came, Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Dickirson decided to remain and permanently locate. Accordingly they took claims of timber and prairie belonging to the government lands which

had not yet been surveyed. Little farming, however, was done for several years, and the grain for their animals, as well as flour for bread, was brought in wagons for many miles—often from Jones, Delaware and Clayton counties, while groceries and clothing came principally from Dubuque, 180 miles distant.

A little after this, either in the fall of 1851, or spring of 1852, Elijah Wiltfong settled on the Shell Rock, at Shell Rock Falls, in the northeastern part of the county, and made a claim to the water power and timber land adjacent.

The next to follow his lead were two brothers, David and Edwin Wright, who located on the banks of Lime creek, about three miles northwest of the present site of Mason City, in 1852. There they took claims and made some improvements. They, too, were accustomed to pioneer life, and with the rifle supplied many wants which otherwise would have been severely felt. John B. Long and John Biford came from Winnebago Co., Ill., in June, 1853, and made extensive claims on Lime creek, in the vicinity of what is now Mason City. Their claims comprised most of the timber lands, and some of the finest prairie in this vicinity. To the large body of timber on Lime creek near this place, Mr. Long gave the name of Masonic Grove, in honor of the order of Freemasons, of which he was supposed to be a member, and the early settlement of the vicinity, was for several years known as Masonic Grove.

In the summer of 1853, Anson C. Owen located a claim in a fine grove about six miles southeast of Masonic Grove, and the grove immediately took the name of

Owen's Grove. Subsequently a civil township was named in honor of him, and his name from that time to the present, has been as familiar as household words to every old settler. In the summer of 1853, Robert O. Sirrine and James S. Sirrine, settled and took claims on the east shore of Clear Lake, while Michael Callaman located on the south side. That spring the county was surveyed into townships by John T. Everett and a Mr. Anderson, government surveyors.

In the latter part of the same season the county was sub-divided into sections and quarter sections, and the following year a town was laid out on part of the present site of Mason City by John B. Long, George Brentner and Joseph Hewitt, each proprietor and owner of a one-third interest, although the land on which it was laid out yet belonged to the Government. The town was christened "Shiboleth." Subsequently Joseph Hewitt sold out his share in the plat.

In October of that year John McMillen, accompanied by James Jenkinson, arrived and put up the body of the first log cabin on the town plat. Mr. McMillen returned to Winnebago Co., Ill., to winter, leaving our young friend Jenkinson to pass the winter as best he could, alone in camp. A few stones now mark the spot where he established his winter quarters on the bank of Lime creek, in the timber near a spring half a mile northeast of Shibleth. To James Jenkinson belongs the honor of being the first permanent settler in the immediate vicinity of our city. What hardships he endured that eventful winter of 1853-4, now on the verge of starvation, and now almost miraculously re-

lieved by timely aid at the hands of a visiting Indian, who shared with him his venison while enjoying the comforts of his cabin, we will not now enumerate. He came out alive in the spring of 1854, when he was relieved by the return of J. L. McMillen and others, bringing ample supplies of provisions and material to replenish his somewhat tattered wardrobe.

That spring added quite a number of inhabitants to the few already here. Among these was Jarvis J. Rogers, who, with his family, located twelve or thirteen miles southeast of Masonic Grove, and eight miles southwest of Owen's Grove, in a small body of timber to which the name of Linn Grove was given, on account of a cluster of linn or basswood trees at its western extremity. Here he made his claim and erected his small cabin, and with the help of his family, although in very poor health, commenced to improve the land and cultivate the soil.

At this time every thing looked reasonably prosperous and promising to the settlers. Hope that a constant stream of emigration, gradually increasing, would flow into the county, animated the hearts of the sturdy pioneers. They had planted and sowed, expecting their coming crop would carry them through the next winter, and they should not need for bread or grain. But suddenly an unforeseen calamity comes upon them. The news of an Indian raid; that a band of Sioux warriors are at hand, ready to murder the inhabitants, is spread among them, and they are thrown in a state of consternation resulting in a general stampede for protection to the older settlements on the Cedar river. This hasty retreat of the settlers took place on

the 4th of July, and for some time afterwards the county was depopulated, only the soldier who was sent to repel the Indians daring to return to Clear Lake.

The trouble originated in an old feud between the Winnebagoes and Sioux Indians. A band of the former, to whose tribe Capt. Joseph Hewett (Nock-a-Shooka) had formerly been a trader, were wont to visit their old haunts at Clear Lake and camp in the timber near Hewitt's cabin. To the Winnebagoes encampment, one evening, came two Sioux pretending friendship. These the Winnebagoes entertained kindly through the night, although well aware that mischief and treachery were at work.

Toshanaga, a Winnebago brave, (The Little Otter) communicated his suspicions to Capt. Hewett, who bade him to be quiet, telling him that the two Sioux seemed well disposed. Toshanaga's son, Patchoka, a boy of fifteen, rode Hewitt's horse to look for the cows, following the road the Sioux had taken down the shore towards R. O. Surrine's house. He had been gone but a few minutes when the report of a gun in that direction convinced Toshanaga that the boy was murdered, and soon the horse came galloping back riderless. Hewitt found drops of blood and a small piece of a bone on the horse's back. He and Toshanaga hurried down the road and found the headless body of Patchoka in the road. Giving him a hasty burial the Winnebagoes left the settlement, and messengers were sent to all the settlers of the county to make their escape. Thus originated the hasty flight of all the inhabitants, on July 4, 1854, so disastrous to their prosperity,

depriving them of the little crops they had put in for the winter's use, and bringing other discomfitures so keenly felt by all.

Slowly and sadly they returned to their homes, after weeks of absence, to find them robbed of all that could be made useful by a lawless crew of soldiers and roughs, who had visited them during the absence of their proprietors. Notwithstanding all this, most of them determined to remain and hold their lands, which would come into market on the following September.

Many had been compelled to use the funds laid by for the land sale during their absence. This with some was a serious matter, but they all repaired to Des Moines to attend the land sale, which opened Sept. 4, 1854. They were regularly organized into settlers clubs for the purpose of protecting each other in securing their claims, and especially against speculators who might appear and bid on their lands.

The officers of the land office gave them their full sympathy and aid, advising them to settle all disputes among themselves, then to appoint men to bid on their lands as agreed among themselves, and if any speculator interfered or offered to bid against them, the Des Moines river was near and they knew what to do with them.

After securing their lands they returned to enter more heartily upon the work before them. Yet they were not free from difficulties, for the stampede in July had used up much of what was now needed, and their money had been expended in purchasing their lands, while some had

no funds to secure their lands, and had to borrow for that purpose.

That year a goodly number was added to the settlers already here. To Shell Rock Falls came Richard Moore and H.I. Smith, with his mother and other members of the family; also Richard Morris, Mahlon Brown and Robert Campbell. George L. Bunee and Chauncy Lugard settled on the Shell Rock a few miles below the Falls. Jacob Van Curen located in Lime Creek township, on section 26. Wellington Benton settled three miles north of Mason City. In August, Henry Martin came and settled on land north of Mason City, where he still lives. James G. Beebe and others came to Masonic Grove, while several others came to the vicinity of Shibley, which was purchased by John B. Long, who changed the name to Masonville in honor of a son of his named Mason, who died a short time previous to his leaving Illinois.

Either soon after this, or early the next year, a postoffice was established, and as there was already an office in the State called Masonville, both the postoffice and the name of the town was changed to Mason City. The following winter, 1854-5, is said to have been unusually mild, a very fortunate circumstance for the inhabitants in their condition at that time.

The next spring and summer of 1855 were seasons of prosperity and rapid growth of the settlements. Early in the spring Cerro Gordo was attached to Floyd county for judicial purposes, and treated as one of the civil townships. Accordingly an order was issued by John M. Hunt, judge of Floyd county, for an election to be held at Mason City on the first



Wm. H. G. Parker



Monday of April, 1855, for the election of two justices of the peace, two constables, three township trustees, one assessor and one township clerk.

The records of that day, though very imperfect, show the fact that George L. Bunce and John L. McMillen were elected justices of the peace in and for Cerro Gordo county.

It is presumed that other officers were elected at the same time, although the records fail to mention the fact.

Among those who came to Mason City that season we may name J. S. Church, N. M. Adams and family, Silas Card, J. W. Card, E. Randall, Thomas Drummond, A. B. Miller, F. J. Turnure, S. Zuver and many others. Alonzo Willson also settled at Owen's Grove, and William Abbott purchased land there. C. W. Tenney came in May, 1855, and located near the present site of Plymouth.

At Clear Lake, Marcus Tuttle, James Turner, Joseph Wood, H. G. Parker and others purchased property and settled.

At Shell Rock Falls, A. J. Glover purchased the water power, erected a log store and prepared to build a mill.

Thomas Perrett, John G. Kortee and others also came to the Falls.

Ira Williams built a house on the prairie one mile west.

E. Randall and his brother came to Mason City and built a saw mill, the first in the county, from which sawed lumber was obtained for floors, which up to this time had been hewed from split logs.

Several persons had already settled on the Shell Rock, three miles above the Falls, where Plymouth now stands. Among them was John Morgan and John Meyers.

The first Monday of August, 1855, was designated by the judge of Floyd county as the time for the election to be held at Mason City, to organize the county. At this election John B. Long was chosen judge; Henry Martin, clerk of the district court; C. B. Raymond, attorney; Henry Van Patter, treasurer and recorder; David Wright, school fund commissioner; I. W. Card, county surveyor; N. W. Stackhouse, sheriff, and James Dickirson, coroner. With this board of officers, Cerro Gordo county began her organized and official career, and began to assume among the counties a separate and distinct form of government.

On the 14th of the following November, C. W. Scott was appointed clerk of the district court in place of Henry Martin, resigned. Subsequently the judge divided the county into four civil townships or precincts: Lake, which took in a tier and a half of townships on the west side of the county; Canaan embraced the territory adjacent to and north of Mason City; Falls, in the northeastern part of the county; and Owen, which had for its capitol Owen's Grove, and embraced all the territory south of Canaan and Falls townships.

These townships were organized at an election held April 7, 1856, in each, at which time two county officers were also elected: Thomas Drummond, school fund commissioner, and A. G. Parker, drainage commissioner.

The first officers of Lake township were: Marcus Tuttle and H. G. Parker, justices of the peace; Peter P. Wood and Hiram H. Stiles, constables, and James Turner, clerk.

Of Canaan township the first officers were: Elisha Randall and Solomon Zuver, justices of the peace, and J. C. Gregory, constable.

Owen township had the following for its first officers: Alonzo Willson, justice of the peace, and Charles Strong, constable.

Having named the first officers chosen in their respective townships, as far as they can be found out, it is proper that mention should be made of some incidents during the winter of 1855-6; a winter remembered by the early settlers as a most severe and rigorous one.

The 22d day of December, 1855, opened clear and mild; the sun was bright, and the weather seemed like the beginning of a thaw; men went to their work without coats or mittens, as if spring were upon us with its balmy air. But oh! even now, after an interval of over twenty-five years, we can not think of that and the fatal night without a shudder. That awful night, which bewildered, chilled and prostrated three stalwart men, beguiled by the mildness of the morning. Andrew J. Abbott and Charles Weeks, new settlers at Owen's Grove, had started for Linn Grove, eight miles distant, for wood. They drove ox teams and on their way home they met the storm—furious, keen and freezing—a blinding storm. Their cattle refused to face it, and bewildered, the men wandered away until, prostrated by fatigue and chilled by the blast, they laid down upon a snowy sepulchre, their bodies being found by the neighbors after the storm and taken home for burial.

Mr. Abbott's young wife, Mrs. Lamora C., daughter of A. S. Marsh, was about

that time on her way from New England to her new home at Owen's Grove. Imagine her grief when arriving at Dubuque, where she first heard the sad news of her bereavement.

The same time that Abbott and Weeks were lost, John Van Aiken, while on his way to Lime Creek, near the lone rock in what is now Grant township, being unable to face the storm, unhitched his horses and undertook to ride to the settlement. The storm drove him furiously forward, and no one knew for a month where he had been compelled to lie down and die. At last Richard Cassady, of Clear Lake, while hunting elk, discovered wolves gnawing his body, near East Grove, two miles east of Clear Lake. He was brought to Joseph Heart's house, and John McMillen, coroner *pro tem*, held an inquest over him at that place. But want of space forbids that further mention should be made of the sufferings and hardships of that winter, or the one that followed it, when Alexander Long, on his way from Forest City to the residence of W. P. Rosecrans, perished in the southwestern part of this county. This was in December, 1856.

In the spring of 1856 the saw mill, which Elisha Randall had built the previous year, was carried out by the ice and high water, the loss of which being a public calamity the citizens assisted him to rebuild. That season Edwin Nichols and Oscar Stevens erected a steam saw mill at Clear Lake, from which large quantities of lumber were turned out to be used in the construction of frame buildings, many of which were at that time being

put up in the new town of Clear Lake village, on the northeast shore of Clear Lake.

During the summer of 1856, a survey was made as far west as Clear Lake, from McGregor, on the Mississippi river, for a railroad. It was called the McGregor, St. Peter & Missouri Railroad. The people believed the road would be speedily constructed; many of them took stock, and as payment, put in farms, which they eventually lost, while the road remained unbuilt and the company became bankrupt. Not until November, 1869, did the iron horse find his way into our county; but it is needless to mention to-day the wonderful things which every one can behold. Our ears are greeted with the steam whistle of the locomotive, which dashes along over our prairies, bringing our daily mails and depositing the necessities of life at our very doors. Our telegraphs dropping intelligence with lightning pulsations, and words of eloquence hot from the lips that utter them; our churches with spires pointing upward; our school houses with our system of schools; all contrasts so

strikingly with the condition presented by our county twenty-five years ago, that he who knew it then can hardly realize that the same skies are over his head and the same soil beneath his feet.

And now, after this very broken history, I drop the thread, feeling that nearly every subject, which should have been fully dwelt upon, has been unnoticed.

Indeed, as one attempts to grasp the whole and reduce it to a few pages, it widens and expands, growing in importance and magnitude. Though yet comparatively new, a complete history of our county, its growth from the beginning, a mention of its worthy heroes, living and dead, would fill a volume. Very exact and patient of research must he be who can do justice to all, and fully perpetuate the memory of every event, even for the brief period which has transpired since the first settlement of the county in 1851.

In the histories of the various townships the settlement will be found to have been carried to a much later day than is possible in this chapter.

CHAPTER IV.

CREATION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

The third General Assembly, which convened at Iowa City on the 2d of December, 1850, and adjourned Feb. 5, 1851, devoted a good deal of time to the creation of new counties. About fifty counties were set off at that time in the north and northwestern part of Iowa, Cerro Gordo

being among that number. Its boundaries were minutely defined and an organization was authorized as soon as the proper time should arrive. Who suggested the name of the county is unknown. The name undoubtedly came from the battle of Cerro Gordo in the Mexican War.

Early in the spring of 1855, the territory now comprising Cerro Gordo county was attached to Floyd county, for judicial purposes. At that time the laws of the State provided that any unorganized county could petition the county judge of the most convenient organized county, and be attached thereto as a civil township. This is what the citizens of Cerro Gordo county did, and became one of Floyd county's civil townships. Accordingly, an order was issued by John M. Hunt, judge of Floyd county, for an election to be held at the house of John L. McMillen, which stood within the present incorporate limits of Mason City, on the first Monday in April, 1855. This was for township officers—two justices of the peace, two constables, three township trustees, one assessor and one township clerk. Whether this election was ever held or not is a question upon which the old settlers are divided, and there is no means of positively settling it. One version is that George L. Bunce and John L. McMillen were elected justices of the peace at this time.

A short time after the township organization had been effected, a petition for the organization of the county of Cerro Gordo was prepared and presented to the judge of Floyd county. This petition was granted, and an order was issued for the election of county officers and the permanent organization of the county on the 7th of August, 1855.

As soon as it was known that the petition was granted, a convention was called for the nomination of county officers. John B. Long was then a very prominent man among the settlers of the county,

and was one of the most active workers for a county organization. John L. McMillen was also a prominent worker. The convention was called by these two men. It was held at the log cabin of J. L. McMillen, in the summer of 1855. Candidates were nominated regardless of their political creeds. So far as issues were concerned, if there were any, they were due entirely to local prejudice.

On the 7th of August, 1855, the polls were opened, and the first regular election in Cerro Gordo county was held. The only voting place in the county was at the log cabin of John McMillen, on the present site of Mason City. About all of the voters in the county were in attendance, but everything passed off quietly, and it was pretty much one-sided. Henry Martin was one of the clerks of the election, and Robert Campbell, Henry Van Potter and David Wright were the judges of election. John B. Long, being a prominent man, had, by the convention, been accorded the highest county office—that of county judge. He received forty-nine votes and Silas Card one. For clerk of court, Henry Martin received forty-eight votes and Elisha Randall two. C. B. Raymond was elected prosecuting attorney by a majority of twenty-four, receiving thirty-three votes to nine cast for Elisha Randall. Henry Van Potter was elected treasurer and recorder, without opposition, receiving fifty-two votes. For school fund commissioner there were two candidates, David Wright and Richard Morris. The former was elected, receiving forty-four votes to the latter's nine. I. W. Card was elected surveyor by a majority of eleven over J. B. Randall. For sheriff N. W.

Stackhouse was elected. The vote stood: Stackhouse thirty-one; J. L. Stewart seventeen; J. V. Curen two. James Dickirson, the first settler in the county, was elected coroner, receiving fifty-two votes. Alanson Beebe also received one vote for coroner. Nearly all of the parties elected were democrats. Henry Martin was one of the exceptions, he being a whig.

The following is a list of the fifty-four voters at the election in August, 1855:

Noah Cummins, James Dickirson, James Wright, C. B. Raymond, Elijah Wiltfong, Thomas Casady, George L. Bunce, McCullum Russell, Henry Wiltfong, W. R. Willson, Aaron Peabody, Calvin Scott, Peter Clymer, Wm. Gilbert, Charles Lutz, Mahlon Brown, Richard Casady, J. P. Myers, John Russell, George W. Clymer, Eliphalet Allen, Richard Morris, Silas Card, Chauncy Lugard, Thomas Bears, James L. Stewart, J. R. Byford, J. J. Barker, C. W. Scott, Sebina Day, Wm. Reynolds, J. B. Long, Joseph Hewitt, J. L. McMillen, Andrew Butterfield, Anson C. Owen, J. G. Beebe, David Wright, Robert Campbell, Alanson Beebe, James Jenkinson, Elisha Randall, Joseph Wood, Henry Martin, Wellington Benton, Stephen Wright, D. W. Miner, Henry Van Patter, N. W. Stackhouse, A. A. Burton, Leonard Van Patter, Alexander Long.

Some time after the organization of the county, much trouble was experienced from the collection of taxes levied on lands which had not yet become taxable. Since that time the governmental wheels of the county have ground steadily and surely, without impediment or interruption. The county has been fortunate in

having had capable and efficient officers, and public interests have always been well cared for.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

Shortly after the organization of the county, Hon. Samuel Murdock, judge of the district court, appointed three commissioners to locate the county seat of Cerro Gordo county. These commissioners were from Floyd county, and were in sympathy with John B. Long, and the other county officers, who were outspoken in their choice of Mason City as the county seat. Shortly after the election in August, 1855, the commissioners met and after viewing a number of the available sites, decided upon Mason City as the future county seat of Cerro Gordo county, and ended their labors by driving the county seat stake on the square where now stands the public school building of Mason City. This made some dissatisfaction among the settlers in the western part of the county, who had hoped and worked to have the county seat located at some point near Clear Lake. Accordingly they set to work to undo what the commissioners had done. But for some time their efforts were futile.

When the sixth General Assembly convened at Iowa City, in December, 1856, there were on hand, Thomas Drummond, Marcus Tuttle, Silas Card and I. W. Card, with a petition from their citizens of Cerro Gordo county, asking the appointment of three new commissioners to re-locate the county seat of Cerro Gordo county. They were successful in their efforts, and before the close of the session of the General Assembly, Stephen H. Henderson, of Mitchell county; James

Taggart, of Benton county, and George McCoy, were appointed commissioners to re-locate the county seat.

They met April 29, 1857, at Clear Lake and were sworn by I. W. Card, justice of the peace. After investigation, they made the following report to the county judge, of Cerro Gordo county :

"The undersigned, a majority of the commissioners appointed to select and locate the seat of justice for this county, report that on the 29th of April, 1857, they met at the village of Clear Lake, in said county, having first taken and subscribed to the oath, they then proceeded to further discharge their duties, and after having visited and examined each locality in said county, that would, in their opinion, be in any way suitable for a seat of justice, they have upon mature consideration concluded that the future, as well as present interests of said county, would be most promoted with the selection of the following described tract of land, viz : Commencing at a point 40 feet south of a point 5 chains east of the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 18, township 96, range 21 ; thence south $4\frac{1}{2}$ chains ; thence east $4\frac{1}{2}$ chains ; thence north $4\frac{1}{2}$ chains, thence west $4\frac{1}{2}$ chains to the place of beginning. We have named the said selection, Livonia. The commissioners therefore adjudge, determine and hereby constitute said Livonia, henceforth the seat of justice of said county of Cerro Gordo. And the above described selection and description of land shall be the site and locality for the erection of the necessary county buildings.

In witness, whereof, they have set their hands, this 30th day of April, 1857.

[SIGNED.] STEPHEN HENDERSON, }
JAMES TAGGERT, } Com.
GEORGE MCCOY. }

As will be seen, the town of Livonia was located on section 18, of what now constitutes Lake township. During the summer of 1857, a courthouse was erected upon the new site, and late in the fall some of the county records were moved

from Mason City to the new county seat, but the county officials were loth to go. C. H. Huntley, treasurer and recorder, and E. D. Huntley, clerk of the court, both moved their records and offices to the new court house, and spent most of the winter of 1857-8 at Livonia.

On the 1st of February, 1858, the county court convened at Mason City, with J. S. Church, county judge, presiding. It at once adjourned to meet at Livonia, the new county seat, where it again convened, and began the transaction of business. At this term of court A. B. Miller presented a petition numerously signed by the citizens, asking the court to grant an election to be held in April, 1858, to submit to the legal voters of the county the following question : "Shall the county seat of Cerro Gordo county be removed from Livonia to Mason City?" The petition being signed by over one-half of the citizens of the county, the county judge granted it, and issued an order for the election to be held on the first Monday in April, 1858.

After a hotly contested campaign, the election day came. It was one of the most bitter elections that has taken place in the history of the county, but the Livonia people were badly beaten, the vote standing : Mason City, 155 ; Livonia, 48. Thus Mason City received a majority of 107, and was declared the county seat. To the chagrin of Livonia, the county records were moved back to Mason City, where they have since remained, and to-day nothing marks the former site of the once promising Livonia, except perhaps a few decayed corner lot stakes, recalling to mind the greatness of former years, and thoughts of what might have been.

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIAL MATTERS.

THE COUNTY COURT.

The records do not give an account of the first term of the county court, but, as known, it convened, with Judge J. B. Long on the bench, and Henry Martin, clerk. As no business presented itself, the court adjourned. The judge's minute book A, is the earliest record of court proceedings. The first item states that a warrant was issued to A. P. Luse & Co., for \$458.25, on the 29th of December, 1855. This was in payment for county books, seals, and other necessary material for the use of the county officials. J. B. Long was county judge at this time, and drew his salary, amounting to \$15.30. C. W. Scott, clerk of court, also drew his salary, which amounted to the same sum.

Under the date of August 8, 1856, it is stated that James Dickirson, the county coroner, received the sum of \$6 for holding an inquest over the body of John Van Aiken, who froze to death in 1855. A warrant was also issued to J. L. McMillen, in the sum of \$4 in consideration of his having been "a jewry" on the same.

On the 16th of August, 1856, Judge Long drew an order in favor of himself, to the amount of \$32.30 in payment of his salary. J. S. Church received a warrant in the same sum in payment of his salary as treasurer and recorder. N. W. Stackhouse received \$3 for services in serving and obtaining a jury to set and try

the case of John Van Aiken, who froze to death. Warrant eighteen, for \$2.50 was issued in favor of C. C. Church, to pay him for carrying the chain on the county road from Mason City to Owen's Grove.

Among others who received warrants about the same time were: Mark Dexter, \$8.75 for making table for recorder; James Simpson, services as deputy surveyor, \$6; H. A. Stiles, for assessing Lake township, \$43; John Belt, services as justice of the peace in case of People vs. T. Burris, \$9.65; N. W. Stackhouse, salary as sheriff, \$50.95; William Kerns, assessing Canaan township, \$45.50; A. H. Lunger, for making coffin for Van Aiken, and one to J. C. Bonar.

The first regular term of county court, as shown by the judge's record, convened on the 1st of September, 1856, with J. B. Long as county judge, and E. D. Huntley as clerk. On that date a petition was presented from the citizens of Clear Lake asking for the vacation of that village. Twelve days later the judge ordered its vacation in accordance with the petition.

The second term of court convened Oct. 6, 1856, but as no business appeared, it adjourned at once.

The first case to come before the county court was entitled John N. Bell vs. George W. Henderson, a petition for habeas corpus. The attorneys are stated as being

"Harwood and Paun Broker" (Poindexter). The court decided that from a technicality it had no jurisdiction over the case. This was Sept. 18, 1858.

Even at this early date in the history of the county, action was taken to secure a railroad through Cerro Gordo county, and on the 25th of September, 1856, Judge Long issued a proclamation for an election to be held Oct. 27, 1856, for the purpose of voting on the question of the county's taking \$130,000 stock in the McGregor, St. Peter & Missouri Railroad.

At this time the county was divided into three townships, Canaan, Lake and Owens. The vote in these townships was unanimous for the purchase of the stock ; Canaan casting forty-five votes ; Lake, thirty-nine votes and Owens, six votes. The total vote was ninety. This is the only election in the history of the county in which the vote of the county was unanimous. The board of canvassers at this election was composed of J. B. Long, Elisha Randall and S. Zewer.

In November, 1856, J. S. Church succeeded J. B. Long as county judge. He was a much better penman than Long and the records greatly improved when his administration began.

On the 17th of December, 1856, Judge Church re-divided Cerro Gordo county into townships, increasing the number from three to four. These were named : Mason, Falls, Lake and Owen.

These townships embraced territory as follows :

Mason comprised congressional townships 96 and 97, range 20, and the east half of townships 96 and 97, range 21. This territory is now embraced in the

civil townships of Mason, Lime Creek and the east half of Lincoln and Lake.

Lake comprised the territory of townships 94, 95, 96 and 97, range 22, and the west half of townships 94, 95, 96 and 97, range 21. To-day the territory named makes up the civil townships of Grant, Clear Lake, Union, Grimes, and the west half of Pleasant Valley, Mount Vernon, Lake and Lincoln.

Falls comprised congressional township 97, range 19, and the north half of township 96, range 19. This now comprises the territory of Falls and the north half Portland.

Owens embraced congressional townships 94 and 95, and the south half of 96, range 19 ; townships 94 and 95, range 20, and the east half of townships 94 and 95, range 21.

The places for holding the first election in the different townships were fixed as follows : Owen township, at the residence of A. C. Owen ; Mason township, at McMillen's hall ; Lake, at the residence of R. O. Sirrine ; Falls, at the residence of A. J. Glover.

In July, 1857, a warrant was issued to John Porter, afterwards district judge, in the amount of \$100, for forty days' services in assessing the county.

At the October election, in 1857, the question was submitted to the voters of whether the salaries of the county officers should be increased to \$300. It carried by a large majority.

On the 1st of February, 1858, court convened at Mason City, but immediately adjourned to Livonia.

By order of Judge Church, in February, 1858, the general form of the townships



C. B. Duttee

of Cerro Gordo was much changed, but in number and name they remained the same as at the previous division. At the March term in 1859 the form was again much changed.

In January, 1860, George Vermilya succeeded J. S. Church as county judge.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

In 1859 an act was passed by the General Assembly, which changed the form of local government in the various counties throughout the State. By it a body termed the board of supervisors was created to supersede the old system of county court, and was vested with nearly all the authority formerly held by that body. The board consisted of one supervisor from each organized township, making six members in all, as the county was divided into six townships.

The board of supervisors convened at Mason City, Jan. 7, 1861, in the office of the clerk of court, who, by virtue of his office, was clerk of the board. On motion of A. C. Owen, Elisha Randall was elected chairman for the ensuing year. The board then proceeded to draw lots for the long and short terms of service, which resulted as follows: E. Randall, two years, Mason; J. J. Rogers, two years, Geneseo; A. C. Owen, one year, Owen; John M. Hunt, one year; John Gardner, one year, Lake; C. W. Tenney, Falls.

H. B. Gray was sworn in as clerk of the board. Chairman Randall appointed committees as follows: Roads and bridges, J. J. Rogers, John M. Hunt and A. C. Owen; county buildings, John M. Hunt, A. C. Owen and J. J. Rogers. The board was in session for five days. At this time the county officers were situated in the

stone store of Jarvis S. Church, in Mason City. By an act of the board, the county officers were authorized to rent that portion of the building needed for \$200 per year.

One of the most important acts of this session of the board, was to secure the legal services of W. P. Hepburn, in settling the vexed question of Cerro Gordo county swamp land scrip, with the United States land office at Washington, D. C. They made a contract with Mr. Hepburn, which read as follows: "The county board of supervisors and W. P. Hepburn, authorizing said Hepburn to proceed to Washington, and there to use all diligence, to bring about a speedy adjustment of the swamp land interest of said county, for which services said county is to pay the sum of \$200, in hand paid and the balance of \$1,000. When the county shall receive the said swamp lands or this equivalent in scrip or cash." Mr. Hepburn then entered into the bonds to the amount of \$200 for the faithful performance of his duty, which was signed by D. E. Coon and C. H. Huntley.

That these "County Fathers" had the best interests of the county at stake, may be inferred from the following resolutions passed by them in January, 1861:

Resolved, That we will not grant any petition for the erection of any bridge, any public building of any kind or description, nor for the performance of any act, over which this board has jurisdiction, asking for an appropriation of more than \$300, unless the said petition be duly signed by at least a majority of the legal voters of the county."

The first county printing done in the county was by order of the board, also, who contracted with the Cerro Gordo county *Republican* to publish the proceedings for fifty cents per 1,000 "ems." But a little later in the year they accepted an offer from the editor of said paper J. H. Aylsworth to do all the printing connected with the county supervisors and that of county clerk, including blanks for the latter, for one year at \$250.

The spirit of patriotism was beginning to mature—a body of Home Guards had been organized, known as the Cerro Gordo County Guards, Capt. G. A. Fuller commanding. And during the June session of the board of supervisor, a bill was presented by C. W. Tenny, asking for an appropriation of \$100 from the county treasury, with which to purchase two tenor drums, one bass drum and two fifes, the same to be kept and cared for by the county clerk, and to held as the property of said county. The board made the appropriation.

The board convened at its second annual meeting, Jan. 6, 1862, at the office of the clerk of court, and organized by the election of E. Randall to the chair for the ensuing year. At this time the board consisted of the following gentlemen: E. Randall, Mason; J. J. Rogers, Geneseo; Gabriel Pence, Lincoln; David Butts, Falls; Edgar Osborn, Owen; E. A. Tuttle, Lake.

The supervisors in the August session, in 1862, the beginning of the dark days of the rebellion, issued the following resolution regarding a county bounty to be given to volunteers who should enlist in the United States service:

WHEREAS the present condition of our country demands the immediate and decisive co-operation of every individual and every corporation for the purpose of sustaining our government and preventing its final overthrow. And, whereas, the most efficient means of suppressing the rebellion is a vigorous and uncompromising prosecution of the war. And, whereas, humanity and justice demands that those of us who are magnanimously and patriotically offering their services to our common country in this the darkest and most perilous hour, should be encouraged and sustained in their noble enterprise. Therefore, be it enacted by the board of supervisors of Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, that the sum of \$100 be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of the county funds, to each volunteer, who has or may enlist into the United States service, under the late call of the President for 600,000 men—which said volunteers must be bona fide residents of Cerro Gordo county. And that the sum of \$400 be paid to the wife of each volunteer every month, and also \$100 per month for each child of such volunteer each month, which are under the age of fifteen years.

As kerosene oil has become such a cheap article in these days it may be of interest to note its cost in the earlier days of this county. In the proceedings of the board of supervisors in session December, 1862, the following record is found:

"On the 28th day of December, 1862, H. B. Gray, clerk of the board of supervisors, bought one gallon of kerosene oil for the use of the county at \$1. A warrant is hereby issued for the same."

The third annual meeting began on the 5th of January, 1863. The board organized by the election of J. J. Rogers as chairman. A vote of thanks was tendered to E. Randall for the candid, impartial and gentlemanly manner in which he had acted as presiding officer during the previous year. The members present at this meeting were: J. J. Rogers, Geneseo;

Edgar Osborn, Owen; Elon A. Tuttle, Lake; Gabriel Pence and Wm. Totten, Lincoln; David Butts, Falls; E. D. Huntley, Mason.

On the 4th of January, 1864, the board of supervisors convened in its fourth annual session, at the office of the clerk of court in Mason City. J. J. Rogers was re-elected as chairman. H. G. Parker qualified as clerk of the board. The following is a list of the members present: J. J. Rogers, Geneseo; Gabriel Pence, Lincoln; E. D. Huntley, Mason; Theron Palmetter, Lake; George O. Morse, Falls; S. M. Richardson, Owen.

On the President's call for 300,000 more soldiers, December, 1864, the board of supervisors of Cerro Gordo county saw that a draft would follow unless some measure was adopted to obtain more recruits to make up their quota of men, hence they passed this resolution: "Resolved that a bounty of \$500, be paid to a sufficient number of volunteers to fill the quota of this county under the present call for 300,000 men, and that the said volunteers, when mustered into service, shall receive the above sums in warrants upon a special fund to be created for that purpose, said warrants to be paid in one and two years, with interest at eight per cent."

The board at this time consisted of six members, and the vote upon the passage of the above resolution was as follows: Yeas—S. M. Richardson, T. Palmetter, J. J. Rogers, George O. Morse, William Totten. Nay—George W. Henderson. The records contain a copy of Mr. Henderson's protest in regard to this matter, which shows that it was not because he was not in sympathy with, and loyal to

the government, but because he deemed it too a great a tax to impose upon the people, who were then heavily burdened. The board appointed from their number Theron Palmetter, S. M. Richardson and George W. Henderson, as a committee to co-operate in securing the county's full quota, under the call.

The fifth annual session of the board commenced Jan. 2, 1865. The meeting was called to order by J. J. Rogers, and S. M. Richardson was elected chairman for 1865. The members present were: J. J. Rogers, Geneseo; S. M. Richardson and Alonzo Willson, Owen; T. Palmetter, Lake; George O. Morse, Falls; George W. Henderson, Mason; William F. Totten, Lincoln.

During this year the townships of Clear Lake and Portland were set off and ordered organized.

At the session on the 20th of December, 1865, the board appropriated \$150 from the county funds, to aid in the railway survey of the Central Railroad of Iowa.

The year's work of 1866 was inaugurated by the board's meeting Jan. 1, 1866. George W. Henderson was elected temporary chairman, and W. C. Stanbery was chosen as chairman for the ensuing year. The following composed the board at this time: James Goodwin, Lake; George W. Henderson, Mason; R. Morris, Falls; W. C. Stanbery and W. B. Stillson, Owen; W. F. Totten and Gabriel Pence, Lincoln; J. J. Rogers, Geneseo.

On Jan. 7, 1867, the board of supervisors convened for its seventh annual session. James Goodwin was unanimously elected chairman for the ensuing year. The following were the members of the

board during the year ; J. H. Valentine, Mason; Daniel Dougherty, Geneseo; William B. Stilson, Owen; Squire Humphrey, Lincoln; James Goodwin, Lake; R. Morris, Falls.

The eighth annual session of the board began with the meeting on Jan. 6, 1868. Organization was effected by the election of J. H. Valentine, of Mason, as chairman for the ensuing year. The representatives of the townships this year were the following: James Goodwin, Lake; J. H. Valentine, Mason; Thomas Perrott, Falls; Daniel Dougherty, Geneseo; Squire Humphrey, Lincoln; B. W. Updike, Owen; H. G. Gregory, Portland; Oscar Stevens, Clear Lake. Oscar Stevens and H. G. Gregory, being members elected from the new townships of Clear Lake and Portland, drew lots for the long and short terms, resulting in Stevens drawing the short term, and Gregory the long.

In June, 1868, the board appropriated \$300 to aid in the completion of the Central Railway of Iowa survey.

During this year the board called a special election for the purpose of submitting the question of deeding the swamp lands to the McGregor & Sioux City Railroad Company. The proviso was that said company should build their road through the county within a specified time, and locate stations at certain places therein. The people voted the grant on these conditions: The donation consisted of 30,153 acres of swamp lands belonging to the county, but which was in litigation with the county and the American Emigrant Company, who claimed title to these lands by virtue of some old contract between that company and the United

States Government. By reason of this the citizens of Cerro Gordo county did not value them highly. But the Railroad Company agreed to take said lands and guarantee them against all expense connected with the imperfect title—so virtually they simply gave the company a quit-claim deed for said lands. The recorder's description of these lands was very long. There and was \$15.50 worth of United States revenue stamps attached thereto.

At the January session the board appointed the county auditor, C. B. Senior, and George W. Henderson, as a committee to visit other counties and investigate the plan of working poor farms and poor houses.

On the 4th of January, 1869, the board convened to inaugurate their year's work. James Goodwin was elected chairman for the year. The following were the members: James Goodwin, Lake; H. G. Gregory, Portland; Thomas Perrott, Falls; E. M. Brown, Owen; Oscar Stevens, Clear Lake; B. T. Hartshorn, Mason; Daniel Dougherty, Geneseo; Joseph Chartier, Lincoln.

Under the jurisdiction of this board Grant township was set off and ordered organized.

The tenth annual meeting commenced on Jan. 3, 1870. An organization was effected by the election of James Goodwin, of Lake township, as chairman. The board was composed of the following gentlemen: James Goodwin, Lake; Oscar Stevens, Clear Lake; Thomas Law, Sr., Lincoln; M. Dexter, Grant; Thomas Perrott, Falls; L. W. Reed, Portland; A. R. Stilson.

Owens; B. F. Hartshorn, Mason; D. Dougherty, Genesee.

In 1871 the system of county government throughout Iowa was changed. The board of supervisors, instead of consisting of one member from each township, was to be composed of three members, elected by the county at large.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS SINCE 1871.

As nothing of special interest has transpired, the time of the board being occupied with routine business, the list of members from 1871 to 1883, inclusive, will suffice. They drew lots one, two and three years.

1871—Thomas Perrett, chairman; James Goodwin and H. G. Parker.

1872—Thomas Perrett, chairman; W. W. Knapp and James Goodwin.

1873—James Goodwin, chairman; Thomas Perrett and W. W. Knapp.

1874—W. W. Knapp, chairman; Thomas Perrett and C. B. Seabury.

1875—Thomas Perrett, chairman; C. B. Seabury and George L. Herrick.

1876—C. B. Seabury, chairman; George L. Herrick and Thomas Perrett.

1877—George L. Herrick, chairman; Thomas Perrett and H. J. Willis.

1878—Thomas Perrett, chairman; H. J. Willis and Francis McMullen.

1879—H. J. Willis, chairman; Francis McMullen and J. B. Dakin.

1880—Francis McMullen, chairman; J. B. Dakin and H. J. Willis.

1881—J. B. Dakin, chairman; H. J. Willis and Albert Bruce.

1882—H. J. Willis, chairman; J. B. Dakin and Albert Bruce.

1883—Albert Bruce, chairman; J. B. Dakin and H. J. Willis.

POPULATION.

In 1851 the territory which now comprises Cerro Gordo county contained two souls. For several years afterward the settlement was very slow. The first entries of land were made in 1854. In 1856 and 1857 all of the choice government land in the county was taken up. During the latter part of the decade between 1850 and 1860 there was quite an immigration to this region. Land was run up in price to a maximum which was not again reached for fifteen years thereafter. When the war broke out everything stood still; business was paralyzed, money scarce, and land could be bought for almost nothing. There were no arrivals, and the very bone and sinew of this region was drawn into the service. The war closed, and everything began to look brighter. Emigration set in and the county filled up rapidly. Railroads brought eastern markets to easy access, and within a few years Cerro Gordo county discarded her frontier garb and became one of the banner counties of the great Hawkeye State.

In this connection are presented statistics compiled from various census reports, which will show by comparison the growth of the county.

In 1856 the population of Cerro Gordo county was 632; in 1859, 855; in 1860, 940; in 1863, 1,007; in 1865, 1,311; in 1867, 1,988; in 1870, 4,722; in 1875, 6,685, and in 1880, 11,461.

In 1860 the population was 940. Of this number, eighty-one were of foreign birth and 859 of American birth. There was not a colored man or woman in the county.

In 1867 Cerro Gordo county had a population of 1,988; 1,000 males and 988 females. Of these, 444 were voters; 292 were militia men; eight were unnaturalized foreigners. There were 326 dwelling houses in the county.

In 1870 the county had a population of 4,722; of this number 3,767 were natives and 955 foreign born. There were four colored persons in the county.

In 1875 Cerro Gordo county had a population of 6,685. Of this number 1,913 were born in Iowa: 3,693 in other States, and 1,079 in foreign countries; seventeen of the number were colored. Of the white population, 3,507 were males and 3,161 females. There were 1,335 dwelling houses in the county, and 1,344 families.

In 1880—the date of the last census—the county had a population of 11,461; of which 1,964 were of foreign birth, and 9,497 of native birth; twenty-three were colored. This number were divided among the townships and cities of the county as follows:

Bath.....	411
Clear Lake township, including village.....	1,536
Clear Lake City.....	1,095
Dougherty.....	454
Falls.....	1,112
Geneseo.....	773
Grant.....	370
Lake.....	599
Lime Creek.....	700
Lincoln	552
Mason township, including city.....	3,077
Mason City.....	2,510
Mount Vernon.....	266
Owen.....	451
Pleasant Valley.....	319
Portland.....	629
Union	212

FIRST INSTRUMENTS RECORDED.

The first warranty deed placed upon record in Cerro Gordo county, was dated Sept. 22, 1855. It was a conveyance from W. T. Ford to B. S. Fellows, of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 34, township 97, range 20, lying on the north and east side of Lime creek. The consideration was \$500. The deed was acknowledged before John L. McMillen, a justice of the peace.

The first mortgage placed upon record was dated Dec. 10, 1855. It was from B. S. Pearson, of Rockford, Ill., to Charles H. Spafford, and related to a tract of land on section 36, township 96, range 21.

MATRIMONIAL.

It has often been said that, "it is not well for man to be alone;" and so, in going back to the creation, we find the economy of nature completed and fulfilled in Adam being granted a helpmeet in the person of Eve. The marriage relation is therefore the natural state of man, as it carries out the grand first principles of our creation. It has received the sanction and benediction of the highest authority in Heaven and earth; it is the most solemn relation in which a being may be placed, and as such should be sacredly protected "What God has joined together let no man put asunder." In various lands the marriage rite is solemnized in different ways and different ceremonies peculiar to each country. In all, the acts of the contracting parties must be understood by each, and by the community in which they live, as being a mutual agreement to hold the relations toward one another as man and wife. In this State a license has always been required.

The first marriage that appears on the record books of this county was solemnized on the 20th of November, 1855; more than twenty-seven years ago. The parties were George Frederic and Urvilda Campbell. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Thomas Tenny, by virtue of a license issued on the same day under the official seal of the clerk of the county. It was the first marriage solemnized in the county subsequent to its organization. After the ceremony was over the bridegroom presented Rev. Tenny with a gold eagle as a fee for officiating. The marriage took place in Falls township, on section 16.

There are many amusing anecdotes connected with some of the earlier weddings, most of which find their proper places in the various township histories—how the rustic, blushing bride left the kitchen, unbuckled her apron, and throwing on her sunbonnet, climbed into the lumber wagon and started off with "John," who had his pants in his boots and overalls on, for their wedding tour, to hunt up the "squire" and get "jined." An incident is called to mind which is unlocated and cannot properly be placed in any of the townships. It is said on one occasion, way back in the fifties, a country couple made their way to one of the little villages in the county, in quest of some one who was authorized to tie the hymeneal knot. They went to a young store-keeper, who, in the way of a joke, referred them to the postmaster, stating that the government authorized him to officiate on such occasions. When the postmaster was seen, he disclaimed any knowledge of such authority, and said that he had only been in the government

employ for a short time and was not yet "quite up to snuff." But if the merchant said he could, he supposed it was so. Accordingly, the couple were ranged up in front of the postmaster, who, in the most approved style, impressed them with the solemnity of the occasion, warned them to "let no man put asunder what he had joined," and in closing "pronounced them Mr. and Mrs., etc., according to the postal laws of the United States. And you may go in peace. (Only \$1 apiece, please.)"

It would doubtless be of interest to many to give the record of marriages for the first ten years of the county's existence, but they are too numerous; therefore, only the first three years are given, as taken from the record in the office of the clerk of court.

Henry Allen and Margaret Long, by John B. Long, county judge, on Jan. 3, 1856.

Allen Gounkee and Elizabeth Jane Haskins, by John B. Long, county judge, on Jan. 31, 1856.

William Kearns and Hannah M. Gibbs, by Robert Clark, justice of the peace, on Feb. 27, 1856.

Patrick Hayes and Eliza M. Gardner, by John B. Long, county judge, on March 23, 1826.

William Reynolds and Sarah Trusdal, by Judge John B. Long, on the 8th of June, 1856.

Ebenezer Cockerton and Esther Wiltfong, by C. L. Bunce, Esq., on May 7, 1856.

Enoch Wiltfong and Julian Hunt, by Rev. Thomas Tenney, on the 31st of August, 1856.

Simeon Van Patter and Lucina Thompson, by Elisha Randall, justice of the peace, on Sept. 16, 1856.

Robert Clark and Rebecca Brentner, by Solomon Zuver, justice of the peace, on Nov. 16, 1856.

Thomas Andrews and Rachel A. Long, by Solomon Zuver, justice of the peace, on Nov. 16, 1856.

George W. Henderson and Martha Ann Randall, by J. S. Church, county judge, on the 18th of December, 1856.

The following are the names of those who were married during 1857 and 1858, without going into particulars as to dates:

Jarvis S. Church and Sabra L. Van Patter.

George W. Swanger and Mahala Crum, by Charles W. Tenney.

John Garrard Kortee and Wilhelmina Schmitt.

Nelson E. Fletcher and Emma Morris.

Mitchell Jackson and Sylvia Jane Reece.

William Reddington and Augusta A. Brown.

William A. J. Sutton and Temperance Decker.

John Blowers and Sarah Belt.

Ira L. Williams and Ann C. Wariser (Mrs. Blak).

John Claus and C. A. Campbell.

Nathan M. Jeffords and Mary A. Williams.

George R. Griffith and Susan G. Thompsons.

Silas Noyes and Miss F. M. Thmpkins.

Ethan Ames and Louisa Alloway.

Elias Pattee and Mary Bennett.

E. Rounds and Jane Walton.

John Whitenill and Mary P. Tucker.

C. C. Doolittle and Melisa Coon.

Truman H. Judson and Emma M. Mead.

The names and titles of those who performed the marriage ceremonies during 1858 and 1859, in the cases mentioned, are as follows: Judge J. S. Church, Revs. J. S. Saxby, W. P. Holbrook and D. B. Mead; Justices of the Peace, Charles Tenney, T. S. Palmer, G. L. Bunce, T. B. Willson and H. G. Parker.

During the last few years of the records of marriages, we notice the names of many, both ladies and gentlemen, who are sons and daughters of the parties mentioned in the foregoing, and who have themselves taken partners to their joys and sorrows. Thus a new generation has come to the front.

The following table shows the number of marriages contracted from the year 1859 to 1882, inclusive :

1855	.....	1	1869	.....	26
1856	.....	11	1870	.....	42
1857	.....	9	1871	.....	58
1858	.....	9	1872	.....	57
1859	.....	9	1873	.....	60
1860	.....	11	1874	.....	54
1861	.....	11	1875	.....	95
1862	.....	12	1876	.....	81
1863	.....	8	1877	.....	80
1864	.....	9	1878	.....	107
1865	.....	14	1879	.....	102
1866	.....	22	1880	.....	87
1867	.....	33	1881	.....	106
1868	.....	23	1882	.....	120
Total.....					1,257

VITAL STATISTICS.

The record books of births and deaths in the hands of the clerk of court, commence in July, 1880, so that previous to that nothing can be learned concerning it.

The first birth recorded is that of a daughter of Eugene C. and Josephine Brainard. From July 19, 1880, to June 9 1881, there were 236 births; June 9, 1881, to Jnne 9, 1882, there were 188; and

from June 9, 1882, to June 9, 1883, there were 209 births.

The death record commences at the same time, July, 1880, and has since been kept up, giving the name and nationality of the deceased, and cause of death. Up to June 9, 1881, inclusive of the time from July, 1880, there were 103 deaths recorded, and from that time until June 9, 1882, there had been 63 deaths; from June 9, 1882, to June 9, 1883, the date of the last entry, there had been 46 deaths, making in all, from July, 1880, until June 9, 1883, inclusive, 212 deaths recorded.

CIVIL SUB-DIVISIONS.

Prior to the organization of Cerro Gordo county the territory now comprising it was formed into one township, and was treated as a civil sub-division of Floyd county.

When the county was organized in August, 1855, it was divided by the county judge of Floyd county into three civil townships named: Canaan, Lake and Owen. The records do not designate the territory embraced by these townships respectively.

On the 17th of December, 1856, Judge J. S. Church divided the county into four civil townships, naming them Mason, Falls, Lake and Owen.

In 1865 the townships of Clear Lake and Portland were set off and ordered organized.

In 1869 Grant township was set apart and organization was authorized.

Various changes have taken place since that time in the boundaries of the townships, until to-day Cerro Gordo county has sixteen civil townships, which embrace territory respectively as follows:

Falls embraces township 97, range 19; Lime Creek, township 97, range 20; Lincoln, township 97, range 21; Grant, township 97, range 22; Portland, township 96, range 19; Mason, township 96, range 20; Lake, township 96, range 21; Clear Lake, township 96, range 22; Owen, township 95, range 19; Bath, township 95, range 20; Mount Vernon, township 95, range 21; Union, township 95, range 22; Dougherty, township 94, range 19; Geneseo, township 94, range 20; Pleasant Valley, township 94, range 21, and Grimes, township 94, range 22.



CHAPTER VI.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

By M. P. Rosecrans.

The first white men known to have been at Clear Lake, were a man named Billings and Rufus Clark, who were here in the spring of 1849, hunting young buffalo and elk calves; while here they captured a young buffalo and marked it and then let it go. Billings and Clark were compelled to leave on account of the hostility of the Indians. Two years later, this same buffalo was killed by Joseph Hewitt and James Dickirson. The latter named gentlemen were the first settlers of the county. They came here from Clayton Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1851, making claims and putting up log cabins on section 24, in township 96, range 22. They staid here two years alone, no other settlers coming until two years later, 1853, when David and Edward Wright came and took claims on Lime creek, about ten miles away. Robert and James Surrine came in the fall of 1853 and made claims. In the spring of 1854, Mr. Senior came with his family and made a claim, where he still lives. That being the year of the Indian troubles, no more families came that year, but two families of Winnebago Indians came in the winter of 1853-4, and camped near Hewitt's cabin.

Hewitt had been a government trader with the Winnebagoes, and was well acquainted with the leaders of that tribe,

and also with their language; this was the cause of the Winnebagoes camping near him. The Sioux and Winnebagoes were mortal enemies, and the former being the more powerful and warlike, the latter were in great fear, and depended in a great measure on the whites for protection. In the month of June, 1854, seven Sioux Indians came to Hewett's and staid over night. They first came to the camp of the Winnebagoes, but professed to be greatly afraid of them, so they desired Hewett to keep them. They acted quite friendly towards the Winnebagoes, smoked with them and made them presents of tobacco and pipes. These Indians went away the following day, and the second day after their visit, two others of the same tribe came and stopped over night; they also seemed friendly, but the Winnebagoes were in great fear of them and dare not visit their camp. The main body of the Sioux were then encamped on Lime creek, about twelve miles from the lake, numbering about 500. Hewett locked the two Sioux in his house that night in order to quiet the fears of the Winnebagoes. After breakfast the next morning they went to the Winnebagoes, and bid them farewell in a kind, friendly manner, pretending they were about to leave their camp; instead of doing so, how

ever, they moved to the lake shore and sat down, where they remained about two hours. They then arose and went to the house of R. O. Sirrine, about half a mile up the lake shore, and there ground their knives and loaded their guns, remaining in that locality until the middle of the afternoon. During this time the Winnebagoes had sent a boy, of about sixteen years of age, to the prairie to look for their horses. The boy, on his way, passed by Mr. Sirrine's house, and as soon as he had passed, the two Indians ran east with their guns, and were lost to view. The boy on returning with the horses passed by Sirrine's house, but had proceeded but a short distance farther, when the report of a gun was heard, and the boy fell from his horse. Mrs. Sirrine remarked that she was certain that the Sioux had shot him, which proved to be the fact; they being concealed in the brush near the road. The horses ran home immediately; one of them covered with blood. Hewett and one of the Winnebagoes, the other being absent at the time, ran up the road, in the direction from which the horses came, until they came to the boy lying in the road; they found the Sioux had cut off his head and carried it off with them. The boy was a fine shrewd Indian, could speak English and was quite intelligent. The alarm was given and the headless body was buried immediately. At that time there were three families at that place, where Mason City now stands, but they soon left after the murder of this boy. The only settlers at the Lake were Hewett and Dickirson together with the two SIRRINES. Callonan had not moved his family out, but was breaking prairie on

his claim. Hewett and Dickirson each had a hired man; these, with the two Wrights, before referred to, were all the white men in the county at that time, June, 1854. After burying the boy, Hewett and Dickirson put the two families of Winnebagoes into Hewett's wagon, Dickirson's man and team having gone to Dyersville, a distance of 150 miles, for provisions. They then put on the cover, and fastened it down, and sent them away under the charge of Hewett's hired man, who took them to the place where Marble Rock now stands, a distance of thirty-five miles. The young man in charge there met Dickirson's team, which turned back and took them to Clarksville, eight miles further on, where a man was engaged to take them to Cedar Falls, and from there to Davenport, where they took passage on a boat going up the river, and finally reached their own county on the Wisconsin side. Dickirson had, at this time, removed to the prairie about one mile from the lake shore and two miles from Hewett's, and about the same from SIRRINES; Callonan's claim was about one mile from Hewett's in an opposite direction. All except Dickirson lived in the timber, and their dwellings could be easily approached by the savages without fear of discovery. To guard against a contingency of this kind, and that they might unite their strength, the few families gathered at Dickirson's on the prairie, his house commanding quite a view of the surrounding country without an intervening object. They were all much excited, being alone as they were in the wilderness, far removed from friends and civilization, with no hope of succor and in

the neighborhood of a band of hostile Indians, numbering 500, who had already tasted blood enough to excite their hellish passions, and with this the settler might well be alarmed. Here were mothers with small children, weak, harmless and inoffensive, that were liable to have their brains dashed out by the merciless blows of the Indian tomahawk, while the fathers' and their few white friends without families, stood ready to sell their lives if need be in defence of all they held near and dear to them. Such was the condition of the few settlers who were assembled at the cabin of James Dickirson, at Clear Lake, in the month of June, 1854. The Indians still hung around, but were not visible for some four days, but scouts reported every morning that they had discovered fresh tracks of their ponies made in the night previous, as they had been hovering around the settlement for mischief or plunder. On the fourth day after the murder of the boy, about thirty Indians made their appearance eighty rods northeast of Dickirson's house. They were mounted and rode back and forth, brandishing their guns over their heads in a most threatening manner; their guns were scoured up very brightly and glittered in the sunlight. They kept this up for nearly half a day. Hewett at this time had gone to his claim to take care of his stock. When he returned, he watched their motions a while with much fear, being so well acquainted with their customs. After noting their actions he told the rest to stay where they were, and he would go alone to them and see what they wanted; he being able to talk the Winnebago language, and most of that spoke by the

Sioux, too. He told his friends that if he was killed they must defend themselves as best they could, and that it was uncertain whether he returned to them alive. Thus this brave man set forth, as all feared, to meet death at the hands of those relentless savages; but the maxim that fortune favors the brave was realized in this case. After leaving the cabin he walked boldly toward them, they awaiting his coming, sullenly and silently. When he came up to them he boldly asked them what they wanted, and what they were hanging about there for?

They answered that the whites had the Winnebagoes concealed; that they were after them; that they were bound to have them dead or alive, and demanded of him that they be given up. This Hewitt denied—he told them the Winnebagoes had left within an hour after the boy was murdered. This they would not believe. He then told them that if they would stack their guns upon the prairie, they might come to the house and search for them until they were satisfied. This they agreed to do, provided the whites would leave their guns at the house and come out and meet them half way. To this Mr. Hewitt agreed. They then stacked their guns, came about half way and stopped. Hewitt returned to the house and told his friends the agreement he had made, in compliance with which they stacked their guns and went out to meet the Indians. They then came up to the house together and made search until they were convinced that the Winnebagoes were not there. They then laughed and made sport of the whites, and showed them how nicely they had fooled them and how

they had them at their mercy. They raised their blankets and each Indian showed a six shooter loaded and ready for an engagement; and after tormenting them a while, they went away apparently well satisfied, saying they wanted nothing of the whites, still the whites did not place much reliance on their pretended friendship, and felt far from secure, as they were quite at their mercy, and knew well the savage nature of the Sioux Indians. The next morning about 10 o'clock, there came 100 mounted men to their relief, coming from a distance of about 100 miles, having heard the alarm from the two Winnebagoes and their escort. When they came in sight of the cabin and saw the guard, they thought them to be Indians and that the cabins were in their possession. The people in the cabin, not expecting relief, supposed them to be Indians. But the settlers soon sent out a scout who found them out and they stayed until the next afternoon, doing nothing. They brought with them no provisions and Hewitt and Dickirson fed them until their supply of food was exhausted. Dickirson then proposed to them that they load up their families and move toward the settlements, which plan was carried out. The captain of the company, desiring to appear very brave, said he did not believe there was an Indian within 500 miles, and that the scare was all unfounded.

Dickirson told him that he could show all the Indians he desired to see within an hour. The Captain repeated that if he could he would soon clear them out, so effectually, that the whites would have no more trouble from them. As soon as the

team had started, Dickirson, to gratify the ambition of the brave Captain, took him along the trail about eight miles to a point on Lime creek and pointed out to them a camp of over 500 Indians. The Captain approached to within three-quarters of a mile of their camp, stopped and viewed them with wonder and surprise—observing small clouds in the sky, he remarked that it looked like rain, and as it would be late before they could reach the camp, they had better take up their line of march for another place. In vain Dickirson desired him to pass on into the Indians camp and have a talk with the savages. He replied that, much as he would like to do so that he had no time then, and that they must be returning, which they did in all haste, and did not stop until they had reached the teams at or near where Mason City is now located, where they passed the night. The next day they all went to Marble Rock, when Dickirson and Hewitt decided to go no further. Their brave defenders left them there never to meet again. After a time they returned with their families to the Lake.

The wives of the pioneers—Mrs. James and Robert Sirrine, Dickirson, and Callanan—are sleeping quietly in the cemetery which is located on the land taken up by Dickirson.

Dickirson saw no more Indians about Clear Lake until 1856, when eleven Sioux came to his house and were impudent and saucy. They commenced chasing and throwing at his fowls. He asked them to desist, but they paid but little attention to what he said. He picked up a stone, and when they saw he intended to throw at

them they paused and looked at him for a time, his wife telling him not to throw at them. They then came to the house and seated themselves on the wood pile. There was a small grindstone on a bench outside the house ; one of the Indians picked up the stone and started off with it, trying to break it. Dickirson told him not to break it, when he picked it up and started off with it. Dickirson followed him and told him to bring it back. The Indian paid no heed to what he said, but walked on. Dickirson then picked up a stone of four or five pounds weight, following him several rods from the house. His wife begged him to throw down the stone and return, lest the Indian might kill him. He finally threw down the stone and caught hold of the grindstone and jerked it away from the Indian ; but in doing so he threw the Indian down. He then walked toward the house with his grindstone. The rest of the Indians were sitting on the wood pile with their guns in their hands. The Indian who had taken the stone was armed with a big walking stick, and as Dickirson walked toward the house, he arose and followed after him, and struck at him just touching his hat. Dickirson turned quickly around struck him with the grindstone, over the head, knocking him down. He then walked on toward the house, which was about ten rods away. As the Indian did not get up, a portion of the tribe by the wood pile went to him and assisted him to rise, leading him toward the house covered with blood. They then went to Dickirson and wanted him to pay the Indian something. They finally demanded \$100, or a good horse (they prized all kinds of horses at

that sum). Dickirson refused to give them anything. They then formed a circle around him, cocked their guns, and told him if he did not pay them they would kill him ; he still refused, and called to his hired man to bring him his double-barrelled rifle ; his wife all the time begging him to pay them and thus save their lives. She would not let them have his gun, but having five or six dollars she came out and gave it to them. After finding they could not scare him, they went off. Marcus Tuttle who had then moved there, returned soon after, and they both went to Mason City, rallied about twenty men, and followed the Indians to their camp. They were then encamped at a point across Lime creek, at a place called Brush Point. They numbered about fifty ; they had just come in from a morning hunt, bringing in an elk and two deer. The whites took from them their game, some dried meat, and the money given them by Mrs. Dickirson. This so frightened the Indians that they packed up and left the country, never returning. This ended the Indian troubles at Clear Lake, save a few bad scares, one of which was as follows : In the fall of 1857, about fifty Indians encamped on the public square, at Clear Lake, and engaged in a war dance, and it was rumored that this detachment were going to Shell Rock river, and were there to be joined by others, and on their return having thus cut off the retreat of the whites, were to murder and scalp them all. Dickirson soon quelled their fears and no more was heard of them.

The two Wright families, before referred to, left the county and never returned. Mr. Hewitt lived to a good old age and

was finally buried on the spot where he first made his claim. For many years he was employed by the government as a mail carrier. This was when the county was new, roads poor, streams unbridged, prairies to cross, often for many miles without a house to be seen, yet he braved all these difficulties. He was always on the line of duty and gave complete satisfaction to the United States Government and people. He was a strictly honest man, kind hearted and of very strong friendship. He would rob himself to help others. Having lived on the frontier most of his life, he ignored fashions and reserve, and received you fearlessly, frankly and kindly. He was a man of sterling common sense, and a worthy representative of Iowa's early pioneers. Mr. Hewitt's companion, Mr. Dickirson, who passed through the thrilling scenes we have narrated, now lives at Britt, in Hancock county, an honest and intelligent man. Although somewhat in years, time has dealt kindly with him and he still walks erect and boldly and possesses the spirit of independence that would not let the savages rob him of his property.

Michael Callanan and James Sirrine still occupy the homes first made by them in what was a dreary wilderness; they too are fast growing old, but still remember well the first time they ever saw this beautiful sheet of water.

James Dickirson was born in Missouri, April 29, 1820, and lived there until a man grown, when he removed to Galena, Ill., and engaged in lead mining. In 1834 he came to Jackson Co., Iowa, and shortly after removed to Clayton county, but still later his choice of frontier life caused

him, in company with Capt. Hewitt, to locate in Cerro Gordo county, which at that date was with Floyd county. The two families, Dickirson's and Hewitt's, first pitched their tents on the shores of Clear Lake, July 14, 1851, and commenced making for themselves homes. At that time there was not a single white man west of the Cedar river, and north of the present line of the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Dickirson still lives in this section of Iowa—residing at Britt, but owning property at Clear Lake. He looks out over a land of wealth and improvement, with all the advantages of civilization and comfort. What a vast change! He points out places where he killed buffalo and elk but a short time ago, where now stand waving wheat fields, and fine bearing orchards, and the sound of the church bell, together with the merry laugh of hundreds of school children, bespeak of a more advanced civilization.

From the earliest history of this county the Sioux and Winnebago Indians were at war and deadly enemies, murdering each other wherever found, and each tribe claiming this country as their hunting grounds. Many years ago the government sought to stop their wars, and drew an imaginary line from the mouth of the Wisconsin river directly west across the territory of Iowa, and prohibited the Sioux from coming within twenty miles of it from the north, or the Winnebagoes from the south, thus making a strip of territory forty miles wide of neutral ground between them, and Clear Lake in the centre.

Before coming to Clear Lake, Capt. Hewitt had for many years been a prominent Indian trader, and was well known

among them. Speaking their language, and being well acquainted with their habits, he was a great favorite among them. Learning of his location at Clear Lake, several families of the Winnebagoes followed him to the lake in the winter of 1853-4. The Sioux, who lived farther north in Minnesota, learning that some Winnebagoes had come upon the neutral grounds, determined to exterminate

them. About 500 of them came down during the summer of 1854, and for some time feigned to be very friendly with the whites and Winnebagoes, eating and smoking the peace-pipe with them. A prominent Winnebago brave named To-shan-e-ga (Otter in their language) suspected their intentions, and wanted the white settlers to use their influence with the Sioux to protect them.

CHAPTER VII.

JUDICIAL.

In this chapter it is designed to trace the various changes of judicial districts affecting Cerro Gordo county, and present sketches of the various presiding officers who have administered justice to the people.

DISTRICT COURT.

When Cerro Gordo county was organized in 1855, it became a part of the tenth judicial district, which was created about the same time. The district was then composed of the counties of Cerro Gordo, Allamakee, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek and Worth. These counties, with the exception of Cerro Gordo and Worth, and the addition of Bremer and Butler, became the tenth judicial district in 1858. Samuel Murdock was the first judge of the tenth district. He was elected April 2, 1855, and commissioned May 3, 1855.

The first term of the district court held in Cerro Gordo county, was in June, 1857,

and was presided over by Hon. Samuel Murdock, judge of the tenth judicial district. There were present, besides the judge, N. W. Stackhouse, sheriff, and E. D. Huntley, clerk of court.

The first petit jury was composed of the following named: J. M. Hunt, Chaneey Lugard, James H. Tucker, Joseph Wood, McCullom Russel, Alfred Taylor, Elisha Randall, James Sirrine, Wellington Benton, John Blake, James G. Beebe and N. A. Knoff.

The first case upon the docket was that of Silas Card and Jacob Van Curen vs. John B. Long, county judge, for malfeasance in office. The case had been tried before the district court of Floyd county, and John B. Long had been suspended from performing the duties of his office, as county judge. The case was continued, however, coming before the district court of Cerro Gordo county, as stated above. On the first day of the term this case came

up for hearing, and a jury being demanded, the jurors named took their places. The parties appeared by their attorneys, and after hearing the proofs and allegations, arguments of counsel, and charge of the court, the jury retired to consider their verdict. After a short absence the jury returned to inform the court of their inability to agree. The court then ordered the case continued, and also ordered that defendant be reinstated in his office as county judge and that the order suspending said party be annulled. At the same term of court, John Porter was regularly admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law in all district courts of the State.

George Brentner, a native of Byrne, was the first person naturalized in Cerro Gordo county. He received his papers by authority of Judge Murdock.

The first divorce was granted at this term of court. The bonds of matrimony which had existed between Frederick Hills and his wife, Catharine Hills, were severed.

The first State case was entitled the State of Iowa vs. William Coffman. The attorneys were A. B. Tuttle, of Clear Lake, and G. G. and R. G. Reiniger, of Charles City. The records do not disclose the particulars.

Hon. Samuel Murdock was born near Pittsburg, Penn., March 17, 1817. When eleven years old his father moved to Ohio, settling on a farm near Cleveland. There the son remained several years, aiding his father three-fourths of each year, attending a district school the rest of the time, and completing his studies under a teacher with a few terms at an academy in Cleve-

land. He taught school at different places in Ohio, when he went to Kalamazoo Co., Mich., in 1838, taught there one season, returned to Ohio and continued teaching, and in 1841, emigrated to Iowa. In the autumn of that year, he is found in the law office of Hon. Gilman Folsoom, Iowa City, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1843. He immediately removed to Garnavillo, Clayton county, and began practice; being the first lawyer in the county. In March, 1876, he removed to Elkader, Clayton county, where he still lives. Mr. Murdock is a man of education and refinement, and has the reputation throughout the State of being an able lawyer and a sound jurist.

Under the constitution adopted in 1857, Cerro Gordo county became a part of the eleventh judicial district, which was composed of the counties of Boone, Cerro Gordo, Franklin, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Marshall, Story, Webster, Winnebago, Worth and Wright.

John Porter was elected judge of this district in October, 1858, and re-elected in 1862. He resigned before the expiration of his second term, and was succeeded by D. D. Chase, of Hamilton county. Judge Chase, however, never held a term of court in Cerro Gordo county, as another change was made in the districts before he took the bench, which threw this county out of his district. William P. Hepburn and D. D. Chase were district attorneys while John Porter was judge. Judge Porter is treated in the Bar chapter.

On the 4th of July, 1864, the twelfth judicial district was created, and Cerro

Gordo county was made, and still remains, a part of that district. The district then embraced the counties of Bremer, Butler, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Hancock, Mitchell, Winnebago and Worth. The counties composing it remained connected with their former districts, the tenth and eleventh, for the purpose of holding court until Jan. 1, 1865. On the 8th of November, 1864, William B. Fairfield, of Floyd county, was elected district judge and John E. Burke, of Waverly, district attorney. Judge Fairfield was re-elected in 1868, and I. W. Card, of Mason City, was elected district attorney. In 1870, Judge Fairfield resigned, and George W. Ruddick, of Waverly, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Hon. William B. Fairfield was a native of New York, but came west early in the history of Iowa and settled in Floyd county, where he engaged in the practice of law. He was a man of commanding appearance, with a noble, open countenance, and was a great deal more genial and unreserved than judges usually are. He had a thorough education, was well read and had a complete understanding of his profession, although he was at the same time a man who liked to take matters easy. He resigned his position as judge in 1870, and went into the banking business at Charles City. He is now dead.

In the fall of 1870 George W. Ruddick, of Waverly, was elected judge of the twelfth judicial district, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Fairfield. Judge Ruddick has been three times re-elected and still holds that position. George W. Ruddick was born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 13, 1835.

Until fourteen years of age he remained at home upon his father's farm, his time being spent alternately at work and in attendance at the district school. On leaving home he went to Chester, Ohio, where he attended a seminary for one year. He then went to Kingsville, Ohio, where he remained two years, then removed to Monticello, N. Y. After remaining in Monticello one year, he entered the law office of A. C. Niven, reading law with him two years and a half. In the fall of 1855 he entered the Albany Law School, graduating therefrom in April, 1856. He was then admitted to the bar. In July, 1856, he started west, and on the 18th of August, 1856, arrived at Waverly, Bremer Co., Iowa. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and still makes Waverly his home. Judge Ruddick is a man of fine legal ability, with a thorough knowledge and understanding of the law, and has made an acceptable judge.

CIRCUIT COURT.

By an act of the General Assembly, passed and approved April 3, 1868, the old county court or county judge system was abolished and circuit courts were created in Iowa. Each judicial district was divided into two circuits, in each of which at the general election in 1868 and every four years thereafter, a circuit judge was to be elected. Four terms of court were provided per year in each county in the circuits. All business pertaining to the office of county judge was transferred to the circuit court, which was to have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in all civil actions at law, and exclusive jurisdiction of all probate

matters and appeals and writs of error from justices' courts, mayors' courts, and all other inferior tribunals, either in civil or criminal cases.

Cerro Gordo county, associated with other counties, became the second circuit of the twelfth judicial district.

Hon. H. N. Brockway, of Hancock county, was the first circuit judge of the second circuit. He was elected in November, 1868, and served four years, at the expiration of which time Cerro Gordo county was thrown under the jurisdiction of the first circuit, and latterly they were consolidated.

The first term of the circuit court for Cerro Gordo county convened Feb. 8, 1869, in the court house at Mason City. Present: H. N. Brockway, judge of the second circuit, twelfth judicial district; F. M. Rogers, clerk, and A. M. Thompson, sheriff. The first case on the docket was that of Rebecca Stahley against John Keller. The case being called, W. C. Stanbery, counsel for defendant, gave notice of filing petition for intervention, and the case was ordered continued. On the fourth day of the term, the case was again called for final hearing. Judgment was rendered in favor of Rebecca Stahley, in the sum of \$29.25, which amount the wife of defendant was indebted to plaintiff.

Robert G. Reiniger succeeded H. N. Brockway to the circuit judgeship. He has since been re-elected his own successor, and is the present circuit judge. Robert G. Reiniger was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, April 12, 1835, the son of Gustavus Reiniger, a farmer, who still lives in Robert's native county. Robert pre-

pared for college at Tiffin, near his home; entered Heidelberg College, in that city, in 1853; pursued miscellaneous studies for three years, reading law at the same time, and was admitted to the bar at that place in September, 1856. In March, 1857, he came west and located at Charles City, where he still lives. In May, 1861, Mr. Reiniger enlisted in the State service in one of the first companies formed in the Cedar Valley; but the regiment it was designed for was full, and not until the July following did he get into the United States service, going out as first lieutenant of company B, 7th Iowa Infantry. He was promoted to captain in the spring of 1863, and served until October, 1864. Returning to Charles City, he resumed his professional labors. On the 10th of October, 1870, he was commissioned circuit judge, and was elected and re-elected in 1871, 1872, 1876 and 1880. As a jurist, he is cautious, conscientious and candid; has his prejudices, like other men, but lays them aside on the bench, and is impartial in his decisions.

COUNTY COURT.

By an act of the General Assembly, passed in 1851, county courts were established and the office of county judge was created. By the same act the office of probate judge was abolished, as were the offices of county commissioners; the duties of commissioners and probate judge devolving upon the county judge. The county of Cerro Gordo, not being organized until 1855, had no probate judge or county commissioners. The first county judge was John B. Long, one of the first settlers in the region of Mason City. His successors were J. S. Church, George Ver-

milya, Marcus Tuttle, Elisha Randall, W. E. Thompson and George E. Frost. In 1861 the office of county supervisor was created, relieving the county judge of much of the business which had previous-

ly devolved upon him. In the chapter devoted to National, State and county representation, this office is treated in detail, and personal sketches of many of the judges will be found.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE BAR OF CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

There is no subject connected with the history of the county of more general interest than a faithful record of its bar. In reviewing the history of the bar it must be borne in mind that as the prosperity and well-being of every community depends upon the wise interpretations as well as the judicious framing of its laws, therefore it must follow that a record of the members of the bar must form no unimportant part in the county's history. Upon a few principles of natural justice is erected the whole superstructure of civil law, tending to meet the desires and relieve the wants of all alike. The business of the lawyer is not to make the laws, but to apply them to the daily affairs of men. But the interests of men are diversified, and where so many interests and counter-interests are to be protected and adjusted, to the lawyer and judge are presented many interesting and complex problems.

Change is everywhere imminent. The laws of yesterday do not meet the wants and necessities of the people of to-day, for the old relations do not exist. New and satisfactory laws must be established. The discoveries in the arts and

sciences, the invention of new contrivances for labor, the enlargement of industrial pursuits, and the increase and development of commerce, are without precedence, and the science of law must keep pace with them all; nay, it must even forecast the event, and so frame its laws as will most adequately subserve the wants and provide for the necessities of the new conditions. Hence, the lawyer is the man of to-day. The exigencies he must meet are those of his own time. As has often been said, his capital is his ability and individuality.

Anthony Thornton, president of the Illinois State Bar Association, in 1878, in an old address before the Association, thus speaks of the lawyer:

"In the American State, the great and good lawyer must always be prominent, for he is one of the forces which move and control society. Public confidence has generally been reposed in the legal profession. It has ever been the defender of popular rights, the champion of freedom, regulated by law, the firm support of good government. In times of danger it has stood like a rock and breasted the

mad passions of the hour, and firmly resisted tumult and faction. No political preferment, no mere place, can add to the power, or increase the honor, which belong to the pure and educated lawyer. The fame of Mansfield, and Marshall, and Story, can never die. 'Time's iron feet can print no ruin trace, upon their character. Their learning and luminous exposition of our jurisprudence will always light our pathway. It is our duty to preserve the prestige of the profession. The past, at least, is secure; the present and future summon us to action. With the progress of society, and the increase of population, wealth and trade, varied interests arise, and novel questions requiring more thought confront us. A disregard of the law has been developed, crime meets us unabashed, and corruption stands unmasked in the high places of the land. It is no fancy picture that law has, to some extent, lost its authority, and it is only the shade of that which is great. Hence new duties are imposed and a firmer courage is required. * * *

The exaltation is a duty enjoined upon us. It is a debt that only death can discharge. Lord Bacon has said: 'Every man is a debtor to his profession; from the which, as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves, by ways of amends, to be a help and ornament thereto.' Every lawyer is a debtor to his profession. If worthy, it gives him an honorable character and position. The lawyer should prize and love his profession. He should value its past renown and cherish the memory of great men, whose gigantic shadows walk

by us still. He should love it for the intrinsic worth and innate truth of the fundamental truths which adorn it."

The bar of Cerro Gordo county has numbered among its members many who have been an honor, not only to the county but to the State, and the profession as well. In this chapter, so far as material was accessible, sketches are given of each attorney who has practiced before the courts of the county. None are omitted intentionally, and of some, more would gladly have been said if material could have been obtained. The peculiarities and personalities which form so pleasing and interesting a part of the lives of the members of the bar, and which, indeed, constitute the charm of local history, are in a great measure wanting.

THE BAR OF THE PAST.

Among those who have been resident lawyers, and practiced before the courts of Cerro Gordo county, who have either died, quit practice or moved away, are remembered the following: Thomas Drummond, J. S. Church, John Porter, J. W. Murphy, George and B. F. Hartshorn, J. K. Boyd, H. B. Gray, W. Scott Johnson, Dr. W. C. Stanbery, I. W. Card, N. P. Merrill, J. R. Gage, Edwin Flint, Charles Husted, Charles McKenzie, Frank M. Goodykoontz, D. T. Gibson, Judge Bancroft, Preston Brothers, E. W. Whittlesey, E. S. Wheeler, A. B. Tuttle, James Crow, Nathan Bass, Alexander Campbell, J. H. McConlogue and J. H. Briden.

The first lawyer to locate in Cerro Gordo county, was Thomas Drummond. He was a native of Virginia, but came here from Vinton, in 1855, with Capt. A. B. Miller. They formed a partnership and engaged

in the law and real estate business; Mr. Drummond being the legal branch of the firm. Drummond was a typical Virginian, hot-blooded, of nervous temperament, and never held anything back in consideration of other's feelings, but always said what he thought should be said and let consequences take care of themselves. He was a fair lawyer, and a good speaker. He remained here until 1857, when he returned to Vinton and there engaged in practicing law and editing a newspaper. He represented his district in the State Senate, in 1860, and when the war broke out resigned to enlist, and was killed while in the service.

Jarvis S. Church located at Masonic Grove, Cerro Gordo county, in 1855. He was born in Spring Creek township, Crawford Co., Penn., April 2, 1830. His early education was received in the public schools, and was supplemented by courses at the Albion Academy, Pennsylvania, Kingsville, Ohio, Academy and Oberlin College. In April, 1855, he left Pennsylvania for Waterloo, Iowa, and commenced the study of law with Judge Randall, remaining until the fall, when he came to Cerro Gordo county. In August, 1856, Mr. Church was elected prosecuting attorney of Cerro Gordo county. In the latter part of August, Mr. Church was admitted to the bar by the district court for Black Hawk county, and at once engaged in active practice. In November, 1856, county judge, John P. Long, was suspended from performing the duties of his office, and Mr. Church became acting judge, holding his first term of court on the 3d of December, 1856. He was elected to the county judgeship in August, 1857,

and remained in office until Jan. 1, 1860. In 1861 he was appointed enrolling officer for Cerro Gordo and Worth counties, and so successful was he in this capacity, that not one person in either county was drafted. In 1864 Mr. Church was elected to the office of county superintendent, and served until May, 1866, when he removed from the county, going to southern Nebraska, where he has since lived.

John Porter located at Mason City and began the practice of law in 1856. He was born in Washington Co., Penn., April 14, 1828. His early life was spent in milling and farming during the summer seasons, and in attending the common schools in the winter. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching district school, and for three years his time was passed alternately in teaching and attending school to perfect himself in the higher branches. He then entered the office of Todd, Hoffman & Hutchins, Warren, Ohio, where he read law some years. In 1854, on his admission to the bar, he located at Plymouth, Ind., where he remained two years and then removed to Mason City, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa. He soon took high rank as a lawyer and obtained a good practice for that day. In 1858 he was elected judge of the eleventh district, and soon afterward moved to Hardin county.

J. W. Murphy located at Mason City in 1857, coming from Pennsylvania. He had but little practice, and left after trying it for three or four months. He was a married man; a first-rate fellow, and had the appearance of a man who would be a success under favorable circumstances.

George and B. F. Hartshorn, father and son, located at Mason City in 1858 and George, the old gentleman, opened a law office. B. F. Hartshorn was admitted to the bar a few years later and the two went into partnership. They were both prominent men here, and held the respect of the whole community. B. F. Hartshorn represented this district in the General Assembly at one time.

J. K. Boyd located at Mason City in 1858 and began the practice of law. He was about fifty years old, had a family, and had been in practice prior to coming here. He left the county about 1862. He was a first-rate lawyer for those days and received his share of the patronage.

In 1859 H. B. Gray came from Madison, Wis., and located at Mason City. He was a single man and first came here as a lecturer on phrenology, but decided to locate and follow his profession. He was small in stature, full of energy and very popular. He was elected the second clerk of court of the county. He was actively engaged in practice, except while serving in an official capacity, until the time of his death. His sister was also quite an intellectual lady, and wrote many poems for the county press under the name of "Kittie Clyde." She died here in 1865.

W. Scott Johnson was a lawyer, civil engineer and teacher, who located at Mason City in 1858. He never devoted any time to the practice of law. He was a smart fellow, well educated, and was well liked. He left a number of years ago.

Dr. William C. Stanbery located at Clear Lake, in May, 1858, and began the practice of medicine. In 1859 he was

admitted to the bar, and shortly afterward became a partner of Hon. I. W. Card in the practice of law. He afterwards located at Mason City, and during his lifetime was an active and prominent worker in all public movements.

One of the most prominent and able attorneys who has honored the bar of Cerro Gordo county, as well as northern Iowa, is Hon. Irving W. Card. A few years ago he retired from active practice and is now postmaster at Mason City.

Hon. Irving W. Card is a native of Ohio, born in Deerfield, Portage county, on the 19th of May, 1834. His parents were Silas and Mary (Gibbs) Card. His father was a physician, a very excellent man, who died at Mason City, Iowa, in March, 1874. His widow is still living in Mason City. Until about nineteen years of age, Irving spent most of his time at school, concluding his literary studies in an academy at Lima, Ohio. The family moved to Vinton, Iowa, in the autumn of 1854, and the next spring the son engaged in surveying, removing, however, soon after to Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, where he continued this business. Two years later he went to Charles City, Floyd county, and studied law with G. G. and R. G. Reiniger being admitted to the bar in 1859. He formed a partnership with the Reinigers, and practiced in Charles City until 1861. In February of the next year, Mr. Card returned to Mason City, and there remained. Part of the time in connection with the practice of law he carried on real estate business.

The firm of Card & Stanbery, and later that of Card & Miller, were extensive, both in the practice of law and in land

operations. They were known far and wide, alike for the extent of their business and their honorable method of transacting it. Owing to ill health, Mr. Card retired from business in 1873, and was subsequently appointed postmaster of Mason City. During the years of 1863 and 1864, Mr. Card was deputy provost marshall for the sixth congressional district, taking charge of the enlisted troops, and looking after deserters. In the latter business he was very expert, making a record well known and remembered in northern Iowa. Mr. Card was elected district attorney for the twelfth judicial district in 1868, and served until just before the close of the four years. On sending in his resignation to Gov. Carpenter, he received the following reply, dated at Des Moines on the 31st of August, 1872:

HON. I. W. CARD,

DEAR SIR:—Your resignation of the office of district attorney, for the twelfth judicial district, came to hand yesterday.

In compliance with your request, I accept your resignation, and in doing so you will permit me to express my regret that you are impelled to take this step. Your faithful service to the State has been a credit to the judiciary and an honor to yourself. In view of your valuable experience, which in addition to acknowledged legal ability, fits you better than any other man for the difficult and important duties of public prosecutor, I cannot but regret the responsibility it will devolve on me of naming a successor. With the best of wishes for your future success and happiness, I am

Your Friend,
C. C. CARPENTER.

This letter properly characterizes his official career. In 1870 Mr. Card was a candidate for district judge, and led the convention for 366 ballots and was defeated on the next ballot, by one and

three-fifths of a vote, Hon. G. W. Ruddick of Waverly, being the successful candidate. Such a number of ballots for one candidate, is almost unprecedented in the history of American politics. Mr. Card has always been an active republican. In 1872 he was one of the delegates at large from Iowa to the republican National convention. He is a mason and has occupied the chair both in the lodge and chapter. On the 12th of August, 1860, he was married to Jennie C. Jackson, of Charles City. They have had one child, which died in infancy. Mr. Card was one of the leaders in bringing the Iowa branch of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, to Mason City, is a very influential and public spirited man, and has done as much, probably, to build up the home of his adoption, as any resident of the place. His moral character is excellent, and he has the highest respect of his fellow citizens.

N. P. Merrill came to Mason City from Illinois, a few years after the close of the war, and began the practice of law. He was a graduate of Ann Arbor, and a good lawyer in some respects. He remained for about two years, then left, and afterward returned, and engaged in publishing a paper for a short time prior to his final leaving.

In 1868 Capt. G. R. Miller and J. R. Gage, located at Mason City. The former is still engaged in practice.

J. R. Gage came from Pennsylvania. He was a single man when he came, and read law and entered into partnership with Capt. G. R. Miller. He remained here until January, 1873, when he left for Michigan. He was married in that State and then returned to Iowa, locating at

Nevada, Story county, and a year and a half later at Des Moines. For several years he practiced there, and finally removed to Stillwater, Minn., where he still lives. While at Mason City, Mr. Gage did not take a very prominent part in legal matters; he had just been admitted to the bar; had no experience and so but little practice. But he was a good student, and has since worked his way well up among the best lawyers of Minnesota.

Hon. Edwin Flint settled at Mason City in 1869, when he entered into a partnership with B. F. Hartshorn, forming the law firm of Hartshorn & Flint. He was born in Braintree, Orange Co., Vt., on the 23th of May, 1814. He is son of Phineas and Abigail (Weld) Flint, of Vermont, who were the parents of seven children, five of whom are still living. His father was a farmer and died in 1826. His mother died in Mason City, in 1874. Mr. Flint remained on his father's farm until he was thirteen years old, and the following year he went to Windsor, where he passed a year in the office of the Vermont *Chronicle*. He went thence to Burlington, where he was employed by Chauncey Goodrich, a book publisher of that city. He there prepared for college, paying his way in the printing office. He was matriculated at the Vermont University at Burlington, in 1833, and was graduated in 1836. Soon after that event he went south and became a teacher in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1840 he was admitted to the bar at La Fayette, Ind., and, after a brief time, went to Jackson, Mich., where he began the practice of his profession, remaining there until 1841, when he became impaired in health

and returned south. In 1848 he went to Fond Du Lac, Wis., and entered fully into the practice of law. He went to La Crosse in 1851, and in 1852 was elected district attorney, and in the same year chairman of the board of supervisors. In 1861 he was elected State Senator from the La Crosse district. In 1862 he was elected circuit judge of the sixth judicial district of Wisconsin, which post he filled with honor six years. In 1876 he retired from the practice of the law.

Charles Husted located at Mason City in 1869 and began the practice of law. He at first opened an office alone, but afterward became a partner of John Cliggett. He remained for about four years when he went to Manchester, Iowa, and afterward to the Indian Territory.

Charles McKenzie became a member of the Cerro Gordo county bar, by locating at Mason City about the same time as Husted. He came here from Dubuque, where his father and brother were among the most prominent business men. He remained at Mason City, engaged in practice, for several years, when he moved to Sioux City, and from there to Dunlap, Iowa, where he still lives. Charles McKenzie was both naturally and by education a smart fellow. He was well posted in law and upon almost all subjects, and had a most retentive memory. He was a brilliant speaker, and popular among all classes.

Frank M. Goodykoontz located at Mason City in 1869, and opened a law office. He grew to be one of the most powerful criminal lawyers in the State. His practice grew to be immense, extending all over the district. In 1879 he was elected

to the State Senate, but resigned after attending one session, and H. G. Parker was elected as his successor. In 1882 Mr. Goodykoontz moved to Dakota, where he has already attained prominence in political and legal circles.

In the spring of 1870, D. G. Gibson located at Mason City, and opened a law office. He was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in May, 1844. His early life was spent in his native county, where he received an academic education and for some time was taught by a private teacher. When about eighteen years of age, having developed a taste for the legal profession, he entered the law office of Henry R. Mygatt, of Oxford, for the purpose of fitting himself for the practice of law. Subsequently he emigrated to Wisconsin, where he was admitted to the bar in 1868. He followed his profession in Madison until the spring of 1870, when he came to Mason City. In 1872 he removed to Waverly, Iowa, where he still lives. He is now of the firm of Gibson & Dawson, the leading law firm of Bremer county.

Judge Bancroft located at Mason City in 1871, and became a law partner of Charles Husted. He only remained here for about one year. He was a good lawyer and an intelligent man.

The Preston brothers came from Rockford, Iowa, about 1874 and established a law and land office in Mason City. After trying their fortunes here for about one and a half years they left. One of them is now at Mitchell, D. T. They were men of good natural and acquired ability, but did not succeed in getting enough practice to develop their worth.

E. W. Whittlesey came from Illinois, and, in 1876, located at Mason City, opened a law office, and afterwards became a partner of D. W. Telford. He remained here for a few years and then located at Clear Lake. He is now in Dakota.

E. S. Wheeler was born in Oregon, Ogle Co., Ill., April 5, 1858. His parents were E. R. and Harriet (Stewart) Wheeler. His mother was an early settler of Winnebago county, and his father was a pioneer of Ogle county. In Ogle county Mr. Wheeler, Sr., engaged in trade, going thence to Rockford, Ill., and later to Chicago, where he died Oct. 14, 1871. Mr. Wheeler, of this sketch, was educated at Rockford Academy. In 1875 he entered the office of McDavid & Knight, Chicago, going to Union Law College of Chicago, in 1876, where he graduated in 1878. In October of that year he came to Nora Springs, Floyd county, and began the practice of his profession. He came to Mason City in 1880, and the law firm of Goodykoontz, Blythe & Wheeler was established. This relation was a brief one, and in October, 1881, Mr. Wheeler entered into partnership with M. S. Schermerhorn, which was dissolved in the spring of 1882. Mr. Wheeler returned to Nora Springs and embarked in a banking enterprise. He was married in the fall of 1879 to Chloe I., daughter of Hon. W. P. Gaylord, of Floyd county. They have two sons—Edwin G. and Arthur R. Mr. Wheeler belongs to the I. O. O. F. and Patriarchal Circle.

A. B. Tuttle was the first lawyer to locate at Clear Lake. He remained in practice there for a number of years, when he

removed to Mason City, where he still lives.

James Crow was the second lawyer to locate at Clear Lake. He was the surveyor who laid out the town and erected the first house of any dimensions there. He had been admitted to the bar and began practice shortly after his arrival from Vinton, in 1857. He remained there for four or five years, when he went to Hancock county, and later to Nebraska. He was married and had his family with him. He was a man of good natural ability, and a very fair lawyer, but hardly met with the success he deserved.

Nathan Bass was a member of the Cerro Gordo county bar for several years, located at Clear Lake. He went to Kansas.

M. P. Rosecrans came here originally in 1857, but came to permanently locate in 1866. He at once began the practice of law in which he is still engaged.

Alexander Campbell came to Clear Lake from Wisconsin in 1869, and became a law partner of M. P. Rosecrans. He was afterwards postmaster at Clear Lake. He remained here until 1876, and after trying several places has finally located at Tacona, W. T., where he is still engaged in practice. He was a man of good ability and met with success at the bar.

P. J. Dougherty was the first lawyer to locate at Rockwell. He is now a resident of Mason City, still pursuing his profession.

J. H. McConlogue was the second lawyer to locate at Rockwell. He has lived in the township since boyhood, and attended the State University, graduating from the law department of that institution in 1882.

J. H. Briden was admitted to the bar in Cerro Gordo county in 1879, and began the practice of law at Plymouth, also engaging in the newspaper business. He was one of the poor New York boys who had been sent out in the prairie country to grow up. He was full of energy, an untiring worker, and soon gained an education. He was naturally smart, and with his other good traits will probably make his mark in life. He is now in Dakota.

THE PRESENT BAR.

In 1883 the bar of Cerro Gordo county embraced the following gentlemen and firms: Capt. G. R. Miller, John Cliggett, Morris Cliggett, P. J. Dougherty, M. S. Schermerhorn, Stanbery & Clark, Blythe & Markley, Glass & Hughes, Wilbur & Sherwin, A. H. Cummings, F. J. Bush, David Hurn, J. L. Lee, J. C. Adams, M. P. Rosecrans, George E. Frost and J. H. Conlogue.

John S. Stanbery, of the firm of Stanbery & Clark, attorneys came to Cerro Gordo county in 1858. His first occupation was teaching, which he pursued here and in Hancock county for a number of years. He went into his father's office in 1866, and, in the following year, began reading for his profession. In the spring of 1868 he attended the law department of the Iowa State University, and was graduated in 1869. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, and in 1871 formed a connection with D. T. Gibson, now of Waverly, which continued until 1873. In 1874 he formed his present business relation with J. J. Clark. Mr. Stanbery was married June 29, 1873, to Laura J. Ives, born in Mt. Holly, Rutland Co., Vt. She died Aug. 19, 1875.

He was married again in October, 1876, to Martha A. Waldo, a graduate of Milton Academy, Wisconsin. She came to Mason City in 1870, and was employed as teacher in the high school. They have two children—Anna W. and Ralph S. Mr. Stanbery was born in Mercer Co., Ohio, Sept. 23, 1846. He is a republican in political sentiment, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic fraternity.

Captain George R. Miller, one of the old settlers of Iowa and at present a resident of Mason City, was born in Crawford Co., Penn., Jan. 21, 1831. His parents, Abram and Nancy (Ross) Miller, both now deceased, were among the first settlers of the county in which the subject of this sketch was born. Mr. Miller emigrated to the State of Iowa and settled in Allamakee county in October, 1856. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to learn the tailors trade and served his full time, three years, in the town of Smithfield, Penn. During the time he was working at his trade, by improving his leisure hours, he prepared himself to teach, and on the expiration of his time, commenced teaching in Erie Co., Penn., and taught for eight years in the public schools until he came west. At the age of twenty-six years he commenced the study of law, was admitted to practice at Lansing, Allamakee county, in 1859, and continued to practice law in that county until 1868, at which time he removed to Mason City, Cerro Gordo county. For six years thereafter he was the law partner of Hon. I. W. Card. The firm is now Miller & Cliggitt and has a high standing in northern Iowa. In 1861 Mr. Miller received a

lieutenant's commission from Adjutant General Baker and recruited for the 1st Iowa Cavalry, and the 5th and 12th Iowa Infantry. The next year he recruited company I, 27th Iowa Infantry and went into the service as captain, serving until June, 1863, when his health became so poor from long continued sickness and exposure, that he was discharged from service. He represented Allamakee county as a member of the twelfth General Assembly, being in the lower house. He has been quite active in politics since he became a resident of Iowa, and was a delegate to the National democratic convention in 1876, at St. Louis. He has occupied many stations of trust and responsibility of minor importance; was president of the Cerro Gordo County Agricultural Society for four years; president of the board of trade, Mason City; is now serving his third term on the board of education in Mason City as president; and is grand master of the order of United Workmen for Iowa. In June, 1853, he married Mary E. Burchinal, of Fayette Co., Penn. They have five children, all born in Iowa. The eldest, R. J. Miller, late principal of schools at Rockwell, Iowa, is twenty-four years of age; Ella (Miller) Loring, wife of H. P. Loring, twenty-three years old; Thomas B., principal of schools at Plymouth, twenty-one years old; Will E., eighteen years of age, and Lulu May, twelve years old. Mr. Miller has a liberal education, obtained through his own exertions without assistance, save diligence and perseverance. He has been successful in his profession; is, and always has been, identified with whatever is calculated to promote the

best interests of society, and may be said to be one of the live men of northern Iowa. In religion, Mr. Miller is a Baptist; is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and an Odd Fellow since 1852.

John Cligitt, junior partner of the law firm of Miller & Cligitt, Mason City was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Aug. 25, 1840. He came to Mason City, Iowa, in 1871, where he has since lived, engaged in the practice of law. Soon after his birth his parents moved to Burlington, Vt., residing there until the spring of 1850, at which time they settled in Kendall Co., Ill., where John was brought up on a farm, receiving a common school education. He afterwards divided his time for some years between farm work, teaching school and reading law. He attended the Chicago law school and received his first certificate of admission to the bar, from the Supreme Court of Illinois, in the spring of 1869. Coming to Iowa without financial means and wholly unacquainted, he had his full share of difficulties to contend with. But with good health and persevering efforts he has successfully established himself in the legal profession. In the spring of 1881 he was elected mayor of Mason City, in which office he is now serving his fourth term. He is a law partner of Hon. G. R. Miller and is one of the rising men of the State.

R. Wilbur, of the firm of Wilbur & Sherwin, Mason City, came to Cerro Gordo county in 1871, and has since been actively engaged at his profession.

Mr. Sherwin, junior member of the firm of Wilbur & Sherwin, is a self-made man, has acquired a good legal education and

is to-day among the most prominent lawyers in Cerro Gordo county.

John D. Glass, of the firm of Glass & Hughes, became a resident at Mason City in 1871, and in 1875 formed a partnership with C. H. Hughes. Mr. Glass was born in Monroe Co., Ohio, Nov. 3, 1845. He received a good common school training, supplemented by a course of academic study. In 1870 he was graduated at the Law Department of the Iowa State University, and in the fall of the same year he went to West Union, where he began the practice of law. In 1878 he was elected mayor of Mason City. In 1882 the county presented his name for member of Congress from his district. Mr. Glass was married in January, 1871, to Alice, daughter of James Remley, of Johnson Co., Iowa. She is a graduate of the Academic Department of the Iowa State University. They have one child—Eva. In August, 1883, Mr. Glass was nominated as republican candidate for Senator from the forty-third senatorial district of Iowa, and the campaign opens with the best of prospects for his election.

J. J. Clark, junior member of the law firm of Stanbery & Clark, located at Mason City in 1874, and formed conjointly with J. S. Stanbery, the relation represented by the above named style.

Mr. Clark was born in Madison Co., Ky., Oct. 30, 1851. His father, James W. Clark, was a Presbyterian preacher and was, during his life, twice a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly. His mother, Martha (Embray) Clark, was born in Kentucky where her father was a settler cotemporaneously with Daniel Boone and her relatives intermarried with those

of Henry Clay. They were both of Scotch-Irish descent. They removed to Saline Co., Mo., not far from Lexington, when Mr. Clark was three years old, the place where Col. Mulligan surrendered to Gen. Price. In 1865 they went to Nebraska City, and in 1866 Mr. Clark went to Clarinda, Iowa. He attended the law department of Iowa State University, and was graduated in 1873, and was one of the ten who received commencement honors. He was married in September, 1875, to Ida B., daughter of Rev. W. A. Chambers, a Methodist clergyman. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have had three children, two of whom are living—Edie W. and Frederick J. The family are members of the Methodist Church.

A. H. Cummings was born in Newport, Vt., Feb. 17, 1850. His parents were Lorenzo and S. (Sylos) Cummings. There were three sons and three daughters in the family. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, securing an academic education, also spending a year at Dartmouth College. He then entered a law office at Newport, where he spent one year. In 1871 he came to Mason City and entered the law office of Stanbery & Gibson, and the following fall was admitted to the bar. Since March, 1873, he has practiced law. In 1873 he was married in Newport to Idella Blake, a daughter of William Blake. Two children—Jane and Albert have blessed this union. Mr. Cummings is a member of the A. O. U. W. and also of the Odd Fellows order and K. of P.

C. H. Hughes, of the firm of Glass & Hughes, attorneys, came to Mason City in the fall of 1875, and soon after formed

his present business relation. He was born in Lee Co., Iowa, Jan. 14, 1851. His parents, H. W. and Anna (Hillis) Hughes, came from Pennsylvania to Lee county in 1840, when Iowa was a territory. There the senior Hughes took up land and improved a farm, where he still resides. Mr. Hughes, of this sketch, was brought up on his father's farm, and was well educated. In 1872 he began to read law in the office of Judge Beck, of Fort Madison, Iowa, where he remained two years. In 1874 he attended the law department of the Iowa State University and graduated in the class of 1875. Mr. Hughes was married in the fall of 1877 to Minnie E., daughter of A. B. Tuttle. She was born in Clear Lake township in 1855. They have a son—Allen L. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes belong to the Baptist Church.

James E. Blythe, senior member of the law firm of Blythe & Markley, of Mason City, was born in Cranberry, N. J., Jan. 20, 1855. His parents settled in Jefferson Co., Ind., when he was two years old. There he grew up and received the benefit of the common schools. He entered Hanover College in 1870, from which he graduated in 1877. He came to Mason City in August of that year, and began the study of law in the office of Goodykoontz & Wilbur. He was admitted to the bar the following year, and formed a partnership with the senior member of the firm where he studied law. In September, 1880, the firm became Goodykoontz, Blythe & Wheeler. This relation was of brief duration. In September, 1881, the firm became Goodykoontz, Blythe & Markley. The senior member withdrew after a short time. The firm is adjudged one of the strongest and ablest law firms

in Cerro Gordo county and is doing a heavy business. Mr. Blythe was married in June, 1881, to Grace B., daughter of J. B Smith, of Queensville, Ind. They have one child—Maud A.

J. E. E. Markley, of the law firm of Blythe & Markley, was born in Knox Co., Ohio, April 2, 1857. His parents, James M. and Catherine (Ankeny) Markley, removed to Ohio in 1810, being pioneers of that State. They removed to Black Hawk Co., Iowa, in 1866, where the father died in 1872; the mother is still living at Cedar Falls. Mr. Markley was raised on a farm, and spent three years in study at Cornell College. In 1877 and 1878 he was a student in the law department of the Iowa State University, where he graduated in the class of 1878. After his college days he passed three years in Marshalltown, Iowa, in the office of Brown & Binford. In September, 1881, he came to Mason City and formed a partnership with Goodykoontz & Blythe, a relation soon changed by the withdrawal of the senior partner. In politics he is a democrat, and is at present chairman of the democratic county central committee of the county.

D. W. Telford, attorney, real estate and loan broker, is located in the postoffice building in Mason City, where he has been operating since Dec. 24, 1881. He was born in DeKalb Co., Ill., Nov. 17, 1851. His parents, Francis and Julia Ann (Sutton) Telford, were married in De Kalb county and there reared their family, three sons and two daughters. Mr. Telford is the eldest son. He was brought up on a farm, went to the public schools and attended Madison University of Wisconsin. He entered the law office of

Lowell, Kellum & Cames, afterward Lowell & Cames, at Sycamore, Ill., in 1877, to read law. He was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1879, and continued in the office until the fall of 1880. He has, by attention to business, secured a considerable share of the legal business of the city and surrounding country. Mr. Telford was married in 1880 to Miss J. M. Waterman, daughter of Lyman Waterman, of Sycamore, Ill. They have one daughter—May Pearl. Mr. Telford belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

M. S. Schermerhorn, an attorney and land agent of Mason City, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., on the 5th of May, 1846. His parents are Jeremiah and Hannah (Swift) Schermerhorn, father of German and mother of English descent. His grandfather was a soldier of the war of 1812. His parents married in Delaware Co., N. Y., and reared six children, four sons and two daughters, all of which are living. His father was a mill-wright by trade. In 1857, his father came west, traveling extensively over the State, his son, the subject of our sketch, coming with him. In 1858 he moved his family to McHenry Co., Ill., settling at Galva, where he applied himself as contractor and builder. In 1860 he came to Delaware Co., Iowa; in 1876 to Floyd county, and is at present residing at Mason City. In politics he is a strong democrat. The subject of this sketch received his education in the academy and high school. In 1864, while in the city of Davenport, he was assistant cashier for the Mutual Insurance Company, and in the meantime read law in the office of Stewart & Armstrong. In 1870 he came to Mason City,

where he engaged in the mercantile business, in company with R. Babcock, as Babcock & Co. In the fall of 1874 he was elected clerk of the courts and was re-elected in 1876, also again in 1878, serving six years. He was admitted to the bar in Franklin county in 1881. In October of the same year, he formed a co-partnership with E. S. Wheeler. In December, 1870, he was married to Cornelia M. Fitch, of Groton Mass. Of their three children, but one is now living—Susie. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the I. O. O. F. and United Workmen.

M. P. Rosecrans was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, March 28, 1822. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania. He received a solid common school education and spent a year at Kenyon College, where he was a schoolmate of Rutherford B. Hayes, now ex President of the United States. Before he attained his majority, he served an apprenticeship as carpenter and builder, and worked at the trade some years. In 1841 he went to Burlington, Iowa, then the capital of the territory. After a brief delay he proceeded to Washington county, then the extreme frontier of civilization. He returned the next year to Ohio, and in 1844 was married to a lady of Pennsylvania origin, Lucy A. Green. In 1849 he returned to Iowa with his family, locating at Sigourney, the county seat of Keokuk county, where he remained until 1855. In that year he fixed his residence at Allden, Hardin county, where he entered upon the practice of law, and was the first attorney at that place. He had fitted himself for the duties of the profession amid the labors and cares of a life of more than ordinary activity. Two years later he

went to Hancock county, and was regularly admitted to the bar at Eldora, Hardin county, Sept. 28, 1857. Having purchased a farm in Hancock county, he varied his professional duties with those peculiar to agriculture. In June, 1858, he was elected county judge, being the first incumbent of that office in the county where he resided, and during eight successive years continued to discharge the duties of that position. Oct. 21, 1863, he was admitted to practice in the United States circuit court, Judge Love presiding. In 1866 he resigned his official position as judge of Hancock county and removed to Clear Lake, where he operated in general merchandise, purchasing the business interests of Tuttle & Goodwin, the sole establishment of the kind in the place. His transactions in trade covered a period of nearly two years. In the spring of 1872 he purchased the Cedar Lake *Observer*, and conducted that journal on independent principles about six months. A notable fact connected with the experience of Judge Rosecrans as a journalist is, that the printing press used in publishing the *Observer*, was the one used by Lovejoy at Alton, Ill., and which was thrown into the Mississippi river by a mob of Missourians, who, in this characteristic manner, essayed to enforce southern principles. Judge Rosecrans was, in early manhood, an adherent to the tenets of the democratic party, but when the integrity of the Union was assailed by the same element that destroyed Lovejoy's press and attempted to throttle the inherent liberties of every soul north of dixie, there was with him but one issue, the United States, one and inseparable, and he hurled every influence and power



Geo. E. Foster.

he possessed into the breach, devoting all his energies to the Union cause. Since the close of that terrific struggle he has been entirely independent in political principles, believing it the duty of all men to base their actions and convictions on a conscientious understanding of public measures, and he has twice consented to become the standard bearer of a forlorn hope, acting under the promptings of an honest heart and a self-sacrificing nature. He has twice been a candidate for the legislature on the independent ticket. He is also liberal in religious views, holding as sacred the privilege of men to be bound by no creed that hampers freedom of opinion. Judge Rosecrans is too well known in Cerro Gordo county to need the tributes of a casual observer. But these records are made in the interests of coming generations, and it is incumbent upon the local historian to put his claims upon their grateful consideration in no uncertain terms. His life has been characterized by honesty. His integrity is stainless, and his record without a flaw. The versatility of his abilities has prevented his making a splendid career in a single direction, while his public spirit and devotion to general progress has precluded his giving much attention to individual emoluments. The construction of forensic bodies and the manipulations of the shyster element of the day, interfere very materially with the success of such as recognize the claims of justice from innate principles based upon the higher law. Six, of seven children born to Judge Rosecrans, are living. Charles, eldest son, enlisted in the 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and died while in service at Wash-

ington hospital, Memphis, Tenn.; Edgar J., second son, is acting sheriff of Cerro Gordo county; Juliet, eldest daughter, is now Mrs. G. G. Britchard; Alice C., is the wife of George F. McDowell, M. D.; Flora is Mrs. Dr. Z. C. Green, of Belmond, Wright county; Harry M., is serving as deputy sheriff of this county; William, youngest son, is at Little Missouri, D. T. The judge now resides in Clear Lake, in a comfortable, pleasant home, the result of his own labor; owes no man in the wide world one cent, and has held the office of treasurer of the incorporate town of Clear Lake for ten years in succession without opposition.

George E. Frost, a prominent pioneer of Clear Lake, was born at Bridport, Addison Co., Vt., April 1, 1834. His parents, Levi and Mary E. Frost, removed to Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., when George was but three years old, and there he grew to manhood, the only child who survived to maturity. In 1854 the senior Frost removed again with his family to DeKalb Co., Ill., and thence to a farm in Marble Rock, Floyd Co., Iowa, where Mr. Frost was engaged in agriculture and surveying. In 1860 the family came to Clear Lake, where the father died in 1870 and the mother in 1871. Soon after his arrival at Clear Lake, Mr. Frost was appointed surveyor of Cerro Gordo county, and held the position five years. He exchanged his farm in Floyd county for a quarter section in Grant township, eventually owning 1400 acres there, 320 of which he still holds. He has dealt extensively in land since his settlement, and is now the owner of nearly 2,000 acres in

the county. One fine farm in his possession lies just north of the village. In 1870 he purchased the Clear Lake *Observer*, which he sold in 1874 to Hon. M. P. Rosecrans. On the discontinuation of the paper by the latter, Mr. Frost purchased a new press and revived its publication. He sold it in 1879 to F. J. Bush, who gave it the name of *Clear Lake Mirror*. In 1880 Mr. Frost established the *Clear Lake Record*, which he still publishes. He also manages a real estate office which he initiated in 1861. From 1865 to 1873 Mr. Frost acted as revenue collector. In 1874, associated with Marcus Tuttle, he instituted the *Clear Lake Bank*, his partner remaining a single year. In 1877 he sold the interests of the bank to W. A. Burnap, re-purchasing in 1880. In 1868-9 he was county judge of Cerro Gordo, serving also as county auditor, and was consequently last county judge and first county auditor of Cerro Gordo. From 1862 to 1877 he acted as postmaster at Clear Lake, with the exception of two short intervals. Mr. Frost is a man of indomitable mental activity and energetic business habits, which he has applied to the progress of the place and generation in which he lives. His wife was Azubah, daughter of Thomas Duncan. The latter came from McHenry Co., Ill., to Clear Lake, where he died in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Frost have three children—Agnes, Mary and George E., Jr.

J. L. Lee, of the firm of Lee & Adams, is a native of Ohio. He was born at Toledo in August, 1852. In 1874 he entered upon the study of the law at Moulton, Appanoose Co., Iowa, of which place he had been a resident for a number of years. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1875, and had practiced about two years previous to his removal to Clear Lake in March, 1878. His wife was Louella, daughter of Rev. Jacob Neal. She was born in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have two children. Mr. Lee has now a lucrative practice and is one of the leading attorneys of the county. He is president of the Iowa Vigilant Live Stock Mutual Insurance Company.

J. W. Adams is a native of Ohio. In his early youth his parents, now deceased, settled in Appanoose Co., Iowa. Mr. Adams there acquired his education, graduating at Moulton college in 1876, and fitting himself for his profession in the law office of J. C. Cad, Esq., of Moulton. He began his studies in 1877 and was admitted to the bar in 1878 by the circuit court of that district, Judge Sloan presiding. Mr. Adams settled at Clear Lake in December, 1880, when the firm of Lee & Adams was formed. They have an extended and rapidly growing business in the State and Federal courts, and Mr. Adams is now the attorney for the Iowa Vigilant Live Stock Mutual Insurance Company, and also one of the directors.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

In all ages of the world, among civilized and uncivilized people, the medical profession has been held in high esteem, whether it be the learned professor, who has studied the science of medicine in all its branches, or the "great medicine man" of the untutored savages, who from actual experience has made discoveries of the healing powers of herbs and roots, honor awaits them on every hand, while the life and death of every human being is virtually placed in their keeping. The weary patient lying upon a bed of pain, and the no less weary watcher, wait anxiously for the coming of the "good doctor," and on his arrival, note his every movement and every expression of countenance for a ray of hope.

The medical fraternity of Cerro Gordo county has, with few exceptions, been made up of men who were, and are an honor to the profession. They have ever been ready to respond to the call of duty. The winter's cold, the summer's heat, or the rains of spring and autumn, did not keep them back when the cry of distress reached their ears. They have been compelled to cross trackless prairies, to face blizzards, often with no hope of fee or reward, but only to relieve, if possible, those who plead for their care. All this has been done by the physicians of Cerro Gordo county without complaint. These good deeds of the profession should be

remembered, and when the names of these pioneer doctors are recalled to mind, it is hoped the hearts of the old settlers will be touched, and all will respond, "May God bless them."

The first physician to locate in the county was Dr. Silas Card.

MASON CITY PHYSICIANS.

Mason City, the shire town of Cerro Gordo county, has had many physicians of note as residents. Among those who have at times located here and been engaged in practice, who have either died, quit practice or moved away, are the following: Drs. Silas Card, E. D. Huntley, George Hartshorn, Dr. Doolittle, William C. Stanbery, W. W. Allen, John G. Ogden, A. A. Noyes, Dr. Van Dusen, Dr. Andrews, A. M. Tuttle, C. C. Cogswell, A. W. Cummings, Dr. Reed and others.

Silas Card, M. D., the first practicing physician in Cerro Gordo county, was born at Deerfield, Ohio, in 1810. His parents dying when he was a mere child, he was thrown upon his own resources, but by hard struggling he secured a liberal education. In 1830 he commenced reading medicine in Mahoning Co., Ohio. He was married to Mary Gibb, at Deerfield, Portage Co., Ohio, and in 1854 emigrated to Benton Co., Iowa, where he remained a short time, then removed to Mason City, where he made his home until his decease in 1874. They were the parents of one

son—I. W. Card, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. The doctor was for many years postmaster at Mason City. He was a man of intellectual and social worth, and held the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

In the spring of 1856 Dr. E. D. Huntley came from New York and located at Mason City. He was a graduate of some eastern medical school; an allopath in practice and in every way a good physician. He was a public spirited man, and was popular among all classes. He remained there until 1864, when he went to Kansas and from there to the Indian Territory. His sister-in-law, Mrs. Prof. Huntley, is a resident of Mason City.

Dr. George Hartshorn located at Mason City in 1858, and was engaged in the practice of law and medicine for many years.

Dr. Doolittle came to Mason City at an early day and engaged in the practice of his profession, remaining until the time of his death.

Dr. William C. Stanbery was a native of Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was a graduate of the Cincinnati Medical College, in 1842, after which he practiced his profession in Mercer county a number of years. He was married in January, 1846, to Elizabeth Stettler, of St. Marys, Ohio. They then moved to La Porte, Ind., where he followed his profession. In 1854 he removed to Vinton, Benton Co., Iowa, and while there attended lectures at Keokuk Medical College, graduating from that institution in the fall of the same year. In May, 1858, he moved to Clear Lake and practiced medicine until 1860, in the meantime read law and

commenced its practice. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar by Judge Samuel Murdock, and formed a partnership with I. W. Card, the present postmaster of Mason City, which was dissolved in 1861. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the 32d regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned 1st lieutenant of company B. He was then appointed provost marshal of Tennessee, afterwards removed to New Madrid, Mo., where he was discharged for physical disability. In politics he was a democrat and a stalwart among the stalwarts. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention, when Stephen A. Douglas was nominated for President. In 1872 he was the democratic candidate for circuit judge, and was the first mayor of Mason City. He was appointed by Andrew Johnson United States revenue collector, which at that time comprised one half the State. In 1860 he was a candidate for the lower house of the General Assembly, which comprised what is now the tenth congressional district. Mr. and Mrs. Stanbery were the parents of twelve children—John S., Sarah J., Margaret, Thomas P., Recompense, William C. D. A., Harry E., Jessie M., Flora May, Eliza B., Henry S. and Francis L., who died at Clear Lake in 1859. Mrs. Stanbery is still living at the old home-stead in Cerro Gordo county. He was an active member of the Masonic order, passing to the thirty-second degree, was the founder of Benevolence Lodge, No. 145, of Mason City, organized Forest City Lodge at Belmond, and many others in this section of the country.

Dr. William W. Allen located at Mason City in 1866, and began the practice of

medicine. He remained at Mason City for many years, prominently identified with its growth and progress. The block known as the Dyer House is a monument to his enterprise and industry, although to him it proved rather disastrous, financially. He was a man of much ability, energetic and an untiring worker. He died at Independence, Iowa, June 18, 1878, and was buried at the Clear Lake cemetery with Masonic honors.

Dr. John G. Ogden came to Mason City, from Rockford, Ill., in 1866. He was quite well along in years when he came, a married man, and had been in practice prior to coming here. He first settled on a farm near Owen's Grove, but finally moved to town. He remained a resident of Mason City until 1880, when he removed to Kansas, where he still lives, following his profession. He was much esteemed by all who knew him.

Dr. A. A. Noyes, allopath, began the practice of medicine, at Mason City, in 1867. He came here from Baraboo, Wis., where he had been in practice. He was a well educated, polished gentleman, and thoroughly understood his calling. He remained, having a good practice, until 1882, when he returned to his former home in Baraboo, Wis., where he still lives.

Dr. Van Dusen, a talented young physician, located at Mason City in 1875, coming from Mineral Point, Wis. His father was, and still is, a prominent physician in Mineral Point, and the young man had the promise of making his mark in the medical world. The young man became the partner of Dr. W. W. Allen and remained in Mason City about one year, when he returned to his former home.

Dr. Andrews became a member of the medical fraternity at Mason City, about 1876. His stay was short.

Dr. A. M. Tuttle, son of E. A. Tuttle, of Clear Lake, located at Mason City, in 1877, and for some months represented the homœopathic branch of the medical profession. He is now at Britt, Iowa.

Dr. C. C. Coggswell located at Mason City, in 1878, and began practice. He was a young man, and as the business did not prove as lucrative as he had hoped, he only remained a short time.

Dr. A. W. Cummings was a homœopathic physician and Methodist preacher, who located at Mason City in 1879, coming originally from Wisconsin. He remained a little over a year and left. He is now located in Minnesota.

Dr. Read, a student fresh from medical college, located at Mason City in 1880, and hung out his shingle. He remained about six months, when he moved to Storm Lake, Iowa, where he still lives engaged in practice.

Dr. J. S. Clark came to Mason City in 1881. He was a homœopathist in practice. He remained until the fall of 1882. He is now at Iowa City, and it is said intends returning to Mason City.

In 1883 the medical profession was represented at Mason City by the following: Drs. J. B. Dakin, Shorland Harris, O. A. Goodhue, C. H. Smith, S. H. Washburn, A. L. Wheeler, Edward Osborne, F. M. Somers, T. M. Blythe and Mrs. H. D. Pramer. The dentists were: C. M. Gaylord, J. L. Harkison, H. W. Sale and Alonzo Peck.

J. B. Dakin, M. D., one of the oldest practicing physicians of the county, was

born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Jan. 5, 1836. He is a son of Perry Dakin, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., and came to Ohio when a young man—a pioneer of Clinton Co., Ohio. He married Phœbe McMannis, of Kentucky, in 1820. They reared ten children, five sons and five daughters. The doctor was raised on his father's farm and had an academic education. In 1855 he went Bremer county, where he entered the office of Dr. Geo. M. Dakin. In 1860-61 he attended a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and at the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted in 72d Illinois Volunteer, which was known as the board of trade regiment. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, after which he was transferred to Benton Barracks Hospital, St. Louis, where he served until the expiration of his time in the service. He again attended college at Cincinnati in the spring of 1866. He commenced the practice of medicine at La Porte, Ind. In 1869 he came to Mason City, where he has since followed his profession, and has, by his skill in medicine, worked himself into a large and lucrative practice. In 1867 he was married to Miss J. M. Church, of Marshall, Mich., a daughter of Elder Jesse Church, and a sister of Judge Church, one of the pioneers of Mason City. By this union there were six children, two of whom are living—Chauncy and an infant. In politics Mr. Dakin is a strong republican. The doctor has held the office of city mayor and is now a member of the board of supervisors. Mrs. Dakin is a graduate of Yellow Spring College, of Ohio, and was twice elected superintendent of public schools of Cerro Gordo county.

Shorland Harris, M. D., A. M. and F. A. S., druggist, came to Mason City in 1869, and is now the oldest graduate in medicine in the county. He was born in Ilfracombe, Devonshire, England, July 22, 1829. He received a classical education and graduated with honors from Exeter college, in 1849. He took his degree in medicine, and like continental practitioners generally, completed his studies by walking the hospitals of Paris and Berlin. He was in the Crimean War medical corps, and is skilled as a linguist, reading all the European languages but three. He is an experienced journalistic correspondent and a vivacious reader. He is a ready conversationalist. His private library is extensive and comprises many rare works, some unique and others out of print. Dr. Harris came to America in 1853, and practiced in New York, Canada and Chicago. He was married Oct. 16, 1872, to Emily Russell. They have one son, LeRoy Vivian, about six years old. Dr. Harris has two daughters by a previous marriage—Annie Margaret Louisa, wife of Rev. Philo K. Dayfast, A. B., of Port Colborne, Ontario, and Cleo Belle, residing at Minneapolis. Dr. Harris is a democrat in politics, agnostic in religion, and independent in scientific opinion. His researches into the domain of natural science is bounded only by opportunity and means; nearly all his time outside of his profession being devoted to literature, art and science.

O. A. Goodhue, M. D., has been a prominent and popular member of the medical fraternity of Mason City since 1870, when he became a resident. He was born in Enfield, Grafton Co., N. H., Dec. 25, 1818.

His parents, Oliver and M. (Johnson) Goodhue, were natives, respectively, of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Their family included three sons and three daughters. Dr. Goodhue received a good education, completing his elementary studies at an academy. He went to Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1844, where for many years he was engaged in teaching. He began to read for his profession in the office of Dr. Clark. In 1853-4 he attended lectures at Rush Medical College at Chicago, and in the following year matriculated at the Homeopathic College at Cleveland, whence he was graduated in 1855. He opened his career as a practitioner at Rockford, where he operated until 1859. In that year he removed to Cedar Falls where he spent ten years in medical practice, during the last three of which he was physician in charge of the Soldiers' and Orphans' Home, where the inmates averaged 300 in number. During his management he lost but one patient. He came from Cedar Falls to Mason City. In 1846 Dr. Goodhue was married to Huldah A., daughter of Ripley and Sarah (Douglass) Merrill. She was born in Weedsport, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 27, 1831. Her father died in her childhood, and when she was seven years old her mother located in DeKalb Co., Ill. Mrs. Goodhue is a regular practitioner. She has been engaged in close medical study many years, and in the spring of 1882 was graduated at the Hahnemann College of Chicago. She is a member of the State Medical Society of Illinois. Dr. and Mrs. Goodhue are members of the Baptist Church, of which he has been many years an ordained deacon. They

have one daughter—Emma G., wife of M. H. Evans, of Kendall Co., Ill. Dr. Goodhue and his wife are both, aside from their professional merits, valuable members of society. Scholarly, cultured, conscientious in business and social relations, they are fine types of the foundation element which has established the rank of Iowa as pre-eminent among the States.

C. H. Smith, M. D., a prominent and popular physician of Mason City, has pursued the practice of his profession here since 1878. He was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., not far from the now celebrated lake of the same name, March 26, 1837. His parents, Walter W., and Lydia (Rice) Smith, were natives of the Empire State, and reared seven of eight children to adulthood. The mother is now deceased; the father is still living. At the age of eighteen, Dr. Smith entered the office of H. H. Gladden, of Panama, N. Y., where he remained three years, excepting the period occupied in attending one course of medical lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich. He pursued his studies five years as best he could, having quite limited means, and then received a diploma. In the fall of 1870 he attended medical lectures again, and in March, 1871, obtained a second diploma. He began to study for his chosen vocation when but a youth, and though still a young man, has been engaged in his labors more than a quarter of a century. He has a large and lucrative practice and enjoys the confidence of his patrons to an unusual degree. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and belongs to the District Medical Society. Dr. Smith was married in 1862 to Martha J. Allen, of Warren Co., Penn. George and Hattie

Smith are the names of their two children. The doctor is a Royal Arch Mason, and Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist Church.

Dr. S. H. Washburn located in Mason City the fall of 1878, and has since followed the practice of his profession. Dr. Washburn is of the allopathic school; is a graduate of the Detroit Medical College and has an extensive practice.

A. L. Wheeler, M. D., is a prominent member of the medical fraternity of Mason City. He was born in Huron Co., Ohio, May 5, 1851. His father, N. M. Wheeler, M. D., graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Ohio. He went to Dane Co., Wis., in 1854, where he is now engaged in practice. Dr. Wheeler, Sr., and his wife, formerly Pamelia Turner, are both natives of Litchfield Co., Conn. Dr. Wheeler, of this sketch, went to Wisconsin with his parents when two years of age. At the age of seventeen, he studied civil engineering, but soon relinquished it for the study of medicine. In 1872-3 he attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated in 1875. He began his practice in Sauk Co., Wis., and there remained until 1879, when he came to Mason City. He is a member of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, and also belongs to the Medical Association of Northern Iowa. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, as also of Odd-Fellowship. D. A. Wheeler was married Sept. 1, 1875, to Sarah A., daughter of William and Sarah (Nixon) Crow, of English extraction, but a native of Wisconsin. They have one son—Louis A. Vera E., only daughter, died Aug. 11, 1882.

Edward Osborne, M. D., located here in March, 1880. He was born in the province of Ontario, Sept. 3, 1838. Richard Osborne's paternal grandsire went to Canada from New Jersey in 1783, and served on the British side during the Revolutionary War. Dr. Osborne is a son of John T. and Sarah (Greeley) Osborne, both natives of Canada. The father is a farmer and justice of the peace for the county in which he lives. Dr. Osborne was reared as a farmer's son and received a good education, graduating at the Normal school at Toronto in 1865. In 1867 he established a mercantile business at Tyrconnell, in which he was successful. In 1872 he bought a tannery, which he managed three years, but not finding his investment profitable disposed of the business in 1875. During the balance of that year and the following, he was local editor of the St. Thomas *Journal*. Meanwhile, he had been reading medicine, and in 1877-8 he attended lectures at Bennett Medical College and was graduated in 1878. He opened an office at No. 68 East Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., where he practiced until the date of his settlement at Mason City. He has founded a good practice here and finds his duties gradually extending. He belongs to the Iowa State Eclectic Medical Association and is a member of the Masonic Order. Dr. Osborne married Henrietta C., daughter of James Bote of Brighton, Canada. Two of their three children are living—Winnie and Albert. Dr. Osborne's mother was a relative of Horace Greeley.

F. M. Somers, M. D., Homeopathist, located in Mason City in the fall of 1882, and has secured an extensive and increas-

ing practice. He was born in Champaign Co., Ill., being the eldest son of W. H. and Hattie (Mead) Somers. His father was a native of North Carolina, emigrating to Illinois at an early age. He was a strong adherent of the republican party, and was honored with responsible official positions while a resident there, from which place he removed to Leroy, Ill., and engaged in the banking business; from thence he removed to Beatrice, Neb., where he is the present receiver of the U. S. land office. The mother was a native of Massachusetts, receiving her education at Oberlin College, Ohio. Dr. Somers received his education at Tabor College, Iowa. In 1877 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John Cleaver, of Malvern, Mills Co., Iowa, where he remained two years. He then graduated at the Homeopathic Medical Department of the Iowa State University, after which he practiced his profession at Hamburg, Iowa. He subsequently removed to Iowa City, where he was connected with the Homeopathic Department as assistant lecturer to the chair of *Materia Medica*, which he retained until coming to his present home. He was married in 1880 to Carrie, daughter of G. D. Gregory, of Tabor, Iowa. They have one daughter—Ethel. He is a member of the Northwestern Academy of Medicine, also of Hahnemann Medical Society. As a physician he ranks foremost among his school. They are members of the Congregational Church.

T. M. Blythe M. D., commenced the practice of his profession at Mason City, in Aug., 1882. He came to Floyd Co., Iowa, when nineteen, and began reading medi-

cine in the office of his half brother, Dr. S. G. Blythe. He attended his first course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and graduated at Bellevue, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1880. He then formed a partnership with his former preceptor, remaining with him until Dr. Blythe established himself at Mason City. He is a member of the Medical Association of Northern Iowa. He belongs to the Mason City Lodge I. O. O. F. Dr. Blythe is still a young man, but he is thoroughly read in his profession, and giving conscientious attention to the duties of an increasing business. He was born in Vincennes, Ind., Dec. 18, 1857. His father, Joseph W. Blythe, was a native of Kentucky, and emigrated to Indiana in 1855. He was a graduate of Princeton College, and was in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church forty years. He married Miss Greene, of Trenton, N. J. They had a family of five children, who grew to adult age. The mother died in 1852, and a second marriage was contracted with Elizabeth M. Moore. From this issued nine children. The Rev. Mr. Blythe died April 25, 1875, in Charleston, Ind. Dr. Blythe, of this sketch, was a student in the literary college located at Hanover, Jefferson Co., Ind.

C. W. Gaylord, dental surgeon, was born in Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., in 1828. His parents were Chauncey Gaylord, of Bristol, Conn., and Anna (McGraw) Gaylord. They were married in Herkimer Co., N. Y., and were the parents of three children, one son and two daughters. His father was a sharp-edge tool maker, and introduced the first trip hammer in the State of New York. In 1839 he came to Michigan. On account of sickness and

the unsettled state the country, he returned to New York, where he remained until his death in 1864. The subject of this sketch received an academic education. At the age of twenty-two he commenced reading medicine, which he prosecuted for some time, but abandoned it and took the dental practice. In 1861 in Otsego Co., N. Y., he enlisted in the 76th New York Volunteer Infantry, assisted in raising a company, and was commissioned as 2d lieutenant, serving a short time when he was discharged for physical disability. In 1864 he went to Dodgeville, Wis., and in 1869 came to Mason City. He was married previous to coming to this county, in Dodgeville, Wis., to Virginia O. Wheeler. Five children blessed this union—Blanche A., Duane W., Anna V., Chauncey M. and Madge M. The doctor is a member of the State Dental Association, and a member of the A. F. & A. M., and I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W.

J. L. Harkison, dental surgeon, has been engaged in the practice of his profession here since 1879. His acknowledged skill has won him an extended and profitable business. He born in Embro, province of Ontario, May 28, 1855. His parents, John and Ruth (VanSlack) Harkison, are still residents of that place. Dr. Harkison was reared on a farm, and received a good fundamental education at the common schools. He began to study for his profession in 1873, with Dr. Rupert, at St. Mary's, where he attended lectures and received a certificate allowing him to practice dentistry. In the summer of 1877 he came to Wisconsin and located at Waterloo, where followed his vocation.

In 1878 he received an honorary diploma at the dental college of Wisconsin.

H. W. Sale, dentist, was born in Walkingham, Berkshire, England, Dec. 14, 1857. His father was a Baptist preacher. His mother was Mabel M. Knott. In 1864 he emigrated to this country, landing at New York, and from there proceeding to Belvidere, Ill., where he remained for a few years. In the fall of 1876 he went to Glenwood, Iowa, where he remained, under the instruction of Dr. Shriver, for three years, attending several courses given by the Nebraska State Society. In the spring of 1879 he came to Mason City and is now receiving a good practice.

CLEAR LAKE PHYSICIANS.

Among the physicians who have located at Clear Lake in the past, who have died or moved away, are Drs. W. M. Skinner, W. C. Stanbery, Silas Card, W. H. Stanley, Dr. Oviatte, Dr. Baker, A. M. Tuttle and Dr. Giger.

In 1883 the medical profession was represented at Clear Lake by Drs. George F. McDowell, J. B. Charlton, J. C. Wright and Dr. Spaulding. The dentist was W. R. Clack.

Dr. W. M. Skinner was the first physician to locate at Clear Lake. He came here from New York in 1857 and remained for one year, when he went to Animosa, where he still lives. Dr. Skinner was a man of intelligence and education. He was an old school teacher, but chose the medical profession as his life calling and graduated in New York.

Dr. W. C. Stanbery was the next physician to locate at Clear Lake. He came here in 1858 and remained for several years, removing shortly after the break-

ing out of the war to Mason City, where he died.

Dr. Silas Card was the next physician to locate at Clear Lake. He came here in 1861 and remained for about three years, when he removed to Alden, Hardin county, and subsequently to Mason City, where he died. After he left, for a number of years, there was no physician at Clear Lake.

About 1868 Dr. W. H. Stanley came and relieved this vacancy. He was a married man and brought his family with him. In his practice he was allopathic; was well trained in the profession and soon worked up a good practice for those days. He remained here until about 1873, when he returned to his former home in New Salem, Wis. When last heard from he had left that place and was practicing his profession in Dakota.

Dr. Oviatte came from Wisconsin in 1870, located at Clear Lake and opened an office. His practice was eclectic. He was a single man about thirty years old. After remaining for three or four years he concluded there were greener fields to be found, and returned to Wisconsin where he is still engaged in practice.

Dr. Baker was the next physician, and was one of the first to represent the homeopathic branch of the profession. He remained for three years, when he moved to Minnesota and it is said has quit practice.

Dr. A. M. Tuttle, a son of E. A. Tuttle, one of the early settlers of the county, began the practice of medicine at Clear Lake about 1878 and remained for several years. He was a homeopathist and understood his profession, but his success

was not what he had expected, and he moved to Britt, where he still lives, enjoying a lucrative and ever increasing practice.

Dr. Giger, a homeopathist in practice, located at Clear Lake in 1881, coming from Oregon. He was a young, single man, and seemingly understood his profession. He remained during the summer and then returned to Oregon.

George F. McDowell, M. D., is older in practice and a longer resident than any other physician now established, having come to Clear Lake in January, 1870, ranking Drs. Charlton and Wright by two years. He was born in Stueben Co., N. Y., in 1846, and was reared to manhood in Genesee Co., Mich. He graduated from the Medical Department at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1869, and entered upon his practice in Livingston Co., Mich. In September following, he came to Black Hawk Co., Iowa, and to Clear Lake as above stated. He is a self-made man, acquired his rudimentary education unaided, engaging in teaching and other occupations, and by sure degrees overcoming all obstacles, until he was fitted for the calling to which he has devoted his life. He has a large practice, and besides his popularity as a medical practitioner, he is prized especially for his geniality and social qualities. He married Alice, daughter of Hon. M. P. Rosecrans, of Clear Lake. Pearl is the only child.

J. B. Charlton, M. D., was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1846. His parents went to Keokuk Co., Iowa, in 1858, where he passed the next six years of his life. He enlisted in 1862, a lad of sixteen,

in the 18th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. His first service was in the ranks and afterward as sergeant major of his regiment, after which he was chiefly engaged in detached service, and especially on scout duty. During the unfortunate Red River expedition, he bore despatches from Gen. Steele at Camden, Ark., to Gen. Banks on the Red River, traversing safely a distance of 120 miles on horseback alone, through a tract of country infested with rebels. After delivering his papers to Gen. Banks, he returned as he came, without accident or detention. He was on duty in several severe battles, and at the expiration of his term of enlistment, was commissioned 2nd lieutenant, by Gov. Stone. He went to Pennsylvania where he attended school for a period of time. He went to New Orleans and having by chance secured the position of clerk to the super cargo of a merchant vessel, sailed for Hong Kong, China. Arriving at that port and his services being no longer needed, he was discharged and left to make his way home, and at his own expense. He went to Keokuk county, and in 1869 began the study of medicine, and was graduated from the Medical Department of Iowa State University, Iowa City, in March, 1872, where he entered upon the practice of his profession at Clear Lake. In September following he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater, holding the position four years and alternating its duties with those of his profession at this place. He was at the same time a member of the surgical board of the hospital. Dr. Charlton is thoroughly read and eminently skillful in both sur-

gery and medicine, has a large and lucrative practice, which is constantly extending. Genial and intelligent, he maintains socially an enviable popularity. He is commander of Tom Howard Post, G. A. R., of Clear Lake, and has served three years as mayor. Mrs. Charlton, formerly Jennie Rosecrans, was born in Ohio. Their daughter, Ethel, and son, Max, were born at Clear Lake

J. C. Wright, M. D., entered upon the duties of a medical practitioner at Clear Lake in the spring of 1878. He was born at Lancaster, Ky., in 1851. In 1857 his parents removed to Bloomington, Ill. He came to Iowa in 1872, for three years attended the Cedar Valley Seminary, and then began the study of medicine at Osage, Mitchell county, in the office of Dr. J. E. Nichols. He attended one course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, afterward matriculating at the Medical Department of Iowa State University, Iowa City, where he graduated in 1880. He initiated his practice at Forest City, remaining there one year. Dr. Wright is a gentleman of prepossessing personal appearance, skilled in his profession, in which he is sure to rise far above mediocrity. His business is rapidly and permanently increasing, and he is making swift strides toward marked success. Mrs. Wright, formerly Agnes McLaughlin, is a native of New York, of Scotch lineage. Dr. Wright's parents were native Kentuckians.

W. R. Clack, dental surgeon, founded his business at Clear Lake, Feb. 4, 1878, and is the earliest resident dentist. Several individuals of the same profession had previously practiced here periodically,

but none had been permanently established. Dr. Clack is son of the Rev. William Clack, a pioneer Baptist minister of Milwaukee, Wis., and is now resident at Prairie du Chien, in that State. The father is a native of England, and at thirty years of age came to Pennsylvania, removing thence to Wisconsin. Dr. Clack was born in La Fayette Co., Wis., in 1852. He prepared for his profession at Milwaukee, studying under Dr. D. W. Perkins. He commenced dental practice in 1874. He married Adda, daughter of Rev. R. R. Wood, of Cedar Lake, Jan. 26, 1883.

ROCKWELL PHYSICIANS.

The representatives of the medical fraternity at Rockwell in 1883 were Drs. E. C. Miller and T. A. Smith.

A Dr. Lafevre practiced medicine in the vicinity of Rockwell for a number of years after it had been laid out. He has been gone a number of years.

Edson C. Miller, M. D., located in Rockwell, March 19, 1874. He began the study of medicine in 1869 with Dr. W. C. Lewis, of Clermont, Fayette Co., graduating at the Chicago Medical College, March 10, 1874, when he came to his present home. He was born in West Virginia in 1846. His parents, Abraham and Nancy (Ross) Miller, removed to Pennsylvania when he was an infant, thence to Allamakee Co., Iowa, in 1857, where they resided until their death, Sept. 27, 1877. He married Mary L., a daughter of William R. and Martha L. (Reynolds) Putnam, and they have one child—Shirley P. The doctor is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. at Rockwell; also the present mayor of the village. He

is a brother of Captain G. R. Miller, of Mason City.

Thomas A. Smith, M. D., located in the village of Rockwell, in March, 1880. Dr. Smith was born in Ogle Co., Ill., Dec. 30, 1846, but was brought up in Stephenson county, in that State. He enlisted, Aug. 7, 1862, when less than sixteen years of age, in the 92d Volunteer Infantry of Illinois, and served until the close of the war. He participated in many important battles, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and others. He started with Sherman on his march to the sea, but was taken prisoner while his regiment was executing a flank movement on the enemy. He was detained a prisoner about five months, being part of the time in Andersonville prison. He began the study of medicine at Shannon, Ill., and graduated at Rush Medical College in 1875, and was also at the Illinois State Eye and Ear Infirmary as a student for some time. After he graduated he practiced medicine several years at Shannon, and came here in 1880. His wife was Lydia A. Kellogg, a daughter of Dr. Ephraim Kellogg, of Kansas City, and a niece of the late Gen. Kellogg, of Wisconsin, who was at one time commander of the famous iron brigade in the rebellion. They have two children—Zell and Kellogg.

PLYMOUTH PHYSICIANS.

Charles Graves, M. D., was a native of the old Bay State. He was reared to maturity and educated in Oneida Co., N. Y., whither his parents removed when he was very young. He commenced the practice of his profession in the county where he had spent nearly all his life, and where his skill and fine traits of manly character are

still held in honored remembrance. In 1865 he transferred his business to Plymouth, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, where he remained until his death, continuing to practice until two years previous to that event, when failing health compelled him to desist. He was nearly sixty-three years of age when he died, March 7, 1878. The date of his birth was Oct. 12, 1815. His integrity as a man, his genial nature and his conscientious prosecution of the duties of his profession, won for him material success and an uncommon degree of respect from his friends. He was married Jan. 20, 1835, to Sarah Cleveland, of Oneida county. Of their seven children but three survive—Charles Henry, William C. and Austin D. Mrs. Graves died in 1875. His son, Charles Henry Graves, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 28, 1838, and there grew to manhood. He was carefully educated and fitted for the inevitable struggles in life incumbent up on the men of latter generations. He was married in July, 1863, to Florence DeGraff. They have the following children—Robert E., Charles R., Frank H., Sarah A. and Minnie I. Mr. Graves removed with his family to Plymouth in 1865. He erected his present residence in 1872.

George H. Walker, M. D., was born at Rockford, Ill., Feb. 21, 1845. His parents

changed their residence to Avon, Rock Co., Wis., when he was but three years old. Dr. Walker was an industrious student in the common schools and later at Durand College, where he finished his education preparatory to his medical course, which he began in the office of Dr. S. B. Van Valzah, of Durand, Ill. He attended lectures at Rush College, in Chicago, and received his credentials from that institution, Feb. 3, 1869. He commenced the practice of his profession at Calamine, Wis., and continued there one year. He then established himself at Durand, where he practiced until 1875. In that year he went to Plymouth and opened a drug store, where he operated two years. In 1877 he sold his interest therein and has since devoted his time and energies solely to the duties of his profession, and has met with signal success. He was married in 1872 to Adelaide A. Buffington, of Bradford Co., Penn. Dr. Walker and his wife have five children—Lillian, Raymond, Arthur, Edith and Claude.

ROCK FALLS PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Barber has recently located at Rock Falls, and is the only physician at that place.



CHAPTER X.

THE PRESS OF CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

There is no instrumentality, not even excepting the pulpit or the bar, which exerts such an influence over society as the press of the land. It is the Archimediam lever which moves the world. The talented minister of the gospel on the Sabbath day preaches to a few hundred people; on the following morning his thoughts are re-produced more than a thousand fold, and are read and discussed throughout the length and breadth of the land. The attorney at the bar, in thrilling tones, pleads either for or against the criminal arraigned for trial, often causing a jury to bring in a verdict contrary to the law and testimony bearing on the case. His words are re-produced in every daily that is reached by the telegraphic wire, and his arguments are calmly weighed by unpredisposed men, and accepted for what they are worth. The politician takes the stand and addresses a handful of men upon the political questions of the day; his speech is reported, and read by a thousand men, for every one that heard the address. Suddenly the waters of one of our mighty rivers rise, overflowing the land for miles and miles, rendering thousands of people homeless, and without means to secure their daily bread. The news is flashed over the wire, taken up by the press, and known and read by all men. No time is

lost in sending to their relief; the press has made known their wants and they are instantly supplied. "Chicago is on fire! Two hundred millions of property destroyed. Fifty thousand people rendered homeless!" Such was the dread intelligence proclaimed by the press. Food and clothing were hastily gathered, trains were chartered, and the immediate wants of the sufferers were, in a measure, relieved.

The power for good or evil of the press is to day unlimited. The short-comings of the politicians are made known through its columns; the dark deeds of the wicked are exposed, and each fear it alike. The controlling influence of a Nation, State or county, is its press, and the press of Cerro Gordo county is no exception to the rule.

The local press is justly considered among the most important institutions of every city, town and village. The people of every community regard their particular newspaper or newspapers, as of peculiar value, and this is not merely on account of the fact alluded to, but because these papers are the repositories wherein are stored the facts and the events, the deeds and the sayings, the undertakings and the achievements, that go to make up final history. One by one these things are gathered and placed in type, one by

one the papers are issued, one by one these papers are gathered together and bound, and another volume of local, general and individual history is laid away imperishable.

CERRO GORDO PRESS.

This was the first newspaper established in Cerro Gordo county. In June, 1858, Datus E. Coon came from Osage, where he had been running the land office newspaper, bringing printing material with him, set up his press and began the publication of the *Cerro Gordo Press* at Mason City. It is claimed to have been a seven column folio, all printed at home. Mr. Coon was not a practical printer, and the mechanical work attended upon getting out the *Press* was performed by Will E. Tucker and C. C. Doolittle. The paper was rather neutral as to political doctrine, but Datus E. Coon was a democrat. The publication of the *Press* was continued at Mason City for nearly two years, when the office was moved to Hancock county. For several years the *Press* was the official organ for half a dozen counties in this region, and it is said printed enough tax list supplements to carpet every house in the county. When the war broke out Datus E. Coon abandoned his newspaper and went to the army as a captain in the grand old 2d Iowa Cavalry. He was promoted to major, then colonel and finally won the stars of a brevet brigadier general. After the war closed he located in Alabama and attempted to make that State his home, but having been a Union soldier was a poor recommend to the people of that State. But being a plucky man and a free American citizen he determined to stay. He bore all kinds of

petty abuse until about 1877, when he received the appointment of United States consul at Baracoa, Cuba, where he removed with his family, and still lives.

CERRO GORDO REPUBLICAN.

This is the oldest established newspaper in Cerro Gordo county. In the spring of 1861 J. H. Aylesworth, who had been teaching the village schools, went to Chicago and bought a printer's outfit, which he moved to Mason City and opened up as the *Republican* office. The first issue made its appearance in April, 1861. It was a six column folio, all printed at home, and was well filled with local and general news and advertisements. Aylesworth continued the publication of the *Republican* for a little less than a year, when he retired, selling the establishment to Horace G. Parker and C. W. Tobin. The latter had been one of the compositors in the office. They took charge of the paper on the 1st of January, 1862. Mr. Parker had just assumed the duties of county treasurer and recorder, to which office he had been elected. During the summer C. W. Tobin went into the army and left Mr. Parker alone with the publication of the paper on his hands. He continued alone until the 1st of January, 1863, when Silan Noyes became interested in the publication of the *Republican*. Mr. Noyes was a practical printer and had had newspaper experience. The firm remained Parker & Noyes until the summer of 1867, when Mr. Parker retired and the firm became Noyes & Sirrine—Silan Noyes and S. A. Sirrine.

After this the paper passed through several different firms. Noyes & Holt succeeded Noyes & Sirrine. Then came

N. V. Brower, Brower & Russell, and N. V. Brower again.

In the fall of 1873, Silan Noyes and George R. Lanning bought the paper, and they continued in partnership until the death of Mr. Noyes, Jan. 18, 1875. After the death of his partner, Mr. Lanning took the paper. Unfortunately the files of the *Republican* up to the year 1875 have all been lost, so the exact dates of the changes cannot be given. The files which have been preserved, commence with the date of Sept. 16, 1875, as Vol. 15, No. 2. At this time George R. Lanning was editor and proprietor, and the paper a nine column folio, all printed at home. Lanning continued the publication of the *Republican* until Oct. 6, 1876, when John West, to whom the office was indebted, took charge of the paper. George R. Lanning was a young man of fine ability and prospect. He had grown up in Cerro Gordo county, learned his trade here, and was well known and popular. He was a pungent writer, and a good newspaper man. In 1883 he was running a paper in Dakota, and was succeeding well.

In taking charge of the *Republican*, in the issue of Oct. 12, 1876, John West gave notice that he meant business by presenting the following salutatory:

"To whom it may concern: I, John West, am now the owner of the Cerro Gordo *Republican*, and also all assets due the same, George R. Lanning paying all liabilities, previous to October 6, 1876, and all parties indebted to the *Republican* office, are advised to call and settle with

J. J. Clark, as the books and accounts are in his hands for immediate collection.

JOHN WEST."

About the 1st of November, 1873, John West sold the *Republican* to Hon. W. V. Lucas, late from Waverly, Bremer county. In closing his connection with the paper, Mr. West, among other things, said: "When I took the *Republican* I found it necessary, as a business precaution and to ascertain the exact condition of the finances of this office, to notify every subscriber of the amounts which appeared to be due. In doing so I did not intend to cause any hard feelings or litigation. It was a matter of business." In introducing Mr. Lucas to the people Mr. West further said: "Hon. W. V. Lucas has been a resident of Waverly for fifteen years. He was a soldier in the army. He is a good citizen, upright, moral, identified with the Church and the best interests of society. He is a republican and a candidate for Presidential elector on our ticket. He has a fine family. He is a newspaper man and has been connected with the Waverly *Republican* as editor for eight years, and the Shell Rock *News* for one year. * * * His praise is in all mouths. We congratulate Mason City on this accession. It is valuable in any way you view it—commercial, financial, political, moral or intellectual."

With the issue of Nov. 9, 1876, Capt. Lucas assumed editorial control, saying in his salutatory:

"We come to Mason City and Cerro Gordo county to make our home in the future. We shall do our humble part in the work of developing the resources of the country, and in building up the interests of morality, sobriety and good order

in all the walks of society. * * * It is our purpose to make the *Republican* the exponent of the doctrine of the republican party, and to elevate political morals and integrity to a standard of respectability. We shall eschew all personalities in the discussions of questions of public interest as far as possible, and the cultivation of sociality and harmony in the party as well as out of it. We shall studiously labor to please and benefit our patrons, and if we deserve it, we invite their support and good will. In short we promise to do the best we can to make the *Republican* an indispensable article in every household in the county. With this bow and introduction we begin our labors."

Capt. Lucas continued alone in the management of the *Republican* until Oct. 9, 1879, when he sold a half interest to C. G. Sargent, late editor of the Hancock *Independent*, and the firm became Lucas & Sargent. Mr. Sargent was well known in Cerro Gordo county, having lived in Mason City and worked in the *Republican* office. He was an excellent printer and a fair writer. After a connection of five months with the *Republican*, on the 4th of March, 1880, the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Lucas continued the management of the paper, assisted by his son, A. B. Lucas, and in a few weeks the firm became W. V. Lucas & Son.

In the fall of 1880 Capt. W. V. Lucas was elected auditor of State, and although he was absent at Des Moines most of the time attending to official duties, the old partnership name was retained. Briney Lucas became editor and attended to the business of the office. After the expiration of Mr. Lucas' term of office he re-

turned to his newspaper work at Mason City, and the paper continued under the management of W. V. Lucas & Son until the 12th of April, 1883, when Leo Chapman purchased the office. Mr. Lucas and his family, a few months after the sale, removed to Dakota.

In closing their connection with the *Republican*, Messrs. Lucas introduced their successor, Mr. Chapman, saying:

"Mr. Leo Chapman, who succeeds us, is a gentleman of ability and life-long experience in the newspaper business. He began his work in the *State Register* office, and by faithful service worked his way up from the case to a responsible place on the staff of that great paper. In all respects, Mr. Chapman is worthy of the confidence of the patrons of the *Republican*. In politics he is a sound and reliable republican, one who believes in the principles of the party. In all respects we most heartily recommend him to the readers of the *Republican*. He has come to live in Mason City, and become a permanent fixture of the county. He is a stranger now but will be glad to meet you. Call on him and give him a welcome such as a worthy gentleman should receive.

W. V. LUCAS,

A. B. LUCAS."

On taking charge of the *Republican*, Mr. Chapman presented a lengthy and able salutatory, setting forth his views regarding matters involved and the course his paper should pursue. He delivered a fitting tribute to Captain and A. B. Lucas on their retirement from the Iowa journalistic field. As regards the political policy of the *Republican*, Mr. Chapman said that it "would continue as heretofore

straight and pronounced in its republicanism—it only passes from the hands of a soldier into those of a soldier's son—and shall serve the best interests of that great party in city, county, State and Nation, so long as it continues to promote the dearest interests of the whole people and the republic."

Leo Chapman is still the proprietor, publisher and editor of the *Republican*. Under his management the *Republican* has prospered and grown more popular than ever before. It has attained a large circulation, and, without exaggeration, is one of the most effective advertising mediums in the State. It has varied in size, as all journals do, but is now a nine column folio, all printed at home. The office is thoroughly equipped with all the modern printing improvements, power press, etc.

Mr Leo Chapman, editor and proprietor of the Mason City *Republican*, was born in Valparaiso, Ind., Feb. 5, 1857, and while still a babe his family removed to Windsor, Ill., where he lived till after the war, when the family were driven back to Indiana by ultra northern rebellion on account of the father's participation in the Union service. In July, 1870, the family removed west to Iowa, locating at Marshalltown. When the following spring arrived Leo, by this time quite a boy, was sent with the family to break out a new farm near Edenville, Marshall county, while the father worked at his trade in Marshalltown. At the age of twenty-one our subject entered upon an apprenticeship in the office of the *Iowa State Register*, at Des Moines, and continued to work and study in that capacity, occasionally

doing reportorial work, until the proprietors took him from mechanical work, and installed him local editor of that great paper. He remained in this position until the convention of the nineteenth General Assembly of Iowa, when he was made press reporter for the Legislature in the house, and as a mark of appreciation for his services here, the members of that body on adjourning presented him with a handsome gold watch bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Leo Chapman, (Chap.) journalist, by the members of the nineteenth General Assembly of Iowa, as a token of esteem. 1882." On April 10, 1883, Mr. Chapman assumed ownership and editorial control of the Mason City *Republican*, where he is to-day and in which occupation and paper he expects to live and die, as he is an enthusiastic lover of his business and location. He is temperate in habits, republican in politics, American in nativity and notion, and in religion is as liberal as the world is wide.

CLEAR LAKE INDEPENDENT.

The first newspaper established at Clear Lake was the *Independent*. Silan Noyes and John M. Brainard were the editors and proprietors. The first issue made its appearance on the 10th of February, 1860. It was a six column folio all printed at home. The first issue contained a financial review of Cerro Gordo county's history to 1860, and stated that warrants had been issued to the amount of \$19,556.98; amount outstanding \$5,754.47. The publication of the paper was continued at Clear Lake for about one year, when it was moved to Upper Grove, Hancock county, where it was published a short time by Brainard and then discontinued. The

file of the first year of the *Independent* is now in the hands of George E. Frost. Silan Noyes is dead. John M. Brainard is now publishing a paper in Boone county, this State.

CLEAR LAKE OBSERVER.

In the winter of 1869-70 H. D. Lindley brought a small job press and a quantity of type to Clear Lake, and induced a few of the citizens to subscribe money to fit up a newspaper office; so type and material were accordingly ordered. Upon its arrival most of the subscribers refused to pay, and George E. Frost advanced the money and paid for the outfit. Mr. Lindley issued the first number of the *Observer* in April, 1870. He published fifteen numbers of the paper and left, leaving Mr. Frost with a printing office on his hands. The latter employed a printer and published the paper until May, 1872, when he sold the office to Judge M. P. Rosecrans. With Mr. Frost at the helm, the *Observer* was strongly republican. It was ably edited, and did good work for the party it supported. With Mr. Rosecrans the paper became independent in tone and sentiment, and was among the best edited papers the county has ever had. Mr. Rosecrans continued its publication until December, 1872, when he sold the office, and it was moved to Belmond, Wright county. The press upon which the *Observer* was printed during this time was the first abolition press ever used in the United States, and the identical press owned and used by Lovejoy at the time of his murder at Upper Alton, Ill., when it was thrown into the Mississippi river by a mob, where it lay until 1859, when D. B. Mead, of Cresco, bought it as

it lay for \$35, and raised the press and a quantity of the type, bringing them to Iowa, and used them at Cresco until they came to Clear Lake. Immediately after the office was moved away, the citizens began to canvass plans to get another printing office and induced George E. Frost to purchase another. He went to Chicago and purchased an entirely new outfit, shipping it to Clear Lake the first week in January, 1873, but owing to an unusual storm it did not reach its destination until March, when the office was put in order, and the first number was issued March 15, 1873, by Frost & Bush. Mr. Bush withdrew from the firm before the end of the second month. Mr. Frost continued the publication of the paper alone for one year, when he sold the office to Mr. Brady, a printer, who had done the mechanical work in the office. Mr. Brady published the paper for one year but did not meet with success, so Mr. Frost again took charge of it. In 1879 Mr. Frost sold the office to F. J. Bush, who changed the name to

THE CLEAR LAKE MIRROR.

In referring to the change, Mr. Bush said:

"With this issue, No. 1, Vol. 1, of the *Observer* that was, and the *Mirror* that is, we offer ourselves as a candidate for admission to the editorial fraternity of Iowa, and, taking it for granted that we will be admitted, at least on probation of not in full connection, we tip our beaver and consider ourselves one of the "press gang." * * * In politics the *Mirror* will be republican so long as the republican party adheres to and carries out

the principles as heretofore. We intend to give our readers all the current local news of interest, and as much general news as our limited space will admit."

In a short time Mr. Bush sold to M. Cooley & Sons, but in a short time, in company with D. W. Hurn, re-purchased it. They still conduct it. The *Mirror* is now a neatly printed six column folio, well managed, ably edited, and has attained a good circulation. It is republican and prohibition in sentiment.

The *Park Herald* is also published at the *Mirror* office during notable times at Clear Lake.

MASON CITY EXPRESS.

This paper was established at Mason City in December, 1870, by Hamlin & Kirk—J. G. Hamlin and I. R. Kirk. It first made its appearance as an eight column folio, well filled with advertisements and interesting news, both local and foreign, presenting to the reader a neat and attractive appearance. It had for its motto "Business," and during its career, under the management of Hamlin & Kirk, it never belied its motto. In their salutatory, the editors said:

"With this, the first number of the Mason City *Express*, we make our bow to the public, and assume the responsibilities of editors and publishers of what we hope to make a live republican paper. We accept the position with a full understanding of the manifold and arduous duties which it brings, and with a firm determination of pleasing those who may favor us with their patronage. We propose that the *Express* shall partake of and express the spirit of the times and of the country—that invincible spirit of advance-

ment which is a sure forerunner of success, and which is characteristic of Mason City and its surroundings. In order that we may do this, we ask for a liberal patronage from those who, like ourselves, are interested in the growth and development of our city and county. The influence of our paper shall ever be used in the interests of the community at large, and in the advancement of every laudable enterprise. We shall endeavor to support right and justice under all circumstances and upon all occasions, both morally and politically: for upon the supremacy of right and justice our safety as a Nation and community depends."

In July, 1871, Will Ed. Tucker and H. R. Spink became publishers and proprietors of the *Express*. In leaving the editorial chair Hamlin & Kirk said :

"Since the issue of the last Mason City *Express*, we have sold the establishment to Messrs. Tucker & Spink, who have had charge of the mechanical execution of the paper since its birth, little more than six months ago. To-day we occupy the chair only long enough to acquaint our old patrons and friends of this fact, and bid them a kind editorial good-bye. In doing so, we would gladly review the history of the past months of labor to make a good home paper, but time and space forbid; suffice it to say, we quit the helm from no lack of support or disappointment whatever. Our success and the liberal patronage received from a generous and appreciative people, has been beyond our most sanguine hopes. But we have received our price for the establishment from men who, we are confident, can and will keep the *Express* up to its present enviable

standing, and we feel happy to leave it in such good hands. The new proprietors are well known to most of our readers. Mr. Tucker, our old foreman, years ago acquired the reputation of the 'best newspaper printer in Iowa'—and he should be, after an experience of nineteen years at the business. He has the honor of having set the first stickful of type ever put up in Mason City. Mr. Spink is a young man of sterling integrity, steady, industrious habits, careful business qualifications, and a good printer. Both of them like to work, and our old patrons, to whom we heartily commend them, will find them at ease or press six days in the week.

"We bespeak for our successors the continued liberal support and patronage their handiwork has helped us to build up; and wishing prosperity to the *Express*, and all its patrons, we retire."

In the same issue, the new proprietors saluted the public in the following language :

"We have neither time nor space this week, to devote to marking out a long-winded platform for the future government of the *Express*. We shall make few promises, nor promise more than we perform. By the 'new departure,' above explained, we find ourselves editors and publishers of this paper. The flattering introduction or recommend to your favor, from our *quondam* bosses, will let us out of the extensive task of enumerating our own good points and superior qualifications for the station. Hence we have only to promise the readers and advertising patrons of the paper, that it shall lose nothing in local or general interest by the change. We shall regularly issue a live

republican paper, brimming full of local and latest general news; and to this end we have no hesitancy in asking the generous people of Cerro Gordo county to lend us their aid and comfort in the way of good words and greenbacks."

The paper continued under the management of this firm until in June, 1874, when Mr. Spink became sole publisher and proprietor. Mr. Tucker, however, continued work on the paper as editor.

In April, 1876, Mr. Spink sold the paper to Will Ed. Tucker, and in the issue of April 13, penned the following parting words :

"With this number, we close our connection with the *Express*, having sold the entire establishment to our present co-editor and valued assistant, Will Ed. Tucker. This change is made necessary by ill health, which will no longer permit us to continue the duties of the office.

"In writing these last few words, we cannot omit the opportunity to return our thanks to the citizens of Mason City and the whole county, for the good will and substantial encouragement which has been so generally extended to us during the five years of our connection with this paper. To the liberal and public spirited business men of this city, especially, and to our former and present county officials, who have all proved themselves steadfast friends, do we feel grateful for the generous patronage which has ever been accorded the *Express*, and to which is due, in a great measure, its past and present prosperity.

"Of our successor, we need say but little to the people of this community, where his reputation as a good newspaper man

is so fully recognized. To his efforts must be credited much of the popularity of the *Express* as a local and home newspaper; and no assurance from us is needed that the paper under his charge will be kept fully up to its present standard. We feel confident that he will receive every encouragement from our citizens, and his efforts to furnish a good live local newspaper will meet with a just appreciation. And now, with kindly feelings and good wishes for all with whom our editorial and business relations in the past have associated us, we bid readers and patrons of the *Express* good-bye."

In the following issue Mr. Tucker opened the editorial columns by saying:

"A formal bow to patrons of the *Express* is hardly necessary from the undersigned; and yet it may not be amiss, on assuming proprietorship, and full control of its columns, to advert briefly to the, to us, important change, and in a few opening words mark out something of the future course of the home paper. The steady, unvarying success which has thus far attended the *Express* and, the degree of prosperity to which it has attained, is the best evidence that its past course has been satisfactory to the community, town and county, for which it has labored. A good, healthy increase of business each year, and a rapidly swelling subscription list, are gratifying manifestations of public appreciation.

"Politically our *Express*-ions will be republican, and while our best hold is localizing—fortunately just what our town and growing country most needs, and best appreciates,—yet in this year of important political interests for our whole great

country, we hope to lend some political influence, and shall certainly work to the best of our ability for the success of the grand old party we have fought for, and whose cardinal principles, as we understand them, we still delight to honor.

"The *Express* will be found warmly espousing the cause of temperance, and other true reforms. Lending influence and use of its columns to further the interests of our churches and schools, and the well being of society at large. Awake to all home interests, though tied up to no clique or faction, we shall run the paper ourselves, generally for the public good, individually for the pecuniary interests of

WILL ED. TUCKER."

Sept. 4, 1878, the *Express* was changed to a seven column quarto, and later to a six column quarto, which form it still retains. The *Express* has been ably conducted by its different proprietors, and has continually been growing in the estimation of the people. It has, under the management of Mr. Tucker, reached a large circulation, and is one of the standard newspapers of the county. In 1883 Mr. Tucker spent a number of months in Dakota, leaving his paper in the meantime in charge of G. E. Hathaway, an old and experienced writer and newspaper man.

THE FREEMAN.

A paper bearing the above name was started in Mason City in 1876 by a stock company. J. H. Vandever and Theron Palmeter were nominal proprietors, and conducted the paper in the interests of anti-Masonry. The paper was a six column folio but did not receive the patronage and good will necessary to make it a success. It was continued about four months and

was then for a short time run under the name of *Cynosure*, with Rev. James Hawkins and Theron Palmeter as editors and publishers. It was discontinued a few months later.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

The paper having the above name was established in February, 1877, by Stanbery & Adams—Rev. Stanbery and James B. Adams. The first issue appeared on the 28th of February 1877, as an eight-column folio. It was well filled with advertisements, was bright and newsy, and had a large circulation. The editors in their salutatory spoke as follows :

"Believing that the democracy of northern Iowa, needs and demands a trustworthy medium through which to disseminate its principles, we have accordingly decided upon the publication of the *Western Democrat*. In taking this step we fully realize the great responsibility we are incurring as a faithful representative of the will of the people; and also, that we shall meet with bitter opposition from those of adverse political opinions. However, these facts do not deter us in the least from what we believe to be a much needed undertaking. The time has come when every true democrat is called upon to exercise his political strength, and free the Nation, if possible, from the control of that party which is now wasting its resources, and, in consequence, compelled to impose burdens of taxation upon the people, thus impeding the progress of American industries, promoting fraud and enriching dishonest officials. Reform is necessary in every branch of the civil government, and to effect this there must

be a change in the administration. As long as the republican party continues in power, whisky rings, Credit Mobilier schemes and fraudulent elections will still continue to disgrace the Nation. It shall be the aim of the *Democrat* to build up all true measures of reform. We shall at all times fearlessly proclaim and uphold those principles which we believe to be for the welfare of the whole country, north and south."

The *Democrat* continued under the management of Stanbery & Adams for about four months, when Mr. Adams withdrew, and Mr. Stanbery became editor and proprietor. Mr. Stanbery continued to run the paper as the *Western Democrat* until 1880, when he sold to T. C. Medary, who changed the name to *North Iowa Journal*. Mr. Medary run the paper until the fall of 1882, and failed, and again Mr. Stanbery took the office and has since run an independent journal called the

MASON CITY TIMES.

The first issue of this paper appeared Dec 20, 1882, with the name of Rev. Stanbery at the head as editor and proprietor. The paper was an eight-column folio, all home print and full of home advertisements. Mr. Stanbery introduced the *Times* to the public in the following terse and pertinent language :

"Unto the world the *Times* is born, and entered at the postoffice in Mason City as second class mail matter. It will preach good deeds to the people, and if they don't give heed, we will be happy in the thought that we did our duty. It will feed the minds of the multitude upon the latest local and general news. It will love its brethren, and lead them in the straight



Geo Gibson.



Mary Gibson.

and narrow path, and if they occasionally slop over, will yank them back again. It will be neutral in nothing. It will deal a square hand, and rake in the chips when it can."

Soon after getting control of the paper, Mr Stanbery added a new and complete line of machinery, including an engine and Taylor power press, and is now publishing his eight-column paper in the most approved style.

Rec. Stanbery, editor and proprietor of the Mason City *Times*, was born at Vinton, Iowa, Dec. 13, 1855. His parents were William C., and Eliza J., (Stettler) Stanbery, natives of Ohio. When Rec. was two years of age his parents moved to Clear Lake, Iowa, and there lived for two years, when they removed to Mason City. Rec. remained with his parents at Mason City until 1875, when he went to California, remaining until the fall of 1876, when he returned to this place. In the spring of 1877 Mr. Stanbery began the publication of the *Western Democrat*, which paper he continued to run until Jan. 1, 1881, when he sold to T. C. Medary. After selling the *Democrat*, Mr. Stanbery went to Clear Lake and established the *Clear Lake Moon*, and was engaged on this paper until fall. He then went to Mitchell, Dakota, and established the *Mitchell Republican*, continuing until in October, 1882, when he sold to S. D. Cook and returned to Mason City. Soon after he returned to this place, Mr. Stanbery started the *Mason City Times* on the ruins of the *North Iowa Journal*, a paper which had been under the management of T. C. Medary. Mr. Stanbery was married in October, 1878, to Emma Lawrence, of Charles City, Iowa.

They have one child—Lizzie, born Sept. 24, 1879. Mr. Stanbery is an able editor, and the present success of the *Times* speaks most highly of the ability and thoroughness of its editor. In politics Mr. Stanbery is a democrat, but is at present running an independent journal.

THE PHONOGRAPH.

Rockwell village has a live local newspaper, called the *Phonograph*, edited by W. A. Rugg. The paper was established in 1879 by Rugg & McEwen, the first issue being published October 25, of that year. In the following month, McEwen retired from the paper and E. V. Whittlesey, was connected until the fall of 1881, when Mr. Rugg became sole proprietor and publisher. This journal is a five-column quarto in form, independent in politics and the advocate of all moral reforms, especially strong as an advocate of temperance principles. Its circulation, in June, 1883, was 350. It is printed upon a Nonpareil job press. In September, 1881, an agricultural department was introduced, edited by George B. Rockwell. This feature of the *Phonograph* was always a very interesting as well as valuable department of the paper. In the issue of Sept. 15, 1881, appeared the first column of this department, at which time Mr. Rockwell wrote the following:

"In assuming charge of this department of the *Phonograph*, I entertain a hope for the co-operation of my fellow farmers of this vicinity, in making it a means of instruction and encouragement in the work which most of the readers of this paper are engaged, and in the success of which all are deeply interested. The aims will be to present matters of interest concerning

the house, the herd, the flock and the farm, and it is quite likely our labors may reach questions involving political agriculture. While the editor of this department is devoted to, and passionately fond of the farmer's vocation, and deems it the most important one of all those in which the human race is engaged, he is fully conscious of the necessity of sustaining all callings that tend to benefit mankind, and well recognizes the fact that the hand cannot say to the foot, I have no need of thee, and that the various branches of human industry, whether of the hand or brain are mutually dependent and should be mutually helped."

Mr. Rockwell, who was a practical agriculturist and stock raiser, furnished, each week, for the *Phonograph*, matter of much interest to the farmer, and was as a seed sower on good ground, educating the tillers of the soil to be more thorough in the pursuit of their vocation.

The sketch of the *Phonograph* would be incomplete without mentioning the motive power, Cæsar, the intelligent Newfoundland dog, who run the tread wheel that gives motion to the press. He was a beautiful black dog, weighing an even 100 pounds. The wheel to which he was attached furnished a modification of the dog power tread mill sometimes used in churning. It is said Cæsar manifested much knowledge, both of the printing business and matters in general, and no doubt to him belongs a part of the credit for the many callers at the *Phonograph* office.

William A. Rugg, editor and proprietor of the *Phonograph*, was a native of Winnebago Co., Ill., born in 1854. He was brought up on a farm, where he remained until of age. He came to Iowa in 1875, lived in Floyd county, at Rockford, for two or three years, and removed to Rockwell in 1879, and at once became connected with the *Phonograph*. He is a good writer, well educated and posted, and is popular among all classes.

CLEAR LAKE RECORD.

This paper was originally started at Britt, Hancock county, in July, 1880. In 1882 the office was purchased by George E. Frost, and removed to Clear Lake. It started off with a good advertising and subscription patronage, which has been steadily increasing. Mr. Frost still owns and edits the *Record*. It is a five column quarto, neatly printed, ably edited, and well filled with local and general news and advertisements. Mr. Frost, the editor, is one of the old settlers of the county, and has held many offices of honor and trust. He is treated at length elsewhere in this volume.

THE PLYMOUTH NEWS.

This paper was established in March, 1881. At the mast head, as editor and proprietor, appeared the name of James Brydon. It was an eight column folio, with patent insides, gotten up in good style, well filled with fresh, crisp, newsy items. The *News* continued publication until the summer of 1882, when it was suspended and the subscription list turned over to the Mason City *Republican*.

CHAPTER XI.

REMINISCENCES OF PIONEERS.

In this chapter are given the personal experiences of some of the pioneers of Cerro Gordo county. These articles are written or related by the pioneers, and when written, the compiler has in no case attempted to change the style of the writer, it being the design to show the peculiarity of the writer as well as to record the facts narrated. The expressions of an individual in writing, show his character and peculiarities as much as do features when painted on canvass, or printed from steel or stone. These reminiscences are interesting and well worthy of perusal.

THE CONTRAST.

By Hon. M. P. Rosecrans.

"We found the country a wild and uncultivated wilderness, but a little more than a quarter of a century ago. The prairies were covered with buffalo, elk and deer; the timber and bushy portion held the wild bear, panther and lynx. The lake was covered with wild fowl such as swans, geese, pelican and ducks, while its clear placid water was full of pickerel, bass and many other kinds of the finny tribe. In fact this was a hunter's paradise. The wild and uncultivated savage, with his canoe on the water, in the moonlight glided from shore to shore, and whispered into the ear of some Indian maiden the tale of his burning passion—

how he would take her to be the keeper of his humble wigwam, and let her raise the corn for him, cook his buffalo meat and venison, and do for him all his drudgery, while he, her lord, would smoke his pipe in the council of the braves, and there boast of his warlike deeds. Such, we say, was the state of the country but twenty-nine years ago, a time within the memory of our middle-aged men and women. There were no farms, no mills, no schools, no churches, no roads, no bridges, no comfortable dwellings, no mails, no post-offices, no printing presses, no shops, no machinery. The settler lived in an humble cabin, without floor in many cases. Corn was pounded in wooden mortars, and wild meat with this was their only food. Winters were cold, snows deep, and the communication in many instances cut off. Now note the change! The lake is still there, its bright and silvery water at sunset and sunrise reflecting the rays of light cast upon its surface; over it the steamer glides in stately pride, her decks adorned with the beauty and fashion of the southern and eastern cities, as well as the beauty and fashion of our own vicinity, while all over its surface may be seen the flutter of the white sail, as the boat to which it is attached scuds before the wind, bearing the white and civilized

lover, who whispers in the ear of his fair one the tale of the home he has prepared, where are books, pictures, music; where flowers bloom, and where he desires to carry his lovely and attentive listener. The shore of the lake is still here, lined with pebbles and lashed by the waves as of old, but minus many a carnelian and moss agate, taken from thence to be placed in the cabinet of the geological student, or under the hands and skill of the workman, to adorn the breast or the finger of beauty and fashion while moving in the gas light in the mansion of wealth and refinement. The timber that line its banks still looms up darkly to the eye of the traveler as he crosses our broad and fertile prairies, save what has been destroyed by our settlers in making their improvements, but the bear that once roamed in its cool shades have all gone. The scream of the panther no more frightens the settler. This scream has been superseded by the shrill whistle of the locomotive or engine in the mills. The lynx and wild cat have been superseded by the Maltese or domestic cat. In the place of the wolf may be heard the barking of the mastiff and spaniel. Buffalo, deer and elk are no more seen on our prairies, but their places are filled by lowing herds of cattle, by horses and mules, while at sunset may be heard the bleat of sheep mingled with the merry song of the husbandman. The wild grass of the prairie has been, in a great measure, changed to the fragrant clover and waving fields of golden grain. The rough, uncultured backwoodsman, clothed in his humble garb of skins, has been changed into the cultivated and refined gentleman of leis-

ure who sports his gold watch, chain and rings. His old coon skin cap is replaced by a hat of the latest style, shining and glistening in the sun. Where water only was drank, now may be found the costliest wines and most delicious beverages. We say all this change has taken place—and more than this. We now have roads and bridges, school's and school houses, societies and church edifices, rail roads and telegraphs, taxes and tax collectors. The old cabin of the settler has long since been torn down and superseded by the palatial mansion. Where once all was rough and uncouth, now may be seen beauty and refinement, harmony and order."

LOCALS OF 1860.

By Geo. E. Frost.

In an article addressed to the old settlers of Cerro Gordo county, in the Clear Lake *Record*, Mr. Frost says:

"Through the kindness of John M. Brainard, of Boone, this State, we have received Vol. 1 of the Clear Lake *Independent*, the first paper published in Clear Lake.

No. 1 is dated Feb. 10, 1860. It is a six-column folio, and was published by Brainard & Noyes. The card and advertisement columns report as follows: County judge, George Vermilya; district clerk, E. D. Huntley; recorder and treasurer, H. G. Parker; sheriff, John L. McMillen; county surveyor, J. H. Ambrose; county superintendent, John M. Brainard. At Clear Lake Edwin Nichols was postmaster, W. C. Stauber, attorney at law, and Marcus Tuttle, P. T. Sturgis, James Goodwin and Brainard & Noyes were land agents. Marcus Tuttle was also in the livery and lumber business, and kept

in stock all kinds of native lumber. P. T. Sturgis was dealer in general merchandise, Goodwin & Howard were carpenters and builders, and R. O. Sirrine run the blacksmith shop. A report on county finances from the organization of the county to Jan. 1, 1860, shows county warrants issued for \$19,556.98, and unpaid warrants outstanding \$5,754.47.

No. 2 gives an itemized statement of county receipts and expenses from the organization of the county in August, 1855, to Dec. 31, 1859, by J. S. Church, retiring county judge, which is a very complete statement of county affairs.

The paper dated March 2d notes the building of a regular "down-east" ox-cart by Willard Dort, which is probably the first vehicle on wheels ever made in this county. The same paper also notes the burning of a little school house at Mason City.

In the next issue A. B. Tuttle and Buren R. Sherman advertise as attorneys at law, and Rosecrans & Stanbery, attorneys, publish four legal notices. Charles Johnson also advertises a mail and express route between Clear Lake and Cedar Falls —says he will be here every Friday prompt.

March 16th says farmers are all sowing wheat. Judge Rosecrans, of Upper Grove, had finished seeding. James Dickirson was building a new barn in connection with the Dickirson House.

March 23d reports 1,500 pounds of fish caught at the outlet Monday night.

April 20th announces a mail route opened from Clear Lake to Irvington, Kossuth county, with Joseph Hewitt, contractor, and running once a week.

June 1st reports the opening of the first district court of Hancock county, with Hon. John Porter for judge, C. J. Pritchard, clerk, Daniel D. Chase, prosecuting attorney, and Huff, of Hardin county, Col. Woods, of Burlington, W. C. Stanbery, of Cerro Gordo, and M. P. Rosecrans, of Hancock county, were the attorneys present. At the same term C. J. Pritchard and Harvey Brockway were admitted to the bar as attorneys. Court was also held in Winnebago county the following Monday, and H. B. Gray was admitted as an attorney, but there were no trials in either county, and but one day's court in each.

Martin Bumgardner advertises a large stock of general merchandise at Forest City,—the first store there, in the same issue.

In the issue of June 22d, the U. S. Government advertises for bids on thirteen mail routes in this vicinity. The public installation of officers of Benevolence Lodge, A. F. & A. M., is mentioned in this paper, and there is also a long article on the Comanche tornado in the eastern part of the State, by which 100 persons were killed.

In the issue of June 29th Marcus Tuttle and J. C. Crowles have formed a partnership, and have bought out P. T. Sturgis, at Clear Lake and Mason City, and will operate a general store at each place.

July 6th reports Fourth of July celebration, dance and camp-meeting exercises, and all parties happy.

July 20th announces the return of Rev. J. S. Saxby from Kansas with his family, and the wheat harvest never better, and H. G. Parker and D. E. Coon as having a lively fight over the tax lists.

On August 3d Mr. Chilson threshed 107 bushels of wheat, raised from five and a half bushels of seed on James Dickirson's farm of three and a half acres.

August 7th Col. Woods (old Timber) arrested for stealing a dog, and the Hancock county *Sentinel* started by W. E. Tucker and C. W. Tobin at Ellington. The same paper contains the tax list of Hancock county, which filled six pages of four double columns each, also the list of Cerro Gordo county, which filled five pages of six double columns to a page. At that time the water was so low in Lime creek that Randall's mill could not run and there was lots of wheat but no flour. At that time two threshing machines were kept busy in this county. The names of the committee appointed for the county fair also appeared in this issue.

September 14th W. P. Stanbery, C. D. Pritchard and H. B. Gray are discussing politics. A. B. Tuttle has ripe melons and John L. McMillen has the best corn in the county. The following notice appears in the same number :

Married—On the 11th inst., at the Dickirson House, in Clear Lake, by Peter Wood, Esq., Mr. Robert O. Sirrine to Miss Martha Denslow, both of Clear Lake.

(That was Rob. and he is married still.)

September 28th Tuttle & Crowles sell out their store to Brainard & Noyes. In the statement of county finances, from Jan. 1st to July 1st, the salaries of the county officers unpaid for six months, are as follows :

County Superintendent.....	\$ 68 64
" Clerk.....	75 00
" Judge.....	75 00
" Surveyor.....	6 00
" Sheriff.....	18.00
" Treasurer and Recorder.....	105 75

October 19th the town school, with Mrs. Gardner as teacher, closed with a picnic. A slim report of the county fair from which we judge that the fair was not half so large as the premium list, and a new postoffice established at Linn Grove, now Rockwell.

November 2d contains the death of Rev. Elisha Pattee, aged seventy years. (Mr. Pattee was one of the pioneer Methodist ministers in Iowa, and probably preached the first sermon in this county. His widow, Grandma Pattee, still resides here and is over ninety years of age).

November 16th contains election returns from which it appears that Cerro Gordo county cast 220 votes, of which 121 were republican and sixty-nine democratic.

January 4, 1861.—Thermometer twelve degrees below, and the printing office devil froze up. First board of supervisors organized with J. M. Hunt, of Falls, E. Randall, of Mason, J. P. Gardner, of Lake, A. C. Owen, of Owen, and J. J. Rogers, of Linn township, members. Paper contains account of the secession of South Carolina.

January 18th H. G. Parker has bought press and material for a new paper at Mason City, to be called the *Republican*, J. H. Aylesworth to be editor.

February 1st railroad was built to Waterloo. Vol. 1 of the Clear Lake *Independent* closed, and the paper suspends publication for the editors to rest. James Turner, the mail carrier, was caught out in a blizzard and was badly frozen, and the first number of the Cerro Gordo *Republican* is out.

The above is a brief review of the local of Clear Lake in 1860, and when we re-

member that in January, 1861, there were but twenty-nine families in the west half of Cerro Gordo county and that there was but little to fill a newspaper with. The entire advertising for the year outside of tax lists was less than \$300, with subscription next to nothing, but still they did more work and set more type each week than the *Record* and *Mirror* together, but that was before the days of "patents" and "plates" and every word was set up each week. Altogether the work was creditable for the times. The files will stay here hereafter."

INDIAN TALK.

By Will. Ed. Tucker.

It is not our purpose in this article to dilate much upon the part which the "noble red man" took in our early history, preferring to deal with subjects which are not surrounded with such a halo of doubt and uncertainty. In that early day Clear Lake seemed to be a favorite hunting place for the Indians, and, naturally enough, the name of James Hewitt is connected with our earliest account of them. The significance of his name appears to have immediately struck them, for they at once re-christened him 'Nock-a-Shookle,' which is Winnebago for *hew it*. Having had some experience with the Winnebagoes in Clayton county and elsewhere, Mr. Hewitt was prepared to deal with "Lo" as a trader and talkist. Large numbers of that tribe, under the leadership of some of the braves, were camped much of the time near the residence of "Nock-a-Shook," at Clear Lake, hunting by day, and making night hideous with "music" and dancing. During the winters of 1855-56, '56-'7 the supply of "pagainena" was obtained from

some enterprising dealers at Mason City. The name of this beverage is derived from two Winnebago words, 'pageda,' fire, and 'nena,' water, (fire-water), which had the most remarkable effect on ye noble-red man of the forest. They would often fall to beating their squaws, till the 'better halves' were compelled to seek refuge among the trees, with the whites and elsewhere, until the frenzy had passed away from their lords. At the breaking up of winter, with new canoes just dug out, they would usually start with their 'plunder' at the head of the West Fork of the Cedar, just a little south of the lake, and follow that stream to its confluence with the Cedar, catching otter, beaver and smaller fur. Arriving at the Cedar, the fur season over, they sold furs and canoes, then returned overland, the same dirty, destitute, vagabond noble 'Injuns' they ever were.

By Timothy H. Parker

I left Wabash township, Jay Co., Ind., Sept., 10, 1855, with two teams, to come to Iowa. We were five weeks getting ten miles west of Dubuque. It got very cold and as I had no claim picked out in Cerro Gordo county, the place toward which I was making, I concluded to leave my family and go ahead alone to find a location. So I rented a house, got my family comfortably domiciled and came to Mason City, purchasing the farm on which I now live. I then returned to my family, and in the following April started to my land in Cerro Gordo county. When I got to the Shell Rock river, the ice was running and we couldn't cross with the wagons, so I got Enoch Wiltfong to help swim the horses over and take the family, beds, stoves, etc., across, giving him one dollar

for his trouble. After paying Wiltfong I had thirty cents left to begin the summer. The next winter I went to Cedar Rapids and hauled a load of mill irons for George Brentner, receiving for the job seventy dollars, with which I bought stuff that was called flour, at five dollars per hundred. We had bad luck with the first two crops of corn we planted, as the early frosts killed both, and we had almost nothing to feed our cattle. We had six cows, however, that we had brought with us, and these helped us weather the storm all right. One day, in 1856, we were visited by an Indian squaw, who wanted to

trade us her papoose for a bushel of potatoes, because the little thing was sick, and she didn't want to take care of it; but we didn't care about dealing in that kind of goods, and so didn't make a trade. When we first came to Cerro Gordo we didn't have very good religious privileges, and it was very seldom that we got the benefit of hearing a good sermon. I remember the first Sabbath I spent in this county. I went to Mason City, to see if there was any meeting; all I found was a Sunday school, and there was but little satisfaction in that, as there wasn't a man to open the school by prayer.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATIONAL.

In this respect, the facilities in Cerro Gordo county are fully up to the average of Iowa's counties. The present mode of government of the public schools differs much from early days, and is a great improvement, for as it is with all innovations, the law in this respect has run the gauntlet, and finally arrived at what must be considered as filling about all the requirements. There are, however, some weak points which prove in many cases very inconvenient if not exasperating. The law provides for the organization of what is termed district townships, which are divided by the local boards into sub-districts. The district township, as the name implies, is a township organized for educational purposes. All of the sub-districts

are a part of the whole, and the finances and all business matters of one and all are managed by the board of directors made up of one from each sub-district. Thus one district cannot make up their minds to vote a tax and build a school house, which may be sadly needed, unless the whole township agrees that the tax can be levied; a school teacher cannot be engaged by the sub-district where she is to teach, but the whole township has a voice in it. The board of directors fix a price to be paid to all teachers in the township, and thus one teacher with a hard school to teach, and fifty pupils, must often receive the same compensation as does the teacher with an easily taught school and but five pupils. To partially rectify this opening

for injustice, the law provides for the organization of the sub-districts into independent districts, or in other words, when a certain population is attained, it gives them power to choose their own board of directors and officers, in whom is vested all the powers held by the officers of the district township. It also provides for the erection of school houses by the independent districts, but modifies this by the declaration that there must be fifteen scholars of school age in the district before this can be done. Under the above law, a district of this kind, unless it has fifteen scholars, cannot build even should there be enough money in the treasury to defray all expenses. They can, however, order school in such other places as can be furnished.

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONER.

When Cerro Gordo county was organized in 1855, the office of county superintendent of schools had not yet been created. Educational matters were managed in a primitive manner. They were to a very limited extent vested in what was termed the school fund commissioner. This officer, as the name implies, had charge of the school funds, the same as has the board of supervisors of to-day. It was an important office. He had authority to loan the school fund to private parties, on suitable security, and many of the mortgages in an early day were made to the school fund commissioner in consideration of the school funds. He had no control of the schools at all. Public examinations were unknown. The school trustees or directors of the various districts saw that their schools were taught and managed in an efficient manner, and

always appointed a committee to examine and learn the qualifications of a teacher whom they contemplated employing.

David Wright was the first school fund commissioner of Cerro Gordo county. He was elected on the organization of the county in August, 1855, and served until his successor was elected in April, 1856. David Wright settled on Lime creek, three or four miles north of Mason City, in 1852. He brought his family with him and engaged in farming, also spending a good share of his time hunting. In one of his hunting trips he killed a large buffalo just west of where the fair grounds are now located. About 1857 he sold his farm and removed to Worth county, where he died a few years ago. Wright was a man of a good deal of natural ability, and had a way with him that was calculated to make friends. His education was somewhat limited.

Thomas Drummond succeeded David Wright as school fund commissioner. He was elected in April, 1856, and served for one year. Drummond was the first lawyer that located in Cerro Gordo county, and was a smart fellow.

In April, 1857, Amos B. Miller was elected school fund commissioner and was the last to fill the office for Cerro Gordo county. Shortly after the expiration of Mr. Miller's term of office he was elected register of the State Land Office. Before the expiration of Mr. Miller's term, the office of school commissioner was abolished by law. The duties devolved upon the county judge until the creation of the board of supervisors, when that body took charge of the school funds, with the exception of those devoted to holding

normal institutes, which matter is treated at length in its proper place. When the office of commissioner was dispensed with that of

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS was created. The duties and work of the office were then the same as at the present day, visiting schools, holding examinations, and looking after the interests of educational matters in general.

John M. Hunt was the first county superintendent of schools of Cerro Gordo county. He was elected in April, 1858, and served for a few months. Hunt was an early settler and the first county judge of Floyd county. He afterwards moved into Cerro Gordo county and became the first county superintendent. He was a married man and brought his family with him, settling in Falls township. He remained here for a number of years and finally removed to Missouri. He is now in Oregon. He was a thoroughly educated man, refined in manners and genial and pleasant in disposition.

Mr. Hunt resigned after serving for a few months and Dr. W. M. Skinner, of Clear Lake, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In the fall of 1858 Rev. Thomas Tenney was elected superintendent of schools and served until Jan. 1, 1860.

Rev. Thomas Tenney was born in Bradford, Mass., (now Groveland), in 1798. His parents soon after removed to Chester, N. H., where he was reared on a farm. When eighteen years of age he became interested in spiritual matters. His mother, a true daughter of the Puritans, and one of the most prayerful women of that age, earnest in her teachings and consistent in

her example, led him by her influence to commence his career as a Christian, with the resolution to devote his life to the glory of God. This became the watch-word and aim of his life. He now began to feel the need of an education, which would the better fit him for his chosen life work. Through many hardships and much self denial he obtained an education, graduating at Dartmouth College as valedictorian of his class, as well as taking two other college honors. There were several members of his class who were afterward quite distinguished. He afterward assisted a younger brother through the same school and was always very considerate in helping, not only his kindred, but other young men of promise who were seeking an education. He was married in 1827 to Martha T. Parker, of Dunbarton, N. H. After completing his theological studies he was principal of an academy in Hampton, N. H., during 1827-8, and the following year he presided over a school of high order in Portland, Maine, after which he settled in Standish, where he served as pastor for six years. The Unitarian question was at that time disturbing the churches of the northeast, and though a remnant in Rev. Tenney's church clung to their beloved pastor and the religion of their parents, yet the agitation led to his leaving Standish and accepting a position as teacher in Gorham Academy, Maine, in which a female department had just been organized. He remained here four years as a teacher. At the close of this period, 1839-40, he accepted an invitation to become principal of a prominent school in Austinburg, Ohio, where one of his pupils was John Brown,

Jr., a son of Ossawattamie Brown. Austinburg was an important town on the underground railroad, and many of the colored people escaping from slavery were assisted by the citizens and students. Mr. Tenney's views on slavery were in advance of those generally held in the northeast, and though never adopting the extreme views held by the Garrison school, yet he keenly felt the shame of the north in being linked with slavery, and was fearless in speech and efforts for the abolition of human bondage. He remained principal of Grand River Institute in Austinburg for seven years, training up a corps of young men and women as teachers and workers for God. But the desire to preach the gospel became as a pent up fire within him, and about the year 1847 he went to Wisconsin, preaching in Beloit, Waukesha and other places, and then settled in Somers, Wis. Here, amid a fluctuating population, he was very successful. Feeling that his talents and energies would be of use in nursing the then feeble churches of Iowa, he with his wife and two children, Henry M. and Emma Maria, followed his son, Charles W., to Cerro Gordo county, where he was the pioneer in founding the Congregational churches in this section, and assisted materially in the building of several church edifices, at Mitchell, Mason City, Rock Falls and other places. The Congregational Association for this district was in session when the news of Rev. Tenney's death reached them, and nearly the entire Association attended his funeral. His wife and companion in all his labors, Martha T. (Parker) Tenney, only survived him about two years. She was born in Brad-

ford, Mass., Jan. 23, 1804, and afterwards graduated at Bradford Academy, near Boston, where she was engaged several years as a teacher. She was a true helper in all his toils. They had eight children; three of them were buried in Maine, and the youngest, Emma Maria, died at Plymouth, Iowa, Oct. 9, 1863, being a young lady of remarkable intellect and lovely disposition. Of the four surviving children, the eldest, Mary Eliza, has never resided here. She was educated at Austinburg and Mt. Holyoke. She was an anti-slavery writer under the nom de plume of Mary Irving, and was a teacher in Shibeaux Female Seminary, near New Orleans, at the breaking out of the rebellion. She then went as a missionary to Asia Minor, and was afterwards married to Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., of Constantinople, who is now president of Middlebury College, Vermont. Henry M. came to Iowa with his father, and now resides in Falls township. He was educated at Oberlin College, Ohio. He enlisted in company B, 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, was promoted to first lieutenant in a colored regiment, but having lost his health, he resigned about the close of the war, and returned to his farm. He married Louisa La Due, by whom he has six children.

Charles W. Tenney was the first of the family to come to Falls township, Cerro Gordo county, where he still resides. He was born Feb. 16, 1834. In pioneer days he often visited northern Iowa, south western Minnesota and Dakota, hunting and trapping. He was the first treasurer and recorder of Cerro Gordo county and has also been county surveyor. He was

also a member of the board of supervisors and was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, the district at that time comprising the counties of Cerro Gordo, Worth, Winnebago and Kossuth. He has been twice a trustee of the Iowa State Agricultural College, served in all about seven years, but resigned in 1882 because of ill health, being succeeded by Governor Kirkwood. He has been married twice. His first wife was Mary A. La Due, to whom he was married Sept. 12, 1857, by whom he had eight children—Thomas L. D., Edward H., Mary E., (deceased when two years of age), Charles I., Nina A., Mattie P., Hattie I. and Georgie H., (died in infancy). May 5, 1875, he married Anna E. Hays, of Cincinnati, N. Y. They have had three children—Johnnie H., (deceased), Dewitt C. and Albert W. Charles W. Tenney's home is Beaver Grove, his stock farm adjoining the village of Plymouth, which he helped to found. His east and home farms contain about 700 acres of prairie and timber land, well watered by Beaver Dam creek and Rocky Branch. He is greatly interested in agricultural pursuits, and was a member of the first class in the first agricultural college in the United States. His failing health prevents his being actively engaged in any occupation at the present time.

In October, 1859, John M. Brainard was elected county superintendent and served for two years. Brainard came to Cerro Gordo county as a teacher, but after the expiration of his term of office as superintendent, engaged at publishing a paper in Clear Lake. He continued this for about one year when he went into trade. Subsequently he removed to

Nevada, Story county, where he published a paper, and later went to Boone county where he still lives, following the same business. Brainard was an intelligent, energetic and well educated fellow, and made many friends.

In 1861 A. B. Tuttle was elected superintendent of schools and served two years. He is still a resident of Mason City.

George P. Griffith succeeded Mr. Tuttle, being elected in the fall of 1863. He was a teacher who had come from Iowa Falls.

Jarvis S. Church was elected county superintendent in 1865, and served one term.

Nathan Bass succeeded him by election in October, 1867. Bass came to Mason City in 1860 or 1861, from Blue Earth City, Minn. He was a teacher and a lawyer, although he devoted but little time to the latter profession. He also spent some time at farming. At one time the schools of Mason City were taught by himself and wife. A number of years ago he left the county and went to some point south of here.

In October, 1869, A. S. Allen was elected to the office of county superintendent, and served for two years.

E. C. Moulton was elected superintendent in 1871, but did not serve out his full term. Mr. Moulton came to Mason City as a teacher. He now resides at New Hampton, Iowa.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Moulton, Mrs. J. B. Dakin was appointed to fill the vacancy. In 1873 she was elected to the office.

In the fall of 1875 Ira C. Kling was elected superintendent. In 1877 he was

appointed deputy State Superintendent and resigned the county office.

In 1877 M. H. Kling was elected to fill the vacancy and for the full term.

In 1879 L. S. Klinefelter was elected to succeed Mr. Kling, and in 1881 was re-elected as school superintendent of Cerro Gordo county. He is the son of Adam and Margaret (Dillman) Klinefelter, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio after their marriage, and were the parents of six sons and four daughters. Levi was born in Summit Co., Ohio, Nov. 13, 1848. His father was an Evangelical preacher who traveled extensively through the wilds of that State organizing churches. Levi was educated at Union and Northwestern College in Du Page Co., Ill. He came to this county in 1873, and in 1879 was elected to his present office, which he has filled with credit to himself and constituents for two terms. He was married Oct. 1, 1879, to Carrie E., daughter of Dwight Brown, a native of Vermont.

THE DEVELOPMENT.

The progress of the county is nowhere better illustrated, than in the progress of educational matters. In the early days good schools were like "angel visits, few and far between," and it was considered very fortunate, indeed, if an opportunity was offered for obtaining even the rudiments of a common school education. A person competent and willing to teach the three branches commonly and sarcastically spoken of as "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic," was often hard to find. Some of the few scattered settlements could not afford to employ a teacher, and were therefore compelled to do without or send their children across the prairie to some

more fortunate settlement where a school was in operation. Many instances are brought to the notice of the historian, where children were sent a distance of four and six miles, walking the entire distance, morning and evening of each day, in order that they might avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring a little knowledge, and fit themselves for the duties of life. How different now! In every township there are from seven to nine schools in successful operation; competent teachers are employed, many of whom have spent years in fitting themselves for their vocation, and who make teaching a profession by preparing themselves as thoroughly for the work as the lawyer, doctor or divine. According to law, the sixteenth section of every township was to be used for school purposes, but there being little or no sale for land, the government price being only \$1.25 per acre, the income amounted to but little. Subscription schools, therefore, had often to be depended upon. In those days, as a rule, a log house or board shanty, probably 10x12 feet, was probably erected, on some settlers land, or else upon donated land. The furniture usually consisted of slab seats for the scholars, a chair or three-legged stool, and a hickory rod for the teacher. As for books, but few were needed, the less the better, as the teacher could get along more readily. Altogether, in the light of to-day, the schools of twenty and twenty-five years ago were very limited and dreary affairs.

Every decade that has passed since the organization of the county has shown a marked elevation in its standing as to educational matters. The following

statistics have been collected to illustrate this fact.

In 1870 the total amount of the interest on the State permanent school fund apportioned to Cerro Gordo county was \$1,565.37; the number of sub-districts in the county was forty-four; number of persons in the county between the ages of five and twenty-one years, 1,661; enrollment 1,418; average attendance at schools, 777; number of schools in the forty-four districts, fifty, of which only one was graded. There were seventy-seven teachers employed, eighteen males and fifty-nine females; the average compensation for males was \$8.88 per week, and females \$6.67. The average cost of tuition for each scholar was forty-five cents. There were forty-six school houses in the county, sixteen stone and thirty frame. The value of the school houses was \$28,495; value of apparatus \$1,018. There were 425 volumes in the district libraries. The total amount paid teachers during the year was \$10,892.50. The county superintendent examined ninety-nine applicants for certificates, and granted ninety-two; twenty to males and seventy-two to females. Of these, four were premium certificates; twenty-two were first grade; eight were second grade for one year, and fifty-seven were second grade for less than one year. The average age of applicants was twenty-one years. The county superintendent, A. S. Allen, visited forty-seven of the schools during this year, and held two educational meetings.

Ten years later, in 1880, there were in Cerro Gordo county fourteen district townships, four independent townships and ninety-nine sub-districts. Of these

106 were ungraded; there were twenty-one rooms in graded schools. There were 221 teachers employed; seventy-one males and 150 females. The average monthly compensation of males was \$28.90, females \$26.01. There were 3,895 persons in the county between the ages of five and twenty-one years; there were 2,980 pupils enrolled in the public schools; average attendance 1,767. The average cost of tuition per month for each pupil was \$2.22. There were 110 school houses in the county, valued at \$62,185; ninety-nine of them were frame, eleven stone. The apparatus was valued at \$1,857. There were thirty-four volumes in school libraries. The total amount paid teachers during the year was \$29,114.06. The county superintendent examined 296 applicants for certificates and granted 246, of which seventy were first grade; ninety were second grade and eighty-six third grade. The average age of applicants was twenty-one; sixty-eight of them had had experience at teaching. The county superintendent had visited 108 schools and held twenty-four educational meetings.

TEACHERS' NORMAL INSTITUTE.

On the 19th of March, 1874, an act was passed by the General Assembly, establishing normal institutes in all the counties throughout the State. By this act, the superintendents were required to commence and each year hold an institute, at some convenient point in each county, for the drill of those who were, or who intended to be, teachers. The object of this was, to furnish teachers an opportunity to review and enlarge their knowledge of the branches to be taught, and acquaint themselves with improved methods of

teaching. For the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to such gatherings, the Institute Fund was created, to which the State annually pays \$50, and the balance is made up by the \$1 examination fees paid the county superintendent, and the fee of \$1 charged to each attendant of the institute. The board of supervisors were authorized to appropriate additional sums, as they deemed necessary, for the further support of the institute. This fund is under the exclusive control of the county superintendents.

The first normal institute of Cerro Gordo county was held at Mason City, beginning Sept. 21, 1874, and continuing four weeks. There were sixty-six teach-

ers in attendance, fifteen gentlemen and fifty-one ladies. J. C. Gilchrist was conductor, and had for his assistants, Mrs. J. C. Gilchrist, Mrs. J. B. Dakin and Mrs. Ira C. Kling. The lecturers were W. E. Crosby, John Avery and J. C. Gilchrist.

Since that time, an institute has been held each year, growing in value and interest each year. They have all been very successful and their effect has been plainly visible in elevating the character of the schools.

The last institute was held at Mason City in August, 1883. There was a large attendance and the interest manifested was unprecedented.

CHAPTER XIII.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The county of Cerro Gordo lies in the second tier of counties from the northern line of the State. This is one of the most productive agricultural regions in the northwest, and Cerro Gordo county, through the agency of great natural advantages, as fertility of soil and an abundance of water, and a thrifty and intelligent class of people, has assumed a high rank among the agricultural counties of Iowa. Lines of railway have brought excellent marketing facilities to the very doors of the producers, and agricultural pursuits are to-day pursued with pleasure and profit, where a few years ago the far-

mer met with hardships, uncertainty and privation.

As to the products of the county, corn, wheat and oats are the staples, varying relatively in amount from year to year; but corn always taking the lead. Barley, hay and potatoes rank next as important productions. Rye, sorghum and grass seed are also largely cultivated. Vegetables and fruit common to this latitude grow here to perfection, and there are now many fine and profitable fruit orchards in Cerro Gordo county. Years ago about the whole attention of agriculturists was devoted to raising wheat, but that

day has gone by. The wheat belt seems, from its history, to be always moving westward, and while it hovered over this portion of America, it was well improved thirty, forty, and even forty-five bushels to the acre being raised, and all farmers considering it the staple product. Of late years however, farmers are turning their attention more toward raising stock. Their success in this line has been marked and rapid, and few counties in northwestern Iowa can boast of the amount and quality of stock that can Cerro Gordo. On the whole Cerro Gordo county ranks high among its sister counties of the great State, and its resources not having been much more than half developed, its promise is indeed flattering.

In this connection are presented a number of items compiled from the census report of 1880, which will give a very clear idea of the resources and present conditions of the county:

In 1880 the number of improved farms in Cerro Gordo county was 1,387; there were 169,206 acres of improved land; the value of farms, including land, fences, and buildings, was \$3,851,548; the value of farming implements and machinery was \$317,051; value of live stock, \$810,334; the cost of building and repairing fences in 1879, was \$19,790; the cost of fertilizers purchased in 1879, was \$188; the estimated value of all farm productions, sold, consumed, or on hand for 1879, was \$1,115,712.

In 1880 there were 52,873 bushels of barley harvested in Cerro Gordo county; of buckwheat, 1,314 bushels; corn, 1,276, 322 bushels; oats, 528,445 bushels; rye, 810 bushels; wheat, 656,998 bushels; the

total value of orchard products was \$1,712. There were 26,649 tons of hay gathered; 97,727 bushels of Irish potatoes raised, and 5,520 pounds of tobacco raised.

STOCK RAISING.

Stock raising in Cerro Gordo county has grown to great proportions in the last few years. Farmers fifteen years ago depended mostly on growing cereals, but this has largely passed away. Wheat is no more a profitable crop and farmers have, as a necessity, turned their attention to something that yields larger and quicker returns. This they have realized in raising and selling cattle and hogs. To show the increase in this direction, statistics have been compiled of various years and are here presented:

In 1863 there were 1505 head of cattle, valued at \$813,170.50; 437 horses, valued at \$18,608; 8 mules, valued at \$525; 856 sheep, valued at \$1,615; and 541 swine, valued at \$952.65.

In 1873 there were 4017 head of cattle, valued at \$33,651; 2301 horses, valued at \$77,393; 48 mules, valued at \$1,773; 1087 sheep, valued at \$1,044; and 1262 swine, valued at \$1,364.

In 1875 there were 5830 head of cattle, valued at \$52,033; 2944 horses, valued at \$93,661; 82 mules, valued at \$2,810; 1707 sheep, valued at \$1,278; and 1388 swine, valued at \$1,536.

In 1879 there were 8456 head of cattle, valued at \$79,340; 4755 horses, valued at \$158,547; 133 mules, valued at \$4,915; 1494 sheep, valued at \$1,514; and 8474 swine, valued at \$10,157.

As to dairy products and live stock in 1880, there were 36,718 gallons of milk produced; 418,401 pounds of butter, and



Geo H. Fellows.

8,445 pounds of cheese made. There were 5,745 head of horses; 148 mules and asses; 28 working oxen; 5,266 milch cows; 9,784 other cattle; 3,014 sheep; and 29,106 hogs. During this year, 18,065 pounds of wool was produced.

In 1883 there were 15,805 head of cattle, valued at \$127,763; 5614 horses, valued at \$143,920; 156 mules, valued at \$4,834; 2724 sheep, valued at \$2,704; and 12,446 swine, valued at \$14,552.

It must be borne in mind that the assessed value is but about one-third the real value, so by multiplying by three, the real value is obtained.

CERRO GORDO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In 1860 an informal meeting of some of the most prominent citizens of Cerro Gordo county was held at Mason City, and an agricultural society was partially organized. The first fair in the county was held this year. From year to year, irregularly, since that time, fairs were held under the auspices of various societies, but much difficulty was encountered because of the fact that they did not have a legal organization. Various grounds were used for the fairs, and many of the gatherings were very successful, while others proved failures.

Finally in the spring of 1872, George Henderson, who had been president of the old society, issued a call for a meeting to be held at the court house in Mason City, March 30, 1872, for the purpose of reorganizing the society and placing it on a legal footing. In accordance therewith, the meeting was held and a committee, consisting of George R. Miller, Alonzo

Willson and B. F. Gibbs, was appointed to arrange matters and perfect the organization of a joint stock company, the shares to be \$10 each. The committee did their work well, and on the 13th of April, 1872, the articles of incorporation were presented and adopted. At the same time the first officers of the reorganized society were elected and were as follows:

President, George R. Miller; vice-president, Charles W. Tenney; secretary, Thomas G. Emsley; treasurer, Henry Martin.

As provided by the articles of incorporation the board of directors consisted of one member from each township. The following were the first directors elected:

Mason township, T. N. Miller; Lake township, T. Palmeter; Falls township, Thomas Perret; Lime Creek township, C. E. Crane; Clear Lake township, E. Nichols; Lincoln township, H. J. Willis; Owen township, J. G. Bailey; Geneseo township, George B. Rockwell; Portland township, A. S. Felt; Grant township, Joseph Cook; Dougherty township, D. Dougherty.

The annual fairs of the society, since the re-organization, have, without an exception, been a success, not only in the exhibits but financially. Each year there is an increasing interest manifested, and the careful and efficient management the society has received is appreciated by the patrons. The grounds of the society are well located and in good condition. They lie just northwest of Mason City. The last fair of the society was held on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of September, 1883. It was very largely attended, the exhibition was enormous, and the fair as

a whole surpassed the expectations of the warmest friends of the society.

At the time of the fair the officers were as follows : President, John D. Glass; vice president, O. B. Thompson ; secretary, Henry Martin ; treasurer, B. F. Gibbs.

The directors were as follows : C. W. Tenney, Falls ; M. H. Kling, Lime Creek ; A. R. Stilson, Portland ; J. M. Dougan, Mason ; H. J. Willis, Lincoln ; T. Palmerter, Clear Lake ; E. W. Jacobs, Owen ; H. F. Lincoln, Bath ; D. Dougherty,

Dougherty ; G. B. Rockwell, Geneseo ; William Winter, Pleasant Valley.

The executive committee consisted of J. D. Glass, O. B. Thompson, Henry Martin, J. M. Dougan and A. R. Stilson. The officers of the day were : W. B. Stilson, marshal, and A. J. Miller, asistant marshal.

The superintendents were : B. H. Kirk, Richard Long, E. W. Jacobs, John Bush, E. R. Case, B. A. Bryant, Mrs. P. Hughes, J. J. O'Rourke and M. H. Kling.

CHAPTER XIV.

POLITICAL.

The political history of Cerro Gordo county is more fully and much more authentically shown in giving the abstract of votes for the various years, than in any other manner. The county has been republican by a large majority ever since its organization; yet, at times, democrats have, by their own popularity, been elected to county offices over republicans. As a rule, there is a republican convention held nominating their candidates, and the opposition concentrate all their force upon an independent or people's ticket. For the county offices, political campaigns in Cerro Gordo county usually shape themseleves into a fight of one locality against another—Clear Lake heading one faction and Mason City the other. When this does occur, the fight is very bitter,

and political creed is almost discarded for the time being. However, with the close of the polls, the quarrel ceases and all submit gracefully to the "powers that be," while harsh feelings between the localities, caused by the campaign, are forgotten and laid away until another annual election.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

In this connection is presented an abstract of the vote at every general election held in Cerro Gordo county, as far as could be ascertained from the records in the court house. In some instances the records do not give the vote upon all the offices, and when such is the case they are omitted here. There is no record at all of the election in the fall of 1858.

The election records of Cerro Gordo county commence with the August election in 1855.

Election August 7, 1855.

County Judge.

J. B. Long.....	49—48
Silas Card.....	1

Clerk of Court.

Henry Martin.....	48—46
Elisha Randall.....	2

Prosecuting Attorney.

C. B. Raymond.....	33—24
E. Randall.....	9

Treasurer and Recorder.

Henry Van Patter.....	52
School Fund Commissioner.	

David Wright.....	44—33
Richard Morris.....	9

Surveyor.

I. W. Card.....	35—21
J. B. Randall.....	14

Sheriff.

N. W. Stackhouse.....	31—14
J. L. Stewart.....	17

J. Van Curen.....	2
Coroner.	

James Dickirson.....	52—51
Alanson Beebe.....	1

Election, February, 1856

In favor of County taking R. R. bonds. 80

Election, November 4, 1856.

Delegate to Constitutional Convention.	
John T. Clark.....	101—87

Samuel F. Gilchrist.....	14
Coroner.	

Election, April, 1856.

School Fund Commissioner.	
Thomas Drummond.....	60—13

Marcus Tuttle.....	47
Drainage Commissioner.	

Horace G. Parker.....	106—104
Horace C. Parker.....	2

Election, August, 1856.

Secretary of State.	
Elijah Sells.....	72—42

George Snyder.....	30
Scattering.	

Auditor of State.

John Pattee.....	71—41
James Pollard.....	30

State Treasurer.

M. L. Morris.....	72—42
George Paul.....	30

Attorney General.

S. A. Rice.....	71—41
James Baker.....	30

State Senator.

Jeremiah Atkins.....	68—44
Mr. Calogg.....	24

Wm. Pattee.....	1
Representative.	

E. R. Gillett.....	57—8
Wm. Pattee.....	49

Election, November 4, 1856.

President.

John C. Fremont, Rep.....	101—51
James Buchanan, Dem.....	50

Election, April, 1857.

Superintendent of Instruction.

L. H. Bugbee.....	96—62
M. L. Fisher.....	34

Commissioner Des Moines River Improvement.	
Edward Manning.....	97—69

G. L. Bailey.....	28
G. Porter.....	3

Register State Land Office.

Wm. H. Holmes.....	91—60
T. S. Parrin.....	31

School Fund Commissioner.

Amos B. Miller.....	117—67
Paul Felt.....	50

Treasurer and Recorder.

C. H. Huntley.....	119—71
Chas. C. McNany.....	48

Assessor.

F. Pattee.....	103—38
E. D. Stockton.....	65

Election, August, 1857.

County Judge.

Jarvis S. Church.....	157—152
Scattering.....	5

Sheriff.

N. W. Stackhouse.....	89—15
John Millen.....	74

Scattering	2
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Treasurer and Recorder.		General Banking Law.	
Chas. H. Huntley.....	167—166	For.....	47
J. H. T. Ambrose.....	1	Shall a Court House be built.	
Surveyor.		For.....	35—28
Alfonzo Garner.....	151—150	Against.....	7
J. Church Porter.....	1	<i>Election, October, 1859.</i>	
Scattering.....	1	Governor.	
Assessor.		S. J. Kirkwood.....	117—45
James. H. Tucker.....	165—164	A. C. Dodge.....	72
Porter Jarvis.....	1	Lieutenant Governor.	
Coroner.		N. J. Kusch.....	113—38
Alonzo Beebe....	118—98	L. W. Babbitt.....	75
Alanson Beebe.....	20	Supreme Judge.	
Drainage Commissioner.		R. P. Lowe.....	117
George L. Bunce.....	127 —104	Caleb Baldwin.....	117
George Vermilya	23	L. D. Stockton.....	116
New Constitution.		T. S. Wilson.....	72
For.....	118—78	C. C. Cole...	72
Against.....	78—16	Charles Mason.....	73
For.....	62	State Senator 30th District.	
<i>Election, October, 1857.</i>		J. H. Powers.....	101
Governor.		Moses Conger.....	72
R. P. Lowe.....	81—49	E. P. Powers.....	7
B. Samuels.....	32	Representative 58th District.	
Lieutenant-Governor.		E. G. Bowdoin.....	108—30
Orrin Faville.....	78—43	W. C. Stanbery.....	78
George Gillespie.....	35	County Judge.	
Representative.		George Vermilya.....	129—75
C. C. Carpenter.....	73—33	Edgar Osborn.....	54
John F. Duncomb.....	40	Treasurer and Recorder.	
<i>Election, April, 1858.</i>		H. G. Parker.....	121—56
Location of County Seat.		Wellington Benton.....	65
Mason City.....	155—107	Sheriff.	
Livonia.....	48	John L. McMillen.....	116—50
Superintendent of Schools.		M. S. Snow.....	66
John M. Hunt.....	156	Superintendent of Schools.	
Drainage Commissioner.		John M. Brainard.....	117—54
George Vermilya.....	175	A. B. Tuttle.....	63
Coroner.		Drainage Commissioner.	
Christopher Tucker.....	190—189	Christopher Tucker.....	117—54
Henry Van Patter.....	1	G. W. Henderson.....	63
<i>Election, June, 1858.</i>		Coroner.	
State Banks.		T. B. Willson.....	185
For the system.....	43	Surveyor.	
		J. H. T. Ambrose.....	116—50
		C. W. Tenney.....	66

Election, November, 1860.

President.

Abraham Lincoln..... 157—99

Stephen A. Douglas..... 58

Member Congress 2d District.

William Vandever..... 151—92

Ben Samuels..... 59

Supreme Judge.

George G. Wright..... 152—142

I. N. Ellwood..... 10

Secretary of State.

Elijah Sells..... 153—85

J. M. Corse..... 68

State Auditor.

S. W. Cattell..... 153—85

George W. Maxfield..... 68

State Treasurer.

John W. Jones..... 153—85

J. W. Ellis..... 68

Attorney General.

Charles C. Nourse..... 152—84

W. McCaintock..... 68

Register of State Land Office.

Amos B. Miller..... 148—81

Patrick Robb..... 67

Member Board of Education.

D. D. Chase..... 156—94

H. P. Williams..... 62

Clerk of Court.

H. B. Gray..... 96—10

Solomon Zuver..... 86

F. B. Friesbee..... 34

Gray..... 1

Election, October, 1861.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood..... 215—202

Scattering..... 13

Lieutenant Governor.

John R. Needham..... 201—176

Scattering..... 25

Supreme Judge.

Ralph P. Lowe..... 217—209

J. M. Ellwood..... 8

District Attorney 11th District.

D. D. Chase..... 200—188

John A. Hall..... 12

Representative.

E. G. Bowdoin..... 116—12

J. G. Patterson..... 104

County Judge.

Marcus Tuttle..... 107—5

Thomas Perrett..... 102

Treasurer and Recorder.

George Vermilya..... 128—36

Silas Card..... 92

C. H. Huntley..... 1

Sheriff.

W. F. Hoyt..... 134—41

James Goodwin..... 93

School Superintendent.

A. B. Tuttle..... 112—5

W. B. Church..... 107

Drainage Commissioner.

S. M. Richardson..... 122—23

T. B. Willson..... 99

Surveyor.

George E. Frost..... 129—43

A. Garner..... 86

Coroner.

Lyman Hunt..... 123—24

Gabriel Pence..... 99

Election, June, 1862.

State Senator.

George W. Howard..... 77—71

W. C. Stanbery..... 6

Scattering..... 2

Election, October, 1862.

State Secretary.

James Wright..... 148—116

Richard H. Sylvester..... 32

State Auditor.

J. W. Cattell..... 148—115

John Brown..... 33

State Treasurer.

W. H. Holmes..... 148—115

Samuel Lorak..... 33

Attorney General.

C. C. Norris..... 148—115

B. J. Hall..... 33

Register State Land Office.

J. A. Harvey..... 148—116

F. Gotscheilk..... 32

HISTORY OF CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

Member Congress 16th District.		Surveyor.
W. A. Hubbard.....	148—115	Charles W. Tenney..... 167—164
John F. Duncombe.....	33	Scattering..... 3
District Judge.		School Superintendent.
John Porter.....	153—139	George P. Griffith..... 107—40
H. E. J. Boardman.....	14	J. S. Church..... 67
A. Willson.....	1	S. S. Church..... 1
District Attorney.		Coroner.
D. D. Chase.....	150—132	A. G. Morey..... 163
J. S. Frasier.....	18	Drainage Commissioner.
I. W. Card.....	1	Gabriel Pence..... 161
Member Board of Education.		<i>Election, November 8, 1864.</i>
John M. Brainard.....	157	President.
Clerk of Court.		Abraham Lincoln..... 228—217
H. B. Gray.....	99—55	George B. McClellan..... 11
Edwin Hamblin.....	44	Supreme Judge.
P. S. Beeber.....	41	C. Cole..... 220—209
<i>Election, October, 1863.</i>		J. W. Monroe..... 11
Governor.		Secretary of State.
W. M. Stone.....	158—134	James Wright..... 223—112
J. M. Tuttle.....	24	J. H. Wallace..... 11
James Tuttle.....	28	Auditor of State.
Lieutenant Governor.		John A. Elliott..... 223—112
E. W. Eastman.....	158—130	E. C. Hendershot..... 11
John Duncombe.....	28	Treasurer of State.
Supreme Judge.		Wm. Holmes..... 228—112
John F. Dillon.....	159—130	J. B. Lash..... 11
Charles Mason.....	29	Attorney General.
State Senator.		Isaac L. Allen..... 224—113
G. Patterson.....	160—133	Charles M. Dunbar..... 11
N. M. Wilder.....	27	Register of State Land Office.
Representative.		J. A. Harvey..... 223—214
A. B. F. Hildreth.....	155—130	E. D. Holbrook..... 9
John Blunt.....	25	B. D. Holbrook..... 2
Scattering.....	2	Congress.
County Judge.		A. W. Hubbard..... 225—214
Elisha Randall.....	158—155	L. Chapman..... 11
T. B. Wilson.....	3	District Judge.
Mr. Wilson.....	1	W. B. Fairfield..... 211—200
Treasurer and Recorder.		Cyrus W. Foreman..... 11
George Vermilya.....	176	District Attorney.
Clerk of Court.		J. E. Burke..... 215—203
Horace G. Parker.....	154	M. P. Rosecrans..... 12
Sheriff.		
W. B. Stillson.....	172—165	
James Goodwin.....	7	

Clerk of Court.
Robert Hickling..... 116—24
W. C. Stanberry..... 92
Watson F. Thompson..... 22
Scattering..... 3
Recorder.
Elisha Randall..... 162—100
Matthew R. Dexter..... 62
Scattering..... 3
<i>Election, October, 1865.</i>
County Judge.
Watson E. Thompson..... 264—263
Henry Dibble..... 1
County Treasurer.
Thomas G. Ensley..... 267
Sheriff.
Henry A. Marsh..... 257—255
Ira Williams..... 2
Superintendent.
Jarvis S. Church..... 213—176
Henry Martin..... 37
G. P. Griffith..... 5
Surveyor.
G. E. Frost..... 265—264
Jarvis S. Church..... 1
Coroner.
Anson C. Owen..... 266
Drainage Commissioner.
James S. Saxby..... 256—255
G. E. Frost..... 1
H. L. Smith..... 1
Governor.
W. M. Stone..... 242—225
Thomas H. Benton..... 17
Lieutenant-Governor.
B. F. Give..... 262—257
W. W. Hamilton..... 5
<i>Election, October, 1866.</i>
Representative in Congress, 6th District.
A. W. Hubbard..... 301—253
J. D. Thompson..... 48
Secretary of State.
E. D. Wright..... 301—253
S. G. Van Anda..... 48

State Treasurer.
Samuel E. Rankin..... 301—253
George A. Stone..... 48
State Auditor.
Cyius C. Carpenter..... 299—249
L. P. McKinney..... 50
Reporter Supreme Court.
E. M. Stiles..... 301—254
A. Stoddard..... 47
Attorney General.
T. E. Russell..... 301—253
W. Ballenger..... 48
Clerk of Supreme Court.
Charles Linderman..... 301—253
Fred. Gottschalk..... 48
<i>Election, October, 1866.</i>
Clerk of District Court.
B. F. Hartshorn..... 335—333
E. Bogardus..... 2
Recorder.
Charles M. Adams..... 223—112
Matthew R. Dexter..... 111
<i>Election, October 8, 1866.</i>
Governor.
Col. Samuel Merrill..... 345—294
Charles Mason..... 51
William McGovern..... 1
Lieutenant Governor.
Col. John Scott..... 375—326
D. M. Harris..... 49
Thomas Duncan..... 1
Judge Supreme Court.
Joseph M. Beck..... 344—292
John H. Craig..... 52
Superintendent Public Instruction.
F. D. Wells..... 343—291
M. L. Fisher..... 52
Superintendent Public Instruction, Unexpired Term.
F. D. Wells..... 285—239
M. L. Fisher..... 46
Attorney General.
Maj. Henry O'Connor..... 344—292
W. F. Barker..... 52

HISTORY OF CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

<i>Election, October 8, 1867.</i>	
Senator 39th District	
Marcus Tuttle.....	279—208
C. A. L. Rozelle.....	71
W. A. Lathrop.....	27
Rozelle.....	1
B. C. Wey.....	1
Representative 59th District.	
C. W. Tenney.....	215—37
M. P. Rosecrans.....	178
Rosecrans.....	3
County Judge.	
George E. Frost.....	330—321
William Spicer.....	9
W. E. Thompson.....	8
Thompson.....	1
Nathan Bass.....	1
E. Crowell.....	1
W. C. Thompson.....	1
County Treasurer.	
Thomas G. Ensley.....	366—365
Frank Rogers.....	1
Henry Kurl.....	1
Henry Dibble.....	1
Sheriff.	
A. M. Thompson.....	329—319
Will Ed. Tucker.....	10
Old Man Cummings.....	1
W. B. Stillson.....	1
Matt Dexter.....	1
Heck Dibble.....	1
J. F. Turnner.....	1
County Superintendent.	
Nathan Bass.....	270—157
Henry Martin.....	113
Bass.....	3
Martin.....	1
Surveyor.	
Charles McNany.....	278—178
A. C. Owen.....	100
George E. Frost.....	1
Coroner.	
Gabriel Pence.....	342—241
T. G. Ensley.....	1
Williard Dart.....	1
Drainage Commissioner.	
Daniel Dougherty.....	342—341
I. W. Card.....	1
George Rider.....	1
James Sirrine.....	1
<i>Election, November 6, 1868.</i>	
Recorder.	
Herny Kurl.....	448—442
C. Adams.....	1
Clerk District Court	
F. M. Rogers.....	359—234
Herny A. Marsh.....	125
H. E. Marsh.....	1
B. F. Hartshorn.....	1
Henry Kurl.....	1
<i>Election, October 12, 1869.</i>	
Governor.	
Samuel Merrill.....	476—368
George Galespy.....	108
Lieutenant Governor.	
Madison M. Walden.....	494—385
A. P. Richardson.....	109
Judge Supreme Court.	
John T. Dillon.....	496—388
W. T. Brenan.....	108
Superintendent Public Instruction.	
A. S. Kissel.....	496—416
H. O. Dayton.....	80
E. D. Jager.....	25
Representative 65th District.	
B. F. Hartshorn.....	368—126
M. P. Rosecrans.....	232
County Treasurer.	
Henry I. Smith.....	524—444
John Chestnut.....	80
County Auditor.	
Charles B. Senior.....	443—373
W. E. Thompson.....	70
D. Dougherty.....	68
Scattering	2
Sheriff.	
William B. Stillson.....	434—289
F. Trevett.....	145
Alonzo Wilson.....	10
County Superintendent.	
A. S. Allen.....	331—79
Nathan Bass.....	252
Scattering	5

County Surveyor.	
C. F. Vincent	441—365
F. McMullen.....	76
George E. Frost.....	70
Scattering	3
<i>Election, October 11, 1870.</i>	
Secretary of State.	
Ed. Wright.....	575—489
Charles Doerr.....	86
Auditor of State.	
John Russell.....	570—481
Wesley W. Garner.....	89
Treasurer of State.	
Samuel E. Rankin.....	570—481
William C. James.....	89
Attorney General.	
Henry O. Connor.....	570—481
H. M. Martin.....	89
Register for State Land office.	
Aaron Brown.....	570—481
D. F. Ellsworth.....	89
Reporter Supreme Court.	
E. H. Stiles.....	570—481
C. H. Bane.....	89
Clerk Supreme Court.	
Charles Linderman.....	570—481
William McLenan.....	89
Judge of Supreme Court, full term..	
C. C. Cole.....	557—466
J. C. Knapp.....	91
Judge of Supreme Court, to fill Dillon vacancy.	
William E. Miller.....	569—480
P. H. Smythe.....	89
Judge of Supreme Court to fill Wright vacancy.	
James G. Gray.....	569—479
Reuben Noble.....	90
Representative 6th Congressional District.	
Jackson Orr.....	571—483
C. C. Smeltzer.....	88
Judge District Court, 12th Judicial District.	
George W. Ruddick.....	570
Clerk District and Circuit Courts.	
F. M. Rogers	643
County Recorder.	
Owen T. Denison.....	648

<i>Election, October 10, 1871.</i>	
Governor.	
C. C. Carpenter.....	654—527
J. C. Knapp.....	127
Lieutenant Governor.	
H. C. Bulis.....	643—513
M. M. Ham.....	130
Judge Supreme Court.	
J. G. Day.....	650—519
John F. Duncomb.....	131
Superintendent Public Instruction.	
Alonzo Abernathy.....	651—521
Edward Murum.....	130
Senator 46th Senatorial District.	
E. A. Howland.....	644—643
H. G. Parker.....	1
Representative 66th District.	
David Secor.....	651—650
W. C. Stanbery.....	1
County Auditor.	
C. B. Senior.....	652—532
William M. Kelley.....	120
County Treasurer.	
H. I. Smith.....	659—545
Edwin Nichols.....	114
County Sheriff.	
William B. Stilson.....	590—488
Alonzo Wilson.....	102
James Hawkins.....	91
County Surveyor.	
C. F. Vincent.....	655—532
E. J. Rosecrans.....	123
E. F. Vincent.....	1
County Superintendent.	
E. C. Moulton.....	633—490
A. J. Miller.....	143
Miss Eaton.....	1
County Coroner.	
W. H. Stanley.....	654—530
G. F. McDowell.....	124
Stanley	1
Drainage Commissioner.	
George E. Frost.....	600—477
Simon Culvert.....	123
County Supervisor.	
W. W. Knapp	642—503
Daniel Dougherty.....	139
Alfred Harris.....	1

HISTORY OF CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

<i>Election, November 5, 1872.</i>		County Supervisor.	
District Judge.			
George W. Ruddick.....	876—697	Thomas Perritt..... 918—808	
W. A. Lathrop.....	179	D. Dougherty..... 110	
Lathrop	1	C. W. Tenney..... 17	
Circuit Judge.		J. H. Sweeney..... 1	
R. G. Reiniger.....	639—435	Sweeney..... 1	
W. C. Stanbery.....	204	Coroner.	
R. A. Reiniger.....	164	Harvey Brown..... 6—2	
Stanbery.....	2	H. J. Brown	
G. W. Ruddick.....	1	<i>Election, October, 14, 1873.</i>	
J. H. Sweeney.....	1	Governor.	
District Attorney.		C. C. Carpenter..... 1051—933	
L. S. Butler.....	872—687	J. G. Vale..... 118	
J. W. Wood.....	185	Ranken..... 1	
W. C. Stanbery.....	2	Lieutenant Governor.	
Representative 4th Congressional District.		Joseph Dysart..... 1054—944	
H. O. Pratt.....	890—762	George Whitney..... 110	
A. T. Lusch.....	128	M. E. Bitterman..... 1	
J. A. Lusch.....	41	Judge Supreme Court.	
G. B. Rockwell.....	2	J. M. Beck..... 1055—939	
I. W. Card.....	1	H. J. Hall..... 116	
<i>Election, November 5, 1872.</i>		Superintendent Public Instruction.	
Secretary of State.		Alonzo Abernethy..... 1060—946	
Josiah T. Young.....	913—728	D. W. Prindle..... 114	
Edward A. Guilbert.....	185	Representative 68th District.	
Auditor of State.		George B. Rockwell..... 838—529	
John Russell....	906—715	M. A. Leahy..... 309	
J. P. Cassady.....	191	County Auditor.	
Treasurer of State.		S. Noyes..... 710—269	
Capt. William M. Chresty.....	906—715	C. F. Vincent..... 441	
M. J. Pholps.....	191	J. G. Brown..... 1	
Register of State Land Office.		County Treasurer.	
Aaron Brown.....	907—716	James Rule..... 823—464	
Jacob Butler.....	191	Thomas Perritt..... 359	
Attorney General.		County Sheriff.	
M. C. Cutts.....	908—719	H. H. Schell..... 644—126	
A. G. Case.....	189	Simon B. Dexter..... 518	
Clerk County Court.		William B. Stinson..... 1	
E. M. Rogers.....	618—150	S. Noyes	
J. H. Sweeney.....	468	T. H. Davis..... 1	
Scattering.....	5	County Superintendent.	
County Recorder.		Mrs. J. B. Dakin..... 658—155	
O. T. Dennison.....	1056—1055	D. A. Hamm..... 503	
James Hawkins.....	1	Hamm..... 5	
A. A. Benton.....	1	L. A. Eaton..... 1	
Palmetter... ..	1		

County Supervisor.	
C. B. Seabury	700—237
James Goodwin	463
C. H. Vincent	1
Tenney	1
County Surveyor.	
W. Scott Johnston	623—71
J. G. Graves	552
C. F. Vincent	3
S. Dexter	1
Coroner	
J. C. Lefevre	654—135
E. O. Thompson	519
W. Scott Johnston	1
Mrs. A. R. Roscoe	1
Drainage Commissioner.	
A. C. Owen	346—345
Joseph Ready	1
John West	1
E. O. Thompson	1
<i>Election, October, 1874.</i>	
Secretary of State.	
Josiah T. Young	969—815
David Morgan	154
Scattering	1
Auditor of State.	
Buren R. Sherman	968—814
J. M. King	154
Scattering	1
Treasurer of State.	
Wm. Christy	969—814
H. C. Harges	155
Register of State Land Office.	
David Secor	966—811
R. H. Rodearmel	155
Attorney General.	
M. E. Cutts	969—816
J. H. Keatlay	153
H. D. Cadwell	1
Clerk of Supreme Court.	
Edward J. Holmes	970—818
George W. Ball	154
Reporter of Supreme Court.	
John S. Runnells	970—816
James M. Weart	154

Representative in Congress.	
H. O. Pratt	783—470
John Bowman	313
Scattering	11
Clerk of District and Circuit Courts.	
M. S. Schermerhorn	747—379
F. M. Rogers	368
E. J. Rosecrans	5
Scattering	4
County Recorder.	
O. T. Denison	1030—933
H. N. Vernal	98
Scattering	2
County Supervisor.	
George L. Herrick	582—40
Henry Kurl	542
Herrick	7
Scattering	2
County Coroner.	
D. B. Mason	961—803
John T. Elder	158
For taxation to build jail	453—237
Against	216
Restraining Stock	585—200
Against	385
<i>Election, October 12, 1875.</i>	
Governor.	
Samuel J. Kirkwood	826—606
Shepard Lefler	220
Lieutenant Governor.	
Joshua B. Newbold	823—644
E. B. Woodward	179
Einmet Woodward	43
Judge Supreme Court.	
Austin Adams	826—605
Wm. J. Knight	221
Superintendent of Public Instruction.	
Alonzo Abernathy	825—605
Isaiah Doane	220
Scattering	1
Senator 46th District.	
Lemuel Dwelle	796—553
James Elder	243
Representative of 68th District.	
George B. Rockwell	470—78
M. P. Rosecrans	392
Scattering	17

HISTORY OF CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

County Treasurer	
James Rule, Jr.	954—872
John Cobb	82
County Auditor.	
Henry H. Shepard	705—387
J. G. Brown	318
Sheriff.	
H. H. Schell	933—828
John Van Patter	105
County Superintendent of Schools.	
Ira C Kling	587—172
Emily M. Bidwell	415
County Surveyor.	
C. F. Vincent	956—882
M. S. Howard	74
County Coroner.	
D. B. Mason	948—886
Rev Calderwood	62
County Supervisor.	
Thomas Perrett	816—637
C. W. Tenney	179
A. Wilson	21
<i>Election, November 7, 1876.</i>	
Judge of Supreme Court full term.	
Wm. H. Stevens	1277—835
Wm. Graham	442
J. H. Rothrock	244
Scattering	7
Secretary of State.	
Josiah Young	1277—833
J. H. Stubenbauch	444
A. McKrady	16
Auditor of State.	
Buren R. Sherman	1272—828
Wm. Gronway	444
Leonard Brown	16
Treasurer of State.	
George W. Bemis	1277—833
Wesley Jones	444
George L. Fry	16
Register of State Land Office.	
David Secor	1278—834
George M. Walker	444
N. C. Rednour	16
Attorney General.	
J. F. McJunkin	1277—833
H. C. Cooke	444
Superintendent of Public Instruction.	
Carl W. Van Corlen	1129—981
C. W. Callen	148
J. A. Nast	16
Clerk of District Court.	
M. S. Schermerhorn	1619—1608
J. A. Kellogg	11
County Recorder.	
Richard Valentine	1645—1643
O. T. Denison	2
J. A. Fetthouse	1
<i>Election, November 7, 1876.</i>	
Congress, 4th District.	
N. C. Deering	1279—820
Cyrus Foreman	459
Scattering	1
Circuit Judge, 12th District.	
Robert G. Reiniger	1233—777
J. M. Elder	456
George W. Reiniger	44
District Judge, 12th District.	
George W. Ruddick	1274—827
C. A. L. Rozelle	447
District Attorney.	
J. B. Clelland	1260—811
John Gleggitt	449
<i>Election, October 9, 1877.</i>	
Governor.	
J. H. Galer	903—555
John P. Irish	348
Daniel P. Stubbs	72
Elias Jessup	40
Lieutenant Governor.	
Frank T. Campbell	947—608
W. C. James	344
A. McCready	72
Frederick Nelson	12
Judge of Supreme Court.	
James G. Day	897—553
H. E. J. Boardman	344
John Porter	73
Carl W. Von Coebln	49
Superintendent of Public Instruction.	
Carl W. Von Coebln	890—659
J. G. Cullison	231
S. T. Bullard	69

Representative, 78th District	
W. W. Knapp	700—411
D. Dougherty.....	289
J. H. King.....	284
J. M. King.....	73
County Auditor	
H. H. Shepard.....	1142—943
E. E. Aryaith.....	199
G. E. Aryuth.....	10
County Treasurer.	
James Rule.....	1224—1182
J. H. Boeye.....	42
Scattering.....	5
Sheriff.	
H. H. Schell	1218—1172
E. J. Rosecrans.....	46
Superintendent of Schools, full term.	
M. H. Kling.....	617—14
Frank Hunnah	603
E. C. Bidwell.....	142
County Surveyor.	
C. F. Vincent.....	1278—1276
A. C. Owen.....	2
John Chilson.....	1
Coroner.	
D. B. Mason.....	1134—895
S. Harris.....	239
<i>Election, October, 1878.</i>	
Secretary of State.	
J. A. T. Hall	1113—554
E. M. Farnsworth.....	559
Thomas O. Walker.....	20
A. T. Hall	10
Auditor of State.	
Buren R. Sherman.....	1113—634
Joseph Eubick	479
G. V. Swernger.....	90
B. R. Sherman.....	10
William Burlingham.....	1
Treasurer of State.	
George W. Bemis.....	1112—600
M. L. Devine.....	512
E. D. Fenn.....	58
L. Devine.....	16
G. W. Bemis.....	10

Judge of the Supreme Court.	
James H. Rathrock	966—731
T. C. Knapp.....	235
J. H. Rothrock.....	176
J. C. Knapp.....	186
Joseph C. Knapp.....	136
Attorney General.	
J. F. McJunkin.....	984—543
John Gibbon.....	441
J. F. McJunkin.....	128
C. H. Jackson.....	84
John McJunkin	11
Jenks Pelton.....	1
Clerk of Supreme Court.	
Edward J. Holmes.....	949—541
Alexander Runyan	408
E. J. Holmes.....	175
M. V. Gammon.....	24
E. Runion.....	16
Reporter of Supreme Court.	
John S. Runnels.....	950—546
John B. Elliott.....	404
J. S. Runnels	166
J. B. Elliott.....	99
George W. Rutherford.....	64
G. W. Rutherford.....	20
John Runnels.....	10
Member Congress 4th District.	
Nathaniel C. Deering.....	1070—661
W. V. Allen.....	409
S. H. Weller.....	169
N. C. Deering.....	58
Clerk of Court.	
M. S. Schermerhorn.....	1632—1606
S. Schermerhorn.....	26
Recorder.	
Richard Valentine.....	1136—614
R. Valentine.....	522
County Supervisor.	
J. B. Dukin.....	914—197
D. M. Tiffany.....	717
<i>Election, October, 1879.</i>	
Governor.	
John H. Geer.....	1442—823
H. H. Trumble.....	619
Scattering	23

Lieutenant Governor.	
Frank T. Campbell.....	1446—826
J. A. O. Yoman.....	620
H. M. Moore.....	20
Judge of Supreme Court.	
Joseph M. Beck.....	1429—803
Reuben Noble.....	626
Scattering.....	33
Superintendent of Public Instruction.	
Carl M. VonCoelln.....	1448—837
Irwin Baker.....	611
J. A. Nash.....	20
State Senator.	
F. M. Goodykoontz.....	1950—1941
Dan Leahy.....	9
Representative 78th District.	
H. H. Schell.....	1299—590
John H. King.....	709
H. H. King.....	33
Scattering.....	16
John N. King.....	1
County Auditor.	
Henry H. Shepard.....	1368—741
H. H. Shepard.....	627
H. Shepard.....	75
County Treasurer.	
W. C. Tompkins.....	2055—2050
Scattering.....	5
Sheriff.	
E. J. Rosecrans.....	981—149
L. B. Dexter.....	832
C. B. Dike.....	247
W. R. Winter.....	19
Superintendent of Schools.	
L. L. Klinefelter.....	2061—2057
Scattering.....	2
Surveyor.	
C. F. Vincent.....	2064—2062
Scattering.....	2
Coroner.	
W. S. Harding.....	2077—2075
Scattering.....	2
<i>Election, November 2, 1880.</i>	
President.	
James A. Garfield.....	1604—925
W. S. Hancock.....	679
James B. Weaver.....	19
Secretary of State.	
John F. Hall.....	1604—923
A. B. Keith.....	681
George M. Walker.....	19
Auditor of State.	
William T. Lucas.....	1596—930
Charles I. Baker.....	666
Edwin M. Conger.....	454
W. V. Lucas.....	7
Treasurer of State.	
E. Conger.....	1151—470
Martin Blin.....	681
Mathew Farrington.....	19
Register of State Land Office.	
James K. Powers.....	1601—922
Daniel Dougherty.....	679
Thomas Hurker.....	19
Attorney General.	
McPherson.....	1604—924
Charles A. Clark.....	680
W. A. Spinner.....	19
Representative in Congress.	
Nathanael C. Deering.....	1521—845
J. S. Root.....	676
N. C. Deering.....	80
E. J. Dean.....	22
Circuit Judge, 12th District.	
Robert G. Reiniger.....	1604—921
Cyrus Foreman.....	683
Judge of the District Court.	
George W. Ruddick.....	1591—908
John Cleggitt.....	683
District Attorney.	
L. B. Clelland.....	1603—923
A. C. Ripley.....	680
Shall there be a Convention to Revise the Constitution.	
For.....	1080—441
Against.....	639
On the Question to strike out the word white in the Constitution.	
For.....	1029—762
Against.....	267
Clerk of District Court.	
Duncan Rule.....	1648—1012
J. H. McConlogue.....	636

HISTORY OF CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

705

County Recorder.	
Richard Valentine.....	1566—843
Samuel C. Alexander.....	723
<i>Election, October, 1881.</i>	
Governor.	
Burren R. Sherman.....	1041—659
L. G. Kinnie.....	382
Lieutenant Governor.	
Orlando H. Manning.....	1045—668
James M. Walker.....	377
Judge Supreme Court.	
Austin Adams.....	1046—668
H. P. Hendershot.....	378
Superintendent of Public Instruction.	
J. Wacker.....	1044—665
Walter H. Butler.....	379
Senator 47th District.	
H. G. Parker.....	1395—1386
Scattering.....	9
Representative 78th District.	
R. S. Benson.....	594—132
F. J. Bush.....	462
Frank J. Bush.....	297
Scattering.....	12
County Auditor.	
Henry H. Shepard	1426
County Treasurer.	
W. C. Tompkins.....	1425—1424
Jake Stone.....	1
Sheriff.	
E. J. Rosecrans.....	966—744
G. F. Fletcher.....	223
A. J. Miller.....	214
Scattering.....	3
County Superintendent of Schools.	
L. L. Klinefelter.....	1422—1419
Scattering.....	3
County Surveyor.	
C. F. Vincent.....	1423
Coroner.	
E. C. Miller.....	1427—1425
Scattering.....	2
Against Court House and Tax.....	849—402
For	447

<i>Election, November, 1882.</i>	
Secretary of State.	
John A. T. Hall.....	1288—698
T. O. Walker.....	590
William Gaston.....	7
Auditor of State.	
John S. Brown.....	1286—697
William Thompson.....	589
A. G. Wright.....	7
State Treasurer.	
Edwin H. Conger.....	1288—698
John Foley.....	590
George Dorr.....	7
Attorney General.	
Smith McPherson,.....	1288—698
J. H. Brennermann.....	590
J. A. Prise.....	7
Judge of Supreme Court.	
William H. Serrons.....	1291—758
Charles E. Benson.....	533
Charles E. Robinson	56
M. A. Jones.....	7
Clerk of Supreme Court.	
Gilbert B. Pray.....	1289—699
H. F. Bonorden.....	590
E. N. Clark	7
Reporter of Supreme Court.	
Ezra C. Ebersole.....	1289—699
L. A. Palmer.....	590
J. H. Williamson	7
Representative in Congress.	
A. J. Holmes.....	1046—407
John Clegggett.....	639
Scattering.....	23
For Clerk of District and Circuit Courts.	
Duncan Rule.....	1881
County Recorder.	
Lizzie J. Fitch.....	914—423
O. A. Brownell.....	491
O. R. Hall.....	390
O. W. Brownell.....	19
Brownell.....	8
Supervisor.	
H. J. Willis.....	1046—271
H. E. Palmeter.....	775

Coroner.	
E. C. Miller	1282

In this county the vote on the amendment stood as follows, showing majorities for or against in the various townships :

	For.	Against.	
Mason township	230		
Lime Creek	17		
Bath	—		
Falls	101		
Portland	63		
Owen	.....	21	
Geneseo	.....	25	
Pleasant Valley	.....	11	
Grimes	.....	7	
Lake	.....	76	
Clear Lake	.....	73	
Mt. Vernon	.....	32	
Union	.....	5	
Dougherty	.....	29	
Grant	.....	26	
Lincoln	.....	47	
		—	
Majority for amendment	845	34	
			811

CHAPTER XV.

NATIONAL STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

The truly representative citizen of a Nation, State or county is the public office-holder. He stands in the relation of a representative of the people, and as such, demands in his individual capacity, the respect we owe to the people as a body. In this connection are presented sketches of every person from Cerro Gordo county who has served the Nation, State or county in an official capacity. In some cases the sketches are short, and do not do full justice to those represented, but in no case is it the fault of the historian, as they are given as full as the material accessible would permit.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In congressional districts Cerro Gordo county has always been associated with Franklin county. See Representation chapter in history of Franklin county.

AUDITOR OF STATE.

In the fall of 1880 Hon. W. V. Lucas was elected to this responsible position. He began his official duties Jan. 1, 1881, and his term expired Jan. 1, 1883. Mr. Lucas declined a second term of the office, not allowing his name to be brought before the convention.

W. V. Lucas was born July 2, 1835, in Carroll Co., Ind. On the 25th of April, 1856, he located in Bremer Co., Iowa. When the war broke out he enlisted as a private in company B, 14th regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Nov. 26, 1862, was promoted to 1st lieutenant. On the 5th of April, 1863, he was commissioned as captain, and as such completed his term of service. In October, 1865, he was elected treasurer of Bremer county, and was twice re-elected. Mr. Lucas was



Marcus ^{ny} Tutte

elector on the republican ticket in 1876, and was chief clerk of the House of Representatives of Iowa, of the seventeenth and eighteenth General Assemblies. Mr. Lucas was connected with the newspaper press of Iowa for sixteen years, and editor of the Cerro Gordo County *Republican* from 1876 to 1883. Mr. Lucas is one of the most forcible and accomplished public speakers in the State; and is a well known republican stump orator. He is a man who always must be popular and command respect wherever he may cast his lot.

RеспUBLICAN ELECTORS.

W. V. Lucas, of Mason City, was elected a member of the Iowa Board in 1876.

REGISTER OF STATE LAND OFFICE.

In the fall of 1858 Amos B. Miller, of Cerro Gordo county, was elected to this office, and, in 1860, was re-elected. In October, 1862, he resigned to accept the appointment of captain of company B, 32d Iowa Infantry.

Amos B. Miller came to Cerro Gordo county from Vinton in 1855 and settled at Mason City. He was a single man and came with Thomas Drummond, the first lawyer in the county, and they formed a partnership for the transaction of real estate business. They continued in partnership until Drummond returned to Vinton. When the war broke out, Miller enlisted, as stated, and was killed at the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana. Miller was a man who made many friends among the early settlers. He is described by an old resident as being a "plain, genial, blunt-spoken, warm-hearted and every-day kind of a man."

David Secor, who also held this office, was at one time a resident of Cerro Gordo county.

DISTRICT JUDGE.

John Porter was elected district judge of the eleventh judicial district, in 1858, while a resident of Mason City. He was re-elected, and served until October, 1865. In the meantime the State had been redistricted and Cerro Gordo was thrown into the newly organized twelfth district. Judge Porter moved to Hardin county immediately after his election.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I. W. Card was the only district attorney Cerro Gordo county has furnished. He was elected in 1868 and served four years. Mr. Card is the present postmaster at Mason City.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

H. H. Schell, formerly sheriff of Cerro Gordo county, is at present a clerk in the pension bureau of the government.

W. C. Stanbery and George E. Frost have held the appointment of collector of internal revenue.

I. W. Card and John Stanbery are United States Commissioners.

STATE BANK EXAMINER.

H. H. Schell held this important position for a time.

Henry I. Smith succeeded Mr. Schell.

STATE APPOINTMENTS.

W. V. Lucas was chief clerk of the House of Representatives during the seventeenth and eigteenth General Assemblies.

Ira C. Kling was deputy superintendent of public instruction under Carl W. Van Coelln.

Charles W. Tenney was elected a member of the board of trustees of the State Agricultural College, by the General Assembly, in 1879. He had served one term

in the same capacity prior to this. In 1882 he resigned, and Gov. Kirkwood was appointed to succeed him.

On the 19th of June, 1872, Charles M. Adams was appointed stenographer for the twelfth judicial district, by judges Ruddick and Reiniger, and still holds that position.

Charles M. Adams, court stenographer, came to Mason City in 1856, when he was twelve years old. His parents N. M. and Emma (Childs) Adams settled here in that year. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters. Mr. Adams was born in Worcester, Mass., Dec. 29, 1843. He had his growth with Mason City, and in 1862 was appointed deputy recorder and treasurer under Judge Vermilya. In August of the same year he enlisted in the 32d Iowa Infantry, company B, and was in the Union service three years. Soon after being mustered in, he was detailed as clerk, and was afterwards appointed chief clerk at the headquarters of the Sixteenth Army Corps, at Memphis, where he remained eighteen months. He was afterwards transferred to New Orleans, and was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, Aug. 11, 1865. On his return to Mason City he was engaged in teaching a short time. In the spring of 1866 he entered the office of I. W. Card as correspondent, and in the fall of the same year, he was elected county recorder. He was married Jan. 11, 1872, to Mary A., daughter of William E. Dunbar, of Rockford, Ill. Anna P. Adams is their only child.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The fourth General Assembly convened at Iowa City, Dec. 6, 1852, and adjourned

Jan. 24, 1853. At this time Cerro Gordo county, although unorganized, belonged to a senatorial district which embraced twenty-three additional counties in this part of the State, and was represented in the Senate by Andrew F. Hull. In the House the district was represented by J. F. Rice, Joseph C. Goodson and Benjamin Green.

The fifth General Assembly convened at Iowa City, Dec. 4, 1854, and adjourned Jan. 26, 1855. Also convened, in extra session, July 2, 1856, and adjourned July 16, 1856. Cerro Gordo county was now organized and formed a part of the same senatorial district as in the former Assembly. It was represented in the Senate by Theophilus Bryan and James C. Jordan. The seat of the former was contested by James C. Jordan and the contest was decided in favor of Jordan Jan. 8, 1856. The county at this time formed a part of the third representative district, which embraced the counties of Cerro Gordo, Fayette, Chickasaw, Butler, Bremer, Black Hawk, Grundy, Franklin, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell and Worth. The representative was Jacob W. Rogers.

The sixth General Assembly convened at Iowa City, Dec. 1, 1856, and adjourned Jan. 29, 1857. Cerro Gordo county was at this time in the thirty-fourth senatorial district and was represented by Jeremiah T. Atkins. This county formed a part of the forty-eighth representative district, and was represented by E. R. Gillett, of Chickasaw county.

The seventh General Assembly convened at Des Moines, Jan. 11, 1858, and adjourned March 23, 1858. Jeremiah T. Atkins was still in the Senate. In the House, Cyrus

C. Carpenter, of Fort Dodge, was the representative, the district embracing the counties of Worth, Cerro Gordo, Franklin, Wright, Hancock, Winnebago, Kossuth, Webster, Hamilton, Calhoun, Pocahontas, Palo Alto, Sac, Buena Vista, Clay, Dickinson and Emmett.

The eighth General Assembly convened at DesMoines, Jan. 8, 1860, and adjourned April 3, 1860. It also convened in extra session, May 15, and adjourned May 29, 1861. At this time the counties of Cerro Gordo, Howard, Chickasaw, Mitchell, Floyd, Worth, Hancock, Winnebago and Wright, constituted the fortieth senatorial district, and were represented by Julius H. Powers.

This county was associated with Worth, Winnebago, Floyd and Hancock counties as the fifty-eighth representative district, and was represented by Elbridge G. Bowdoin.

The ninth General Assembly convened at DesMoines, Jan. 13, 1862, and adjourned April 8, 1862; also convened in extra session, Sept. 3, 1862, and adjourned Sept. 11, 1862. This senatorial district at this time comprised the counties of Chickasaw, Howard, Mitchell, Winnebago, Hancock, Floyd, Worth, Cerro Gordo and Wright, with George W. Howard, as Senator. In the fifty-fourth representative district, Cerro Gordo county was associated with Floyd, Worth and Winnebago, and was represented by Elbridge G. Bowdoin.

The tenth General Assembly convened at DesMoines, Jan. 11, 1864, and adjourned March 29, 1864. John G. Patterson represented the forty-second senatorial district, of which Cerro Gordo county formed a part, having been elected in the fall of

1863 for the full term of four years. Floyd and Cerro Gordo counties constituted the fifty-fourth representative district, and was served by A. B. F. Hildreth.

The eleventh General Assembly convened at DesMoines, Jan. 8, 1866, and adjourned April 3, 1866. At this time Cerro Gordo county was associated with sixteen other counties, as the forty-fourth senatorial district, and was served by George W. Bassett. Floyd and Cerro Gordo were still together as a representative district, and were served by Wilberforce P. Gaylord.

The twelfth General Assembly convened at DesMoines in January, 1868. At this time Cerro Gordo county was in the thirty-ninth senatorial district and was represented by Marcus Tuttle, of Mason City. In the House, Hon. C. W. Tenney, of Plymouth, represented the fifty-ninth representative district, of which Cerro Gordo was a part, comprising the counties of Cerro Gordo, Worth, Winnebago and Kossuth. These were the first representatives the county ever had in either of the two houses of the General Assembly.

The thirteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines, in January, 1870. Marcus Tuttle was still Senator. Cerro Gordo was at this time in the sixty-fifth representative district, which was served by B. F. Hartshorn, a Mason City lawyer.

The history of Clear Lake would make to its citizens a most defective and disappointing exhibit without a full personal record of the Hon. Marcus Tuttle. Mr. Tuttle is not now a resident of Cerro Gordo county, but Clear Lake township and village can never lose the prestige of his influence and long interest in her

affairs. Marcus Tuttle was born in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., May 10, 1830. He is the son of Ira and Lucy (Brockett) Tuttle. The Tuttle family is of English extraction, its earliest ancestors having settled at an early period in the colony of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Tuttle, of this sketch, is the fourth son of a family of eight children—four sons and four daughters. About the year 1842 his father moved to Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he reared and educated his children as circumstances would permit. Marcus Tuttle strongly cherished an idea of obtaining a liberal education, but decided that another avenue in life would be wiser, and devoted his energies to his father's interests. He was an assiduous reader, and the pictured promises of the Great West seemed to offer a suitable field for the development of his energies and the investment of the small fortune of which he, by his untiring industry and economy, fast become possessed; and accompanied by two brothers, Elon and A. B. Tuttle, he set forth on a prospecting tour through Iowa. The trio proceeded direct from Des Moines to Clear Lake, traveling by the compass until their eyes were refreshed by the sparkling waters of the lovely lake which gleams and ripples in the June sunshine of 1853, as it did in the June of 1855, when the three sons of the Empire State stood transfixed by its wondrous beauty and saw, almost prophetically, its future of promise which all still live to see fulfilled. Marcus Tuttle opened a farm of 200 acres on the prairie east of the lake. In 1856 he assisted in laying out the town of Clear Lake, and soon after commenced operating in real estate. He

made the public interests of the village and township his own, meanwhile, and stood ready to confront any emergency which seemed to threaten the welfare of the little community. He seemed to have the rare faculty of turning his attention to most any business that circumstances appeared to require, and to make a complete success of most any enterprise he might engage in. Seeing that a saw-mill was much needed, he purchased one operated by steam, set it up in the town, and run it for several years, making market for his surplus lumber by taking jobs and building school houses in Cerro Gordo and adjoining counties. The place being without a general store, he found time to establish a mercantile business, and for several years carried on that enterprise, and became one of the comparatively few who prove themselves to be successful merchants. When circumstances seemed to require we find him engaged in doing a banking and exchange business with his usual success. In the meantime we find him actively engaged in the political and civil affairs of his county and State, and generally a delegate in conventions of the State, district and county. The records of Cerro Gordo show him to have held the office of county judge for one term near the close of the county judge system. At the opening of the rebellion, being pronounced physically disqualified for army service by the severing of his right thumb in his saw-mill, he was offered and accepted the position of assessor of internal revenue, in his district of four counties, and continued to discharge the duties of the office until near the close of the war, when he resigned to fill the place of State

Senator, to which he had been elected in his district, comprising the counties of Butler, Grundy, Franklin and Cerro Gordo. He served his constituency in this position four years; was chairman of committee on commerce, and an active but quiet member, and worked on other committees, including that on railroads. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the bill giving a land grant to the C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co., which resulted in the building of this line of road, through Cerro Gordo county on the present line by Mason City and Clear Lake. An important work of Mr. Tuttle was the framing of the existing county high school law, which he guarded through its passage successfully when many other proposed school laws failed. From the organization of the party he was always a republican, in fact, from a boy he had been a warm abolitionist, and was one of the few who voted to strike the word "white" from the State constitution when that question was first submitted to a vote, and badly defeated. Yet a few years later he was privileged to see that measure adopted by a large majority. He is practically radical in both his political and religious views and sentiments, yet he is generous and liberal in allowing freedom of views to others. He is always found ready to contribute freely for the building of churches, and promoting the cause of temperance and other like benevolent objects. He was married, Feb. 4, 1857, to Caroline M. Warner, of Otselic, Chenango Co., N. Y. Their first child, a daughter named Jessie, was the first inmate of the Clear Lake cemetery. Three children are living—Rose, (Mrs Gilbert B. McIntosh,

of Clear Lake), Frank M. and Anna L. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle celebrated their silver wedding Feb 4, 1876. An incident of surprise to the guests on that occasion was the wedding of their daughter, who resides on the homestead on the north side of Clear Lake park. Mr. Tuttle removed to Spencer, Clay Co., Iowa, in March, 1879, where he had extensive landed interests. He had become worn and wearied with his arduous life and had resolved to concentrate his means and devote them and his energies to stock-raising, which afforded exclusive out door life. After his settlement at Spencer, the Iowa and Montana Live Stock Company was organized and incorporated, with Mr. Tuttle as its president, which position he still holds. The company now have 1,800 head of cattle on ranch in Montana. The home herd of Mr. Tuttle includes 600 head, many of which are blooded stock. He still owns a fine property at Clear Lake and frequent visits serve to continue his former ties. He has seen Clear Lake village grow from its first shanty to its present prosperity and beauty, and rejoices in its popularity with the same heartiness that characterized every effort he made in the past to advance its substantial progress.

The fourteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1872, and the forty-sixth senatorial district, of which Cerro Gordo was a part, was represented by E. A. Howland, of Franklin county. David Secor served the sixty-sixth district in the House.

The fifteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1874. In this session Cerro Gordo county was rep-

resented by E. A. Howland, Senator, and M. A. Leahy, Representative, both of Franklin county.

The sixteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1876. Hon. Lemuel Dwelle, of Northwood, Worth county, had been elected to succeed E. A. Howland, as State Senator, and Lorenzo D. Lane took the place of M. A. Leahy as Representative.

The seventeenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1878. At this time Lemuel Dwelle was still Senator, representing the district of which Cerro Gordo county formed a part. John H. King, a lawyer, residing in Hampton, served this representative district in the House.

The eighteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1880. The State Senator from this district at that time was Hon. F. M. Goodykoontz, of Mason City. John H. King, of Hampton, had been re-elected Representative.

The nineteenth General Assembly convened in January, 1882, at Des Moines. F. M. Goodykoontz had resigned the office of Senator, and H. G. Parker, of Mason City, had been elected to fill the vacancy, and took his seat at this session. R. S. Benson, of Hampton, served the seventy-eighth district, of which Cerro Gordo county formed a part in the House.

In 1883 Cerro Gordo county comprised a representative district, and was associated with Franklin, Winnebago and Hancock counties as a senatorial district.

Senator H. G. Parker, of Mason City, has been so long identified with the best interests of Cerro Gordo county, that his name is inseparable from all her enter-

prises and projects for future well-being. All his career, since he cast his lot in Iowa, has been signally marked by his disinterested efforts for her general and local prosperity. Mr. Parker is a reformer in the best sense of the term; he judges measures by long observation of their influence on society, and endorses no general principle which promises no permanent benefit to the institutions in which he is most intimately interested, as a man and citizen. Personal aggrandizement is his special aversion; human merit has no claim on his attention, unless characterized by self-abnegation. Mr. Parker was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., July 20, 1829. His father, Patten Parker, was born Sept. 3, 1793, in Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., and died Feb. 25, 1846. His mother, Sally (Burr) Parker, was born April 1, 1793, in Granby, Hartford Co., Conn. She died Jan. 23, 1873. Their marriage took place in Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Oct. 20, 1816. They had three daughters and one son. The senior Parker spent his life in the pursuit of agriculture. H. G. Parker was carefully reared on his father's farm and received a substantial education. In June, 1855, he turned his face westward, and settled upon Cerro Gordo county as a field likely to afford scope to his energies and abilities. This section was then the Utopia of the pioneer; the broad stretch of prairie seemed a special boon to the early settler, who came here with little beside hope and manly strength as the basis of a successful future. In the fall of 1855 Mr. Parker located at Clear Lake. His connection with the politics of the county commenced with his advent, he being elected one of the first justices of Clear

Lake township. During his residence at Clear Lake, he opened and cultivated a farm on the north shore of the lake. In 1859 he was elected county treasurer and recorder, and removed to Mason City to enter upon the duties of his office, Jan. 1, 1860. He served two years, and, Jan. 1, 1862, associated with C. W. Tobin, a compositor in the office, purchased the *Cerro Gordo Republican*, a paper established in 1861. In the autumn ensuing, Mr. Tobin enlisted in the Union Army, and Mr. Parker was left to the mechanical as well as editorial management of the *Republican*. The patriotism of printers is a well remembered fact among publishers, and the dearth of typos sometimes interfered with the regularity of the issue of the *Republican* but it was a welcome visitor in the ranks of Iowa volunteers, who eagerly sought for news from home. At the beginning of 1863, Silan Noyes, of Clear Lake, an experienced printer and newspaper man, became a partner in the publication of the paper, but he retired at the end of the same year, and Mr. Parker operated alone up to the summer of 1867. His connection with the paper covered the most eventful period of the Nation's history, beginning with the outbreak of the rebellion, and terminating with the restoration of the National authority. In 1867 he sold the paper to Silan Noyes and S. A. Sirrine. In 1862 Mr. Parker was appointed deputy clerk of the district courts and clerk of the board of supervisors. In 1863, after the death of H. B. Gray, clerk of the court, he was elected to fill the vacancy, and held the post until January, 1865, declining re-election on account of his editorial obligations. In the fall of 1870 he was elected

one of three supervisors, who were to constitute the board instead of one official from each civil township. Mr. Parker drew the short term and acted one year. At the same time he was councilman of Mason City, and a member of the school board of the independent school district. His labors in the latter capacity have their reward in the elegant school building whose erection is due to the efforts of Mr. Parker and his co-adjutors. In 1870 he built the flouring mill on Willow creek, known as the Parker Mills, at a cost of \$12,000. He reappeared in public life in 1881, when he was elected to fill a vacancy in the State Senate, where his official record is one of honor to his manhood and credit to his constituency. He was married in 1861 to Mary A., daughter of Luke Coon of Wisconsin. Mr and Mrs. Parker have five children—Maud G., Laura L., H. Earl, Carl A. and Mary M. Mr. Parker has built his fortune from a small foundation. He ranks fairly with the capitalists of the northwest, and owes his prosperity to judicious management. In company with A. T. Parker, he is engaged in adding substantially to the beauty and permanent growth of Mason City, by the erection of an opera house, an investment of about \$25,000.

COUNTY JUDGE.

When Cerro Gordo county was organized, in 1855, and for several years thereafter, the office of county judge was the most important in the gift of the people. The judge originally performed all the duties now attended to by the board of supervisors, and much that now devolves upon the auditor and circuit clerk.

The first county judge of Cerro Gordo county was John B. Long. He was elected upon the organization of the county, in August, 1855, but before the expiration of his term became involved in personal difficulties and resigned the office.

John B. Long came in 1854 from Rockford, Ill., and settled about a mile from where Mason City now stands. He lived upon his farm and started a store in town. He was much interested in the county seat matters and the part he took has indissolubly connected his name with the inception and beginning of Mason City. In 1857 he removed to Missouri, and later to Arkansas, where he now lives.

After the resignation of Long, J. S. Church was appointed to fill the vacancy, and at the election in the fall of 1857 was elected judge. Mr. Church was a lawyer and made a good judge.

In the fall of 1859 George Vermilya was elected county judge to succeed Mr. Church. He served until Jan. 1, 1862. During his term of office the board of supervisors were elected, taking most of the work out of the hands of the judge.

George Vermilya, a pioneer of Cerro Gordo county, settled in Falls township in 1855, where he located land on a soldier's warrant. This property is still in his possession. Mr. Vermilya was born in Albany Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1822. He is a son of Joseph and Susan (Pinkney) Vermilya, natives of the Empire State. They were the parents of six sons and five daughters, eight of whom are now living. The elder Vermilya was a radical in the full sense of the term; he interested himself zealously in all temperance work, and was foremost in the organization of the first

anti-slavery society in his native town. At the age of twenty-two Mr. Vermilya, of this sketch, came west to Cook Co., Ill. He was married in 1856 to Helen, daughter of Alvah Miller, of Tioga Co., N. Y. Mr. Miller came to Cook county in 1837. Mrs. Vermilya was born in Tioga county, Aug. 29, 1831. In 1855 Mr. Vermilya came to Cerro Gordo county, making the route by stage to West Union, and coming thence on foot to Falls township. Having located his land he returned to Illinois, and the following spring moved his family, coming through in a prairie schooner with three ox and two horse teams. They lived in their wagon while constructing their cabin, 11x18 feet in size. Four years later the family moved to Mason City. In 1859 Mr. Vermilya was elected judge of Cerro Gordo county. In 1861 he was elected treasurer and recorder, holding the office for two terms, receiving \$300 per year. In 1866 he settled where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Vermilya have two sons and three daughters—Jessie, Theron, Grace, Lida and Guerdon. Judge Vermilya owns 700 acres of land mostly well advanced in improvements.

Marcus Tuttle succeeded Judge Vermilya. He was elected in the fall of 1861, and served until Jan. 1, 1864.

Elisha Randall succeeded Marcus Tuttle, by the election in the fall of 1863.

W. E. Thompson was elected county judge in October, 1865, by an almost unanimous vote. His term began Jan. 1, 1866, and expired Jan. 1, 1868.

Watson E. Thompson came to Mason City in August, 1863, and has since that time been a resident of the county.



Shorland Harris M.D.

Judge Thompson's father was a native of Kentucky, and a sea captain by occupation. The family were originally from Connecticut. His mother was of English descent. W. E. Thompson was born on the ocean, his father being accompanied by his family on his sea voyages. Judge Thompson lost his parents when he was ten or eleven years of age, and was thus early thrown upon his own resources. For several years he followed the sea and engaged in other occupations, going from place to place, as circumstances seemed to direct, in securing a livelihood. He learned the printer's trade in Philadelphia, and at one time set type for Horace Greeley, on the New York *Tribune*. When about twenty-one years of age, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in boating. The late President Garfield was a driver on the canal at that time, and Judge Thompson has frequently seen him when thus engaged. He was married in Ohio, to Annie Green, who was born near Cleveland, with whom he lived sixteen years, when she died, in Ohio, though four years of their married life were spent in Winnebago Co., Ill. Previous to his marriage he had learned the cooper's trade, at which he worked for several years. He was at one time a regularly ordained minister in the Universalist Church, in which denomination he preached for seven or eight years. In the spring of 1864 he was engaged as foreman in the office of the Cerro Gordo *Republican*, published by Horace G. Parker, and was connected with that paper for three years. In 1866 he settled on a farm in what is now Lime Creek township, three miles and a half northwest of Mason City. He was the

first justice of the peace of that township, an office he has held most of the time since. By his first marriage he has four children living—Jane C., wife of John D. Harris who resides at Brecksville, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio; Benjamin F., who was in company A, 103d Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Annie, wife of William Cathcart, and Mrs. Nellie E. Rood. The last two live in Pleasant Valley township. By his second marriage, with Mrs. Phœbe Wiggins, he had two children—Elizabeth D. and Asa D., who live in Ohio. Judge Thompson has for the last few years resided with his two daughters in Pleasant Valley township.

In October, 1867, George E. Frost was elected county judge, and was the last to fill the office.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

In the winter of 1868-9, by an act of the General Assembly, the office of county judge was abolished, and that of county auditor was created. George E. Frost who was county judge, was made ex-officio county auditor until one was elected.

In the fall of 1869, Charles B. Senior was elected county auditor, and two years later was re-elected.

S. Noyes succeeded Mr. Senior as auditor, being elected in 1873. Mr. Noyes came to Cerro Gordo county at an early day, and by his genial and kind disposition made many warm friends. He was for many years engaged in the newspaper business in this county, at times on the Cerro Gordo *Republican* and again on the Clear Lake *Independent*. He remained in the county, actively interested in all public affairs until the time of his death, Jan. 18, 1875. He was buried with Masonic

honors in the Clear Lake cemetery, a special train from Mason City conveying his remains to his last resting place.

In 1875 Henry H. Shepard was elected county auditor. He was re-elected in 1877, 1879 and 1881.

TREASURER AND RECORDER.

When Cerro Gordo county was organized and for several years thereafter, the duties pertaining to these offices were attended to by one officer.

Henry Van Patter was the first treasurer and recorder of Cerro Gordo county. He was elected at the organization of the county in August, 1855. Henry Van Patter came to this county when about twenty-three years of age, with his father. They settled upon a farm north of where Mason City now stands, which they improved. Henry had married a daughter of John B. Long, and shortly after his election moved to Hardin county, where he died a number of years ago. He was a man of integrity and intelligence and made many friends.

Mr. Van Patter did not serve his full term as treasurer and recorder, and Charles W. Tenney was appointed to fill the vacancy. He also resigned and George Brentner served as his successor.

Charles H. Huntley was the next treasurer and recorder, being elected in the fall of 1857. Mr. Huntley came to Cerro Gordo county from Vinton, with his brother, Dr. E. D. Huntley, when a boy, and settled at Mason City. After his term of office expired, he went into mercantile trade with his brother and J. S. Church, and they erected the stone store building now occupied by W. A. Crosby. He married a daughter of Judge Randall's

and remained until the fall of 1862, when he went into the army as adjutant of the 32d Iowa Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La. The wife of Mr. Huntley, is now Mrs. Prof. L. L. Huntley, of Mason City. Charles H. Huntley is remembered as a man of much worth. He left many friends to mourn his loss.

In October, 1859, H. G. Parker was elected treasurer and recorder of Cerro Gordo county, and served for one term. Mr. Parker has been a prominent man in all public matters, and his name necessarily occurs frequently in this volume.

In the fall of 1861, George Vermilya was elected treasurer and recorder, and being re-elected two years later served four years.

In the winter of 1863-4, by an act of the General Assembly, the offices of treasurer and recorder was divided, and provision was made for the election of an officer to each of the separate branches.

COUNTY TREASURER.

After the division, George Vermilya, formerly treasurer and recorder, became county treasurer and filled the office until January, 1866.

In October, 1865, Thomas G. Emsley was elected county treasurer, and two years later was re-elected. Mr. Emsley is now president of the City Bank of Mason City.

T. G. Emsley has been a resident of Cerro Gordo county since 1858. His father, W. W. Emsley, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and died in 1849. His mother, Beatrice H. (Donaldson) Emsley, was born in Vermont and was of Scotch descent. T. G. Emsley was born

in Carroll Co., Ohio, Dec. 23, 1843. He enlisted in company I, 2d Iowa Cavalry, in 1864, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He returned to Mason City, and, in 1865, was elected treasurer of Cerro Gordo county and re-elected in 1867. In 1873 he established the banking house with which he is now connected. Mr. Emsley was married in 1865 to Mary Church, daughter of Rev. Jesse Church, of Crawford Co., Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Emsley have two daughters—Mabel and Lillie.

Henry I. Smith was elected to succeed Mr. Emsley as treasurer of Cerro Gordo county, in 1869. He was re-elected in 1871 and served until Jan. 1, 1874.

H. I. Smith, president of the First National Bank, of Mason City, has been a resident of Cerro Gordo county since the spring of 1854. He settled in Falls township on a farm on the Shell Rock river. His father died in England in 1847, and the same year he came to America with his mother, and spent a year in Canada. They went to Kane Co., Ill., in 1848, and at the date above named his mother bought a claim of land, and with the help of her children and brother, improved a farm. The mother is still a resident of Falls township. Their entree to Cerro Gordo county was made in a prairie schooner drawn by an ox team. They spent three weeks on the road, camping and cooking such provisions as they could obtain by the roadside. After their arrival they lived in their wagon until they built a log house, 16x20 feet. The first year they spent in their new cabin home with shakes for shingles and mother earth for flooring. They made their bread the first

winter from corn-meal and buckwheat ground in a three-shilling coffee mill. They killed and smoked a pig, obtaining the remainder of their meat from the forest, varied with fish from the river which they salted and smoked. Here Mr. Smith grew to man's estate and received a good education. In July, 1861, he enlisted in company B, 7th Iowa Volunteers. His regiment was first rendezvoused at Burlington, Iowa, and in August was sent to Benton Barracks, St. Louis. His first smell of powder was at Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861, where he was shot in the breast, his collar-bone being broken. He still retains the bullet imbedded in the shoulder-blade. He was in Mound City Hospital until the day following the battle of Shiloh. At that engagement his only brother, Peter Smith, was wounded by a shell and died on a steamer while en route to Keokuk Hospital. He was buried at Quincy, Ill. Mr. Smith was under fire at Corinth, first and second battles, at Iuka, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kennesaw Mountain, at the siege of Atlanta (July 22 and 28), was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and in countless other engagements of more or less importance, and finally passed in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., where he received a bouquet from the hand of Mrs. Stanton, wife of the Secretary of War. In 1864 he was promoted to second lieutenant at Pulaski, Tenn., and when in action at Atlanta, reached the rank of first lieutenant. While at Washington he was promoted to the captaincy of his company. While on the march to the sea he was placed on the staff of Brigadier-General E. W. Rice. He was mustered out of service at Daven-

port, in 1865, and came back to Cerro Gordo county and engaged in farming for a short time. In 1869 he came to Mason City to enter upon the duties of county treasurer, to which he had been elected, which office he held four years. He was married, in 1868, to Miss D. E. Bogardus. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had five children, four sons and one daughter—William J., Lou D., Henry Carl, Robert P. and Warren B. Mr. Smith was born in Nottingham, England, May 4, 1840. He is a member of the Masonic order, a republican in politics, and has held many important positions in the party.

In 1873 James Rule was elected county treasurer, and being re-elected in 1875 and 1877 served six years. He is now vice-president of the Mason City Bank. He came to Cerro Gordo county in 1864, and worked on a farm summers and taught school winters. He became a resident of Mason City in 1868, commenced mason work, and in 1870 was appointed deputy treasurer of the county. He was elected to the office of treasurer in 1873 and re-elected in 1875 and 1877. In 1880 he formed his present business relations with Emsley and Denison in the City Bank. Mr. Rule was born in Greene Lake Co., Wis., June 11, 1846. His parents, James and Mary (Cameron) Rule, were natives of Scotland, and came to the United States in 1844, locating at Fox Lake, Wis. The father engaged in agriculture. Mr. Rule acquired his education there, and when about sixteen years of age enlisted and went to St. Louis, where he was rejected on account of his youth. Mr. Rule was determined not to return home, and the officials finally assigned

him to a position in the ordnance department, second division army of the frontier, under Gen. Herron, where he served about six months, and, on receiving his discharge, returned to Wisconsin. In 1871 he was married to Jennie Gale. They have two sons—Arthur L. and Vernie H. Mr. Rule belongs to the Masonic Order, Chapter and Commandery.

W. C. Tompkins succeeded Mr. Rule as treasurer in the fall of 1879. Two years later he was unanimously re-elected and served until Jan. 1, 1884.

W. C. Tompkins, treasurer of Cerro Gordo county, was born in Lockport, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1837. His parents, Enoch and Deborah (Westbrouk) Tompkins, went to Canada West in the year 1828. His father died there in 1846. When Mr. Tompkins was nine years old he went to Freeport, Ill., with a cousin, expecting that his father's family would soon follow, but death took away the head of the household, and Mr. Tompkins, after managing the best he could for about a year, went to Ogle Co., Ill., where he lived seven years with Edwin Francis. He came to Iowa in 1854 and located in Etna township, Hardin county. Two years after he engaged in farming at Iowa Falls, and in the fall of the same year sent for his mother, three brothers and one sister. He set out for Pike's Peak in 1859, and went as far as Leavenworth, Kan., going on to his destination the following season. He returned to Iowa in 1861 and settled at Clear Lake. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in company C, 12th United States Infantry. He was soon sent to Fort Hamilton and passed fourteen months there and at Fort LaFayette, New York Har-

bor. He was engaged in the second riot in New York and joined his regiment in the fall of 1863, and was sent to Culpepper. He experienced some of the heaviest service in the war, including the battles Rappahannock, Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Pittsburg and Weldon. At the last named place he was taken prisoner and was sent to Libby prison, and six weeks later to Salisbury, N. C. He was exchanged in February following and discharged at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., April 19, 1865. He came back to Cerro Gordo county and engaged in farming. He was married April 27, 1868, to Jean, daughter of Thomas Duncan, of Clear Lake. Only one of their two children is now living—Earl. Mr. Tompkins is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

COUNTY RECORDER.

Upon the division of the offices of treasurer and recorder, in 1863-4, provision was made for the election of a county recorder in the fall of 1864. Accordingly, in November, 1864, Elisha Randall was elected county recorder. His duties began Jan. 1, 1865, and his term expired with Jan. 1, 1867.

Charles M. Adams was elected to succeed Judge Randall as county recorder in the fall of 1866. Mr. Adams served his term in a most efficient manner. He is now short hand reporter of the twelfth judicial district.

Henry Keerl was the next county recorder. He was elected in November, 1868, without opposition, and served until January, 1871.

Lieut. Henry Keerl was born in Charles-town, Va., Dec. 14, 1836. He is a son of Dr. William and Ellen (Douglass) Keerl.

His father died when he was a boy, and in 1859 he came to Cerro Gordo county to take charge of a mill owned by an uncle residing in Benton county. Lieut. Keerl enlisted in August, 1862, in company B, 32d regiment, Iowa Volunteers. He had three brothers in the Confederate army. His command was attached to the Red River expedition under Gen. Smith, and at Pleasant Hill his canteen was shattered by a minnie ball. The battered article is preserved in grateful remembrance. At Memphis he was commissioned 1st lieutenant, and was engaged in action at Nashville and Fort Blakely. He returned to Mason City at the close of the war, and has since been variously occupied. He is an ardent republican, and in the fall of 1867 was elected county recorder; has served in the city council many years. He is a member of the order of Masonry, and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married in 1863 to Lurena, daughter of Judge Randall, of Mason City. They have three children—William I., Letty E. and Henry.

In October, 1870, O. T. Denison was elected county recorder and was re-elected in 1872 and 1874. He is now cashier of the City Bank. He was born in Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., in 1847. His parents emigrated to Wisconsin in 1857, where he grew to manhood, receiving a liberal education. He came to Mason City in 1867 and was employed as clerk in a store. In 1869-70 he was deputy recorder, then was elected recorder, holding the office three consecutive terms. In 1877 he associated with Mr. Emsley in the banking business, in which he is now

engaged. He was married to Orpha E. Willard, a daughter of Judge Willard, of Mason City, in 1871. They have two children—Mamie and Lyman. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Richard Valentine was elected county recorder in 1876, and re-elected in 1878 and 1880, serving six years.

In the fall of 1882 Lizzie Fitch was elected recorder of Cerro Gordo county, and is making a most efficient and satisfactory official.

Miss Lizzie Fitch, the present recorder of Cerro Gordo county, was born in Winnebago Co., Ill., June 24, 1855. Her parents, Joseph and Mary L. (Nutting) Fitch, moved to Illinois from Massachusetts, their native State, in 1854, and two years later returned to their native State. The mother died in May, 1869, and the father in February, 1880. In November, 1869, Miss Fitch came to Cerro Gordo county, being at that time fourteen years old. In 1875 she was appointed deputy clerk of courts, her brother-in-law, M. S. Schermerhorn being clerk at that time. For five years she acted in the capacity of deputy clerk, when she was chosen bookkeeper in the City Bank. In the fall of 1882, as stated, she was elected recorder, which office she now fills. Miss Fitch is a lady of academic education, and is highly esteemed in all circles.

CLERK OF COURTS.

This office was in existence at the time Cerro Gordo county was organized. Henry Martin was the first to fill it for this county, being elected in August, 1855. During the following winter, Mr. Martin resigned the office, and C. W. Scott was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In the fall of 1860 H. B. Gray was elected clerk of court over Solomon Zuver and F. B. Frisbee. Zuver contested the election of Gray, but finally the suit was withdrawn. Gray was a lawyer living at Mason City. He was re-elected in 1862, and died July 1, 1863.

Horace G. Parker was elected to fill the vacancy in the fall of 1863, and closed out the term.

In November, 1864, Robert Hickling was elected clerk of court but did not serve out the full term.

Robert Hickling was born in South Lincolnshire, England, July 18, 1831. He came to America in his eighteenth year and went to Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Ill., where he was in the employ of Walker & Hickling as bookkeeper for some years. Here he was married to Deborah S. Pierce, Feb. 27, 1853. The family of Mr. Hickling consisted of six children, four of whom are now living—Eugene, Walter, Isabelle and Ette. On account of poor health they moved from Illinois to Iowa. In November, 1856, they came to Owen's Grove where Mr. Hickling bought a farm of 160 acres. He resided there four years when he purchased a piece of land in Floyd Co., Iowa, where he lived three years and then sold out and moved to Mason City. After coming here he was employed as clerk for three years with J. H. Valentine and also one year with C. H. Day & Brother. In November, 1864, he was elected clerk of the district court, but after a short time had to resign the office on account of impaired health. He built the first cheese factory in Cerro Gordo county. He has been a citizen of this county for nearly twenty-seven years.

B. F. Hartshorn succeeded Mr. Hickling as clerk. He was elected in October, 1866, and served until Jan. 1, 1869. Mr. Hartshorn was a lawyer living at Mason City. He left the county about 1878 and moved to Minnesota.

By the election in November, 1868, F. M. Rogers became clerk of court. He was re-elected in 1870 and 1872, serving six years.

F. M. Rogers came to Cerro Gordo county, in 1855, with his father's family. The father, J. J. Rogers, settled at what was then called Linn Grove, but is now the village of Rockwell. They left the State of New York in the fall of 1854 and passed the winter at Warren, Ill., then the terminus of the railroad. From that point they traveled overland with a team, and sheltered themselves in their wagon until their log house, 12x18 feet, was built. The floor of this primitive residence was of the sort known as "puncheon," made of split logs. Cedar Falls was their nearest point to obtain supplies, and the first year they lived on hulled corn and potatoes. Their nearest neighbor was at Owen's Grove, and, in 1860, George A. Fuller and family came, and other families soon followed. The family were in straitened circumstances when they came to Cerro Gordo county, but industry and thrift soon placed them in comfort and afterwards in competency. Mr. Rogers, Sr., held several official positions during his life and died, in 1871, respected and honored. The mother is still living. Mr. Rogers, of this sketch, was born in Erie Co., N. Y., May 20, 1838. He was raised on a farm and received a common school education. He enlisted in August, 1862,

in company B, 32d Iowa Volunteers, and participated in many severe engagements of the war. He was discharged at Montgomery, Ala., in July, 1865, on account of disability. After his return to Cerro Gordo county he engaged in farming. He was married in October, 1865, to Phoebe Richardson. She was a native of New York and came to Iowa in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have three daughters and two sons—Lloyd, Maud A., Daisy J., Ross R. and Alice C. Mr. Rogers belongs to the A. O. U. W., No. 171, and is a member of the G. A. R., No. 42.

M. S. Schermerhorn succeeded Mr. Rogers as clerk. He was elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1876 and 1878.

Duncan Rule was elected clerk of court in 1880, and re-elected two years later. The term which he is now serving will expire Jan. 1, 1885.

Duncan Rule, clerk of court, was born in Dodge county, near Fox Lake, Feb. 19, 1856. His parents, James and Mary Rule, were of Scotch descent and the father was a farmer. Duncan was raised on the farm until fourteen, receiving a fair common school education, and afterward spent three years at the Iowa State University. In 1881 he married Huldah Thompson, daughter of James Thompson, of Mason City. She was born in 1856. Mr. Rule is a staunch republican, and a hard worker for his party. He was one of the charter members of the Mason City Lodge, K. of P. Mrs Rule is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Rule is now serving his second term as clerk of court. He makes an efficient, accommodating and satisfactory official.

SHERIFFS.

The first sheriff of Cerro Gordo county was Nathan W. Stackhouse, who was elected on the organization of the county in August, 1855. Two years later he was re-elected. Stackhouse was a North Carolinian, but came to Cerro Gordo county in 1854, from Illinois, and settled at Mason City. He was a married man, and was poor. He was not a polished man, nor ingenious, but was full of energy and thrift. He remained here for a number of years and moved to Missouri, in 1858.

John L. McMillen was the second sheriff. He was elected in 1859 and served for two years. McMillen settled at Mason City at an early day and opened a large stock of goods there. He remained for a number of years, acting a prominent part in the history of Mason City. He is now in the northern part of Minnesota.

In 1861 Wilbur F. Hoyt was elected sheriff. Mr. Hoyt came to Cerro Gordo county, at an early day, and began working for Judge Randall on the saw mill at Mason City. He was an honest, pleasant, genial man, and made many firm friends among the pioneers. When the war broke out he enlisted and died in the service. He was married while in Mason City to Martha Teeple.

W. B. Stillson was elected sheriff of Cerro Gordo county in 1863, and served for two years.

In 1865 Henry A. Marsh was elected sheriff, to succeed Mr. Stillson, and served a like term.

Henry A. Marsh is now a carpenter and joiner of Mason City. He came to Cerro Gordo county with his parents, in 1857, and was reared to manhood on the farm

of his father, in Owen township, where his mother still resides. His father, Allen S. Marsh, was born in Essex Co., Vt., in 1811, and died in Owen township, in April, 1873. His mother, Adaline (Riley) Marsh, was born in Massachusetts, in 1810. They had two children—Henry A. Marsh obtained a common school education of a solid character, and, on coming to the county, he was employed in the log school houses of the pioneers as teacher. In 1862 he enlisted in the 32d Iowa Volunteers, company B. He was a participant in many severe engagements, and was wounded at Yellow Bayou, in the arm, the bullet shattering the bone. On recovery, he was sent to Vicksburg, and a few months later came home on a furlough. He received his discharge at Davenport, April 22, 1865. Mr. Marsh was born in Rutland Co., Vt., Nov. 5, 1841. He was married in 1862 to Charlotte, daughter of Isaac Trivett, a native of Dorchester, England, born Oct. 5, 1842. They have three children—Edwin, Fred and Eva. Mr. Marsh is a staunch republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

A. M. Thompson became sheriff by virtue of an election in October, 1867.

In 1869 William B. Stillson was again elected sheriff of Cerro Gordo county. In 1871 he was re-elected, and served until Jan. 1, 1874.

H. H. Schell succeeded Mr. Stillson. He was elected in 1873, and re-elected in 1875 and 1877.

E. J. Rosecrans was elected sheriff in 1879, and re-elected in 1881.

E. J. Rosecrans, sheriff of Cerro Gordo county, was born in Delaware Co., Ohio,

Feb. 22, 1849. His parents, M. P. and Lucy (Green) Rosecrans, emigrated to Hancock Co., Iowa, in 1856, where they were pioneers, settling there prior to the organization of the county. Mr. Rosecrans received a liberal education in his youth. In 1871 he was appointed deputy sheriff under W. B. Stillson and served one year. In the fall of 1879 he was elected sheriff and re-elected in the fall of 1881. He was married Oct. 19, 1876, to Jennie B., daughter of James Spears, born in Carroll, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1858. Mr. Rosecrans is a member of the Masonic order and Knights of Pythias. He has been a resident of Cerro Gordo county since 1866, and has seen the growth and advance of northwestern Iowa from its almost unpeopled state to its present prosperity and development.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

When Cerro Gordo county was organized, the laws of the State provided for the election of a prosecuting attorney in each county. C. B. Raymond, A. B. Tuttle and J. W. Murphy, were the only gentlemen to serve in this capacity for Cerro Gordo county, as the office was abolished and that of district attorney created.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

In an early day this was one of the most important of the county offices, and but very few of the pioneers were qualified to discharge the duties. I. W. Card was the first surveyor of Cerro Gordo county, being elected when the county was organized, in August, 1855.

In 1857 Alfonzo Garner was elected surveyor and served two years. Garner came to Cerro Gordo county from Freeport, Ill., in 1855, and settled at

Mason City. He remained, engaged most of the time at the nursery business, until 1870, when he moved to Missouri. He was a man who meant to be honest but became involved in debt previous to coming here and was thrown into bankruptcy. He was not a practical surveyor, but was a stirring, energetic man, a jeweler, by trade, and did a great deal towards improving and beautifying the city as a pioneer horticulturist and nurseryman.

J. H. T. Ambrose succeeded Garner as surveyor. He was elected in 1859 and served two years. He was a German, but had been in this country for many years, settling at Mason City in 1857. He was engaged at various occupations for a time but finally took up surveying, and succeeded very well. Shortly after the war he removed to Winnebago county.

George E. Frost was the next surveyor, being elected in October, 1861, and serving for two years.

Charles W. Tenney was the successor of Mr. Frost. He was elected in 1863.

In 1865 George E. Frost was again elected surveyor.

Charles McNany succeeded Mr. Frost by the election in 1867, and served for two years.

In 1869 C. F. Vincent was elected surveyor of Cerro Gordo county, and in 1871 was re-elected.

W. Scott Johnson was elected in 1873, and served nearly two years. Johnson was brought to Mason City at an early day by John L. Blair. He was a civil engineer and a lawyer; having an education which few men succeed in obtaining. He was a fine orator and a refined, polished gentleman.

The story is that he left a girl whom he loved in the east, and upon finding that she was not true to him, it broke him down; he became discouraged and took to drinking. Before his term of office expired he went away leaving his engineering and surveying tools, which were purchased by H. A. Dyer. Where he is now is unknown.

In 1875 C. F. Vincent was elected surveyor, and in 1877, 1879 and 1881, he was re-elected, having served twelve years in this capacity.

COUNTY ASSESSOR.

This office was created at about the time Cerro Gordo county was organized. Frederick Pattee was the first assessor, being elected in November, 1856. Pattee came to Clear Lake from Janesville, Bremer Co., in 1855. He was a brother to John and William Pattee, at one time Auditor of State. Frederick remained here until about 1865, when he moved west. It was reported that he had been shot by an Indian, while boating on the Missouri river.

In the fall of 1857 James H. Tucker was elected assessor. Tucker was a Kentuckian. Upon his coming west he first settled in Hardin county, and, in 1856, came to Cerro Gordo county and located upon a farm in Owen's Grove. He was a married man and had a large family. Five or six years after his settlement there he removed with his family to Nebraska, where he died in 1875.

Notwithstanding, these gentlemen were elected assessors, John Porter, afterward judge of the district court, did most of the work. In 1857 the office was abolished by

law, the duties reverting to the former and present system of township assessors.

CORONER.

James Dickirson was the first coroner for Cerro Gordo county, being elected upon the organization of the county in August, 1855. James Dickirson was one of the two first settlers of Cerro Gordo county.

Alonzo Beebe was the second coroner, being elected in 1857. He did not serve the full term. Beebe came to Cerro Gordo county in 1855 and located near where the brick kiln now is in Lime Creek township. He erected a little log cabin and moved in his family during this year. He only remained a few years, his wife dying, he left for parts unknown. He was a carpenter by trade, and a man of push and energy.

In April, 1858, Christopher Tucker was elected coroner. He was a son of James H. Tucker, who is mentioned as having been county assessor. Christopher went to Nebraska with his parents, where he still lives engaged in the cattle trade. Christopher married his wife in Hardin county before coming to Cerro Gordo county. In that early day she was thought to be a remarkable lady, as she could play a fiddle nicely and rattle off the "Arkansas Traveler" in the most approved fashion.

In 1859 T. B. Wilson was elected county coroner, and served for two years.

Lyman Hunt succeeded Mr. Wilson, by election in the fall of 1861. Hunt settled on the West Fork, in the southeastern part of the county, in 1855. He remained there until the time of his death, a number of years ago. His widow has been

married several times since, but is now Mrs. Locie, of the same part of the county.

In 1863 A. G. Morey was elected coroner, and served for two years.

Anson C. Owen was elected successor to Mr. Morey, in 1865, and served the same length of time.

Gabriel Pence was the next coroner, being elected in 1867. Gabriel Pence was one of the earliest settlers of the county, and one of the most prominent. The Pence settlement was named in his honor. He was the progenitor of a family numbering over sixty persons, most of whom are resident of this and Worth counties. After his settlement Mr. Pence remained in the county until his death, which occurred Feb. 16, 1880. He was seventy-two years old at the time. He was a member of the United Brethren Church, and his life was one of marked integrity.

In 1871 W. H. Stanley was elected county coroner, and served for one year.

In 1872 Harvey Brown was elected coroner.

Rev. D. B. Mason was elected in 1874, was re-elected and served for four years. Mr. Mason came to Mason City to preach for the Congregational Church. He was instrumental in building the church of that denomination at Mason City, carrying stone and mortar for the building, and working nobly for the cause. He remained for about four years, when he went to Forest City, where he still lives.

W. S. Harding, or "Bill Shakespear," as he is generally called, succeeded Mr. Mason as coroner by the election in 1879, but did not qualify. He is still a resident of Mason City.

Dr. E. C. Miller was elected to fill the vacancy in 1880, and was re-elected in 1881.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONER.

This is one of the offices in existence at the time Cerro Gordo county was organized. It was never of any importance, and it is doubted whether those who filled it ever performed a single official act. Much of the time the office was vacant.

H. G. Parker was the first drainage commissioner of Cerro Gordo county. He was elected in April, 1856.

In October, 1857, George L. Bunce was elected drainage commissioner. Mr. Bunce was one of the early settlers on the Shell Rock, in Cerro Gordo county, and was one of the first justices of the peace in the county. He lived on the Shell Rock, where he settled, for a number of years, then sold his farm and moved to Rockford, to engage in running a brewery. He subsequently returned to Mason City, and for some time ran a hotel.

In April, 1858, George Vermilya was elected drainage commissioner.

Christopher Tucker succeeded Mr. Vermilya, being elected in 1859.

In 1860 S. M. Richardson was elected and served one term.

Gabriel Pence came next by the election in 1863.

James S. Saxby succeeded Mr. Pence, being elected in 1865. Saxby was an early settler at Clear Lake. He died a number of years ago.

In 1867 Daniel Dougherty was elected to this office.

George E. Frost succeeded Mr. Dougherty, being elected in 1871. Mr. Frost was the last gentleman elected to this office, as it was abolished by law.

CHAPTER XVI.

RAILROADS.

In 1856 the project of an east and west railroad was extensively agitated in this part of Iowa and it took firm hold of the settlers of Cerro Gordo county. The McGregor, St. Peter & Missouri River Railroad Company had secured a land grant for the purpose of aiding in the construction and operation of a line of railroad east and west across the northern part of the State, from McGregor to Sioux City, following the forty-third parallel as near as practicable.

During the summer of 1857 a preliminary survey was made by which the road was to pass through Cerro Gordo county, south of Mason City, passing through the territory now comprising the townships of Owen, Bath, Mount Vernon and Union. At Owen's Grove the surveyors were treated to a grand dinner by Anson C. Owen and wife.

The county voted at the October election in 1856 to take \$130,000 stock in the company, and later donated much of the swamp land. A large amount of private subscription was taken by the settlers, and many of them deeded their farms to eventually lose them. For a time it was expected that the road would be built within three months. Matters ran along for some time and no grading or work was done. When the war broke out the mat-

ter was forgotten except when some settler was ousted from his farm to pay for the stock which he had subscribed. After the close of the war the McGregor & Sioux City Railroad Company was organized, and spurred the old company to action. The new company proposed to build a road as per a preliminary survey, according to which it was to pass through Mason City. The old company renewed their promises to build near the 43d parallel, passing south of Mason City and Clear Lake. As a matter of course the Mason City and Clear Lake people warmly advocated the new road. The lately organized company asked that the land grant, which had been given to the old forty-third parallel company, be transferred to them. In the winter of 1868-9, the twelfth General Assembly transferred the land grant which had been forfeited from the old to the new company. Work on grading at once began. Mason City gave the new company a bonus of \$5,000; the county gave a large amount of swamp lands, and the new company was otherwise largely aided. Even at the last moment Mason City almost lost the road. The railroad company demanded that the city give them \$5,000 and a half interest in the 160 acres now comprising South Mason City. This the people refused to do,

and the company ran their line a mile and a half south of the present city. The citizens were given a certain number of days to agree and in case they failed the company would go on with the location of building upon a tract of 160 acres which they had bargained for one mile and a half south of the city. At about eleven o'clock in the evening of the last day, the citizens agreed to give what the company demanded. The result was telegraphed to the railway officials and the line was changed accordingly, and the depot and other buildings were located in South Mason City. In November, 1869, Cerro Gordo county was in railroad connection and communication with the world.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL COMPANY.

A few years after the completion of the McGregor & Sioux City line, the road was purchased by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and this powerful corporation still owns and operates the road.

This railroad enters Cerro Gordo county by way of section 13, Portland township, and passing through Mason, Lake and Clear Lake townships, enters Hancock county by way of section 18 of Clear Lake township. The towns on this line, in Cerro Gordo county, are—Portland, Mason City and Clear Lake.

CENTRAL RAILWAY OF IOWA.

Soon after the projection of the McGregor & Sioux City Railroad Company, the Iowa Central Railway agitation commenced. This was a company which was organized for the purpose of constructing and operating a line of railway from the south to the north line of the State. The company had no land grant, but tried hard

to get a portion of the grant formerly given to the forty-third parallel company. A number of the citizens of Mason City were on the board of directors of the Central Company, and much excitement was manifested over the project of having a north and south road. A five per cent. tax was voted by Mason City, and aid was furnished by most of the townships traversed by the road. The road was completed in 1870. It runs through Cerro Gordo county in an almost direct north and south line. It passes through the townships of Geneseo, Bath, Mason and Lime Creek. There are three stations on the line in Cerro Gordo county—Rockwell, Mason City Junction and Mason City. In the history of Franklin county will be found a more full history of this road.

AUSTIN & MASON CITY RAILROAD.

The Austin & Mason City Railway, formerly the Mason City & Minnesota, is a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, extending from Mason City, northeast, to Austin, Minnesota. It was built in 1871, by the company, without any agitation or aid from the people. The only towns in Cerro Gordo county, on this line, are Mason City and Plymouth, the latter being in Falls township.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN.

This line of railway passes through the northeastern corner of Cerro Gordo county. When this road was constructed, in 1872, it was the design to have it pass through Mason City. Taxes were voted for aid to the company, and the road was completed to Rockford, in Floyd county. Mason City voted three and a-half per cent. tax to the road but, as the railroad company

afterward claimed, the amount of funds which would result from a five per cent. tax had been misrepresented to them, so they built the road ten miles east of Mason City.

The line enters Cerro Gordo county by way of section 12, Portland township, and and, bearing northwesterly, passes through Falls, and the northeast corner of Lime Creek township. The towns on this railroad, in Cerro Gordo county, are Rock Falls, and Plymouth.

PROJECTED RAILROADS.

Since the building of the B., C. R. & N., at various times there has been agitation over new railroad schemes and projects. Several times taxes have been voted to aid in proposed roads running northwest and southwest from Mason City. They have all fallen through, up to this time. But the day cannot be far distant when the projects for railways branching northwest and southwest will assume tangible form, and Mason City will be the railway center and metropolis of all northern Iowa.

CHAPTER XVII.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

One of the most enjoyable affairs is a re-union of the pioneers of any given locality. For the purpose of providing for stated re-unions, associations of old settlers are formed in almost every county throughout the length and breadth of the land; especially is this true in all the States west of the Allegheny mountains—States that have been settled during the present century. These associations have done and are doing much for the preservation of historical events, and as such are surely commendable. The lessons of the past teach us of the duties pertaining to the future. The fires of patriotism, the love of country or of home, is strengthened by a narration of such important

events as tend to stir the blood or quicken to life those divine affections in man. Many a youth has chosen the life of a soldier from reading the accounts of the great battles and glorious deeds of an Alexander, a Hannibal, a Napoleon, a Wellington, or our own brave and noble Washington. The lists of statesmen have been augmented by the example of a Pitt, a Webster, a Clay, or Calhoun. Patriotism and love of country have been awakened by reading the sublime utterances of Patrick Henry, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. The love of home, love of parents and kindred have been strengthened by oft-told tales of aged

fathers or mothers, especially of that pioneer father or mother, who toiled early and late, hard and long, in order to give their descendants the priceless boon of a home of plenty and of peace, of refinement and love for God and humanity.

The pioneers, in gathering together in these annual re-unions, seem to live over again those early days. Their eyes sparkle and they grow young as the fading reminiscences of other days are recalled. As well stated by a speaker—himself a pioneer—at a meeting in a neighboring county :

" You come together with varied emotions. Some of you, almost at the foot of life's hill, look back and upward at the path you have trod, while others, who have just reached life's summit, gaze down into the valley of tears, with many a hope and fear. You, gray-headed fathers, have done your work ; you have done it well ; and now, as the sunset of life is closing around you, you are given the rare boon of enjoying the fruits of your own labor. You can see the land won by your own right arm from its wilderness state, and from a savage foe, pass to your children, and your children's children—literally 'a land flowing with milk and honey, a land over which hovers white-robed angels of religion and peace ; a land fairer and brighter and more glorious than any other land beneath the blue arch of heaven.' You have done your work well, and when the time of rest shall come, you will sink to the dreamless repose with the calm consciousness of duty done.

" In this hour let memory assert her strongest sway ; tear aside the thin veil that shrouds in gloom the misty past ; call

up before you the long-forgotten scenes of years ago ; live over once again the toils, the struggles, the hopes and fears of other days. Let this day be a day sacred to the memory of the olden time. In that olden time there are, no doubt, scenes of sadness, as well as of joy. Perhaps you remember standing by the bedside of a loved and cherished, but dying wife—one who, in the days of her youth and beauty, when you proposed to her to seek a home in a new, wild land, took your hand and spoke to you in words like this : ' Whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge ; thy people shall be my people, and thy God, my God ; where thou diest, I will die, and there I will be buried ; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part me and thee.' Or, perhaps, some brave boy, stricken down in the pride of his strength ; or some gentle daughter, fading away in her glorious beauty ; or some little prattling babe, folding its weary eyes in ' dreamless sleep.' If so, if there are memories like these, and the unbidden tear wells up to the eye, let it come, and to-day one and all shed a tear or two to the memory of the ' loved and lost.' "

OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY OF CERRO GORDO AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES.

At a meeting of the old settlers of Clear Lake and vicinity, held at the old school house on the 30th of June, 1875, J. Dickirson was chosen chairman and S. M. Richardson, secretary, after which a general consideration of forming an old settlers' association was entered into, and on motion they resolved to issue the following invitation:

"The undersigned, old settlers of Clear Lake and vicinity, would respectfully invite all persons who resided in Cerro Gordo and adjoining counties previous to and including 1860, to meet at Clear Lake on Wednesday, July 21, 1875, for the purpose of organizing an old settlers' association, having for its object a renewal of old acquaintance and social enjoyment. Also to collect and record a full list of the early settlers of this vicinity, as far as possible, with their present location.

"We would recommend that the meeting be held on the picnic plan, in regular old-fashioned free and easy style, without set speeches or programme, and that each one present do his part to entertain the party as the occasion suggests. Also, that during the meeting a permanent organization be effected by electing officers, recording members, and appointing of committees to carry out its objects.

GEO. E. FROST,
MARCUS TUTTLE,
C. S. GOODWIN.

Committee of Invitation.

The invitation was signed by James Dickirson, C. S. Goodwin, George E. Frost, J. S. Sirrine, Mrs. B. H. Speers, Joseph Wood, J. B. Wood, C. A. Medaugh, Charles Callanan, Oscar Stevens, J. Chilson, William Wilson, Joseph Barth, Harrison Hayden, Ed Nicholas, Mark Dexter, O. V. Thompson, Gabriel Pence, William Dean, John Pence, Jerome Chelson, R. O. Sirrine, Jr., Marcus Tuttle, Thomas S. Gardner, S. M. Richardson, Alford Taylor, Samuel Ward, George Gilmore, W. C. Toopkins, Jacob Ward, E. A. Tuttle, M. P. Rosecrans, J. M. Elder, William McGowen, M. Callanan, Jr., E. Crowell, C.

H. Day, John Van Patter, Willard Dart, L. E. Crowell, A. S. Felt, R. O. Sirrine, William B. Stilson, William Ellis, Dr. A. M. Tuttle and many ladies.

FIRST MEETING.

Pursuant to the above call, a large number of old settlers of Cerro Gordo and adjoining counties assembled in the park at Clear Lake, on the 21st of July, 1875, for the purpose of renewing acquaintances, talking over old times and organizing the Old Settlers' Society. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, of which the following is a part:

"This organization shall be known as the 'Old Settlers' Association of Cerro Gordo and surrounding counties.'

"MEMBERSHIP.—Any person who was a resident of northern Iowa, in or before the year 1860, and is now a resident of Cerro Gordo, or any surrounding county, may become a member of this association by giving his or her name to the secretary.

"The annual meetings shall be held, during the summer season, at such time and place as the executive committee shall direct."

The following were the first officers of the society: President, Marcus Tuttle, of Cerro Gordo county; vice-presidents, H. G. Parker, of Cerro Gordo county, William Rhodes, Worth county, W. P. Gaylord, Floyd county, Mrs. John Mabin, Hancock county, and Mrs. Robert Cark, of Winnebago county; secretary, C. M. Adams, of Cerro Gordo county; treasurer, Mrs. H. I. Smith, of Cerro Gordo county. A record book was opened and over 300 names were enrolled, showing that there was a large attendance, and that the ob-

ject of the meeting was highly appreciated.

Everything at this first meeting passed off pleasantly, and all present pronounced it an enjoyable affair.

SECOND MEETING.

On the 1st of September, 1876, was held the second annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Association of Cerro Gordo and surrounding counties. The meeting was held in the park at Clear Lake. At 1 o'clock a large company assembled in the park and were called to order by the president, Marcus Tuttle, who made some appropriate remarks, after which all the company joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne." Mrs. Pollard, of Keokuk, better known as Kate Harrington, the Iowa poetess, then read an original poem that displayed much talent and thought in its preparation.

Among the speakers who addressed the society were Mrs. Greene, H. G. Parker, James Dickirson, Capt. G. R. Miller, Charles McNany, George E. Frost, Mrs. Thompson, G. B. Rockwell, William Rhodes, Horace Green, A. B. Tuttle and A. S. Felt. The general character of the speeches was to review the early days and experiences of each, and as the tale of hardships and difficulties, of toil and weariness was re-told, the interest deepened and became intense in the hearts and minds of many upon whom had been visited all the scenes to which the speaker referred.

The re-unions of the association have been held annually since its organization; the interest has increased with the growth

of years, making each new meeting a time long to be remembered. A very interesting meeting was held June 11, 1880, the account of which is taken from the Mason City *Express* of June 16, 1880.

"Last Friday morning, though the weather was rather unpromising, the old settlers, and new ones too, began to gather in by the hundreds, and when the old settlers' band arrived at the picnic ground a large number were present. After the opening exercises the president, George E. Frost, delivered a very appropriate address of welcome. On account of the absence of Hon. Jarvis S. Church, the response by Capt Lucas, on behalf of the old settlers, was made the leading address of the day. Though many were disappointed in the absence of Mr. Church, they had the pleasure of listening to the able speech of Capt. Lucas. The afternoon was spent in attending to the business of the association and making short speeches. There were about 2,000 people on the ground, and the many happy greetings, hearty hand-shakings, and the general good feeling which prevailed, all showed the interest of the people in these annual re-unions."

The officers in 1883 were: President, I. W. Card, of Cerro Gordo county; vice-presidents, James Dickirson, Hancock county; David Secor, Winnebago county; J. P. Taylor, Floyd county; George Watson, Worth county; and W. A. Burnap, of Cerro Gordo county; historian, G. R. Miller, of Cerro Gordo county; secretary, T. G. Emsley, of Cerro Gordo county; and treasurer, Alonzo Willson, of Cerro Gordo county.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE WAR—ITS CAUSES.

From the commencement of government there have been two antagonistic principles contending for mastery, slavery and freedom. Sometimes smoldering and even invincible ; but the seeds were there and ever and anon would burst into flames carrying destruction, death and desolation with it. A repetition of that great conflict which, for ages, has agitated our globe—the conflict between aristocratic usurpation and popular rights. History is crowded with descriptions and scenes of this irrepressible conflict. Two thousand years ago, when the aristocracy of Rome was headed by Cneius Pompey, Julius Cæsar, espousing the cause of the people, unfurled the banner of equal rights, and striding through oceans of flood which tossed their surges over every portion of the habitable globe, overthrew the aristocratic commonwealth, and reared over the ruins the imperial commonwealth. Again on the field of Pharsalia, the aristocratic banner was trailed in the dust, and democracy, although exceedingly imperfect, became victor. It was aristocracy trying to deep its heel on the head of democracy which has deluged the Roman Empire in blood.

But the nobles regained foothold, and regardless of these lessons, renewed their oppression. Again they commenced sow-

ing the seed which must surely bring forth terrible fruit. Over 200 years ago the aristocracy of France, housed in magnificent palaces, mounted on war horses, with pampered men at arms ready to ride rough shod on every embassage of violence, trampled upon the suffering serfs, until humanity could no longer endure it. The masses of the people were deprived of every privilege, save that of toiling for their masters. The aristocracy so deprived the people whose wives and daughters through their brutality were forced to go to the field bare-headed and bare-footed, and be yoked to the plow with the donkey, that they never dreamed that the wretched boors would dare even to look in defiance towards the massive and stately castles whose noblemen proudly strode along the battlements in measureless contempt for the helpless peasantry below. But the pent-up vials of vengeance of ages at last burst forth. These boors, these jacks rose, and, like maddened hyenas, rushed upon their foes. Imbruted men, who for ages had been subjected to the most outrageous wrongs, rose by millions against their oppressors, and wreaked upon them every atrocity which fiend like ingenuity could devise. All the brutal and demon passions of human nature held high carnival, and it can truly be said France ran red with

blood. But at length disciplined valor prevailed. After onehalf of the peasantry of France had perished, the knighted noblemen, the aristocrats, resumed their sway, and the hellish bondage, worse than slavery, was again placed upon the people. This war of the jacks, or as it is called in history, *Jacqueri*, is one of the most interesting and warning events of the past ; and yet it was all unheeded.

The oppression went on, growing more and more outrageous ; the people were kept ignorant that they might not know of their wrongs ; poor that they might not resent them. That the lords might live in castles, and be clothed in purple and fare sumptuously, the people were doomed to hovels, rags and black bread. The peasant must not place the bit of dough in the ashes by his fireside—he was compelled to have it baked at the bakery of his lord, and there pay heavy toll. He dare not scrape together the few crumbs of salt from the rocks of the ocean shore, he must buy every particle from his lord at an exorbitant price. "Servants obey your masters," was interpreted to apply to all save of noble birth ; and religion was converted into a method for subjecting the masses. Bibles were not allowed to be read by these "boors," lest they learn what the Savior really taught, and a peasant detected with one in his hand, was deemed as guilty as if caught with the tools of a burglar, or the dies of a counterfeiter. As associates for lords—the idea would have been considered contrary to nature or reason. Thus Louis XV., surrounded by courtesans, debauchees and the whoredom of his castle, once said : "I can give money to Voltaire, Montesquieu,

Fontinelle, but I cannot *dine and sup* with these people." If the peasant, with his wife and child toiling in the field, in cultivation of a few acres of land, managed to raise \$640 worth of crops during the year, \$600 of it went to the King, the Lord and the Church, while the remaining \$40 was left to clothe and feed the emaciate family. Thomas Jefferson, in the year 1785, wrote from Paris to a friend in Philadelphia :

"Of twenty millions of people supposed to be in France, I am of the opinion that there are nineteen millions more wretched, more accursed in every circumstance of human existence, than the most conspicuously wretched individual in the whole United States."

It was this state of affairs which brought on the war of the French Revolution, inaugurating the most terrific of all Time's battles. Such combats earth never saw before, probably never will see again. Two worlds, as it were, came clashing together. Twenty millions of people, trampled in the mire, rose ghastly and frenzied, and the flames of feudal castles, and the shrieks of haughty oppressors, appalled the world. All the combined aristocracy of Europe were on the other side to crush the demand of the people for the equality of man. Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Austria, England, Spain—all the kings rallied their armies to the assistance of France in subduing the oppressed masses who, believing they were right, marched heroically to the victories of Marengo, Wagram and Austerlitz. But in the final victories of the despots, aristocratic privilege again triumphed in Europe. In the meantime a similar though less

bloody and terrific battle had taken place in England ; the same ever rising conflict between the united courtiers and cavliers under Charles I., and the Puritans under Cromwell. With prayer, fasting and hymn, the common people, who had for ages been under the yoke of servitude, took to arms in defense of their rights, and many cavaliers bit the dust through their sturdy blows. But Charles II returned to the throne and again aristocracy triumphed. The oppressed were our Puritan fathers; again they were trodden under foot. Then it was that the heroic resolution was adopted to cross the ocean, 3,000 miles, and there in exile establish and found a republic where all men in the eye of the law should be equal. The result is too well known to need rehearsal. How they fought their way through all the dangers of the savage new world and succeeded in the object. How the aristocracy of England made the desperate effort to again bring the yoke to bear ; to tax us without allowing us to be represented in parliament—to place the appointment to all important offices in the hands of the king, who would send over the sons of England's noblemen to be our governors and our judges, and who would fill all the posts of wealth, dignity and power with the children of the lords.

Hence the war of the Revolution. We, the people, conquered, and established our government independent of all the world, placing as corner stone of the edifice, that "all men are born free and equal, and are alike entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Then coming down to the great conflict of America, the Rebellion, it was a con-

tinuance of that irrepressible conflict which has shaken the world to its uttermost depths for ages. It was based upon slavery, that which has caused the shedding of oceans of blood, and making millions of widows and orphans.

The Constitution, under which we are bound together, is, in its spirit and legitimate utterance, doubtless one of the most noble documents ever produced by the mind of man, and even now, when the advancement of a century has dawned upon its use, not a paragraph requires changing to make it true to humanity. But yet, ingloriously and guilty, we consented to use one phrase susceptible of a double meaning, "held to labor." So small and apparently so insignificant were the seeds sown from which such a harvest of misery has been reaped. In the North these honest words meant a hired man or an apprentice. In the South they were taken to mean slavery, the degradation and feudal bondage of a race. A privileged class assumed that the Constitution recognized it, and the right of property in human beings. This class endeavored to strengthen and extend their aristocratic institution, which was dooming ever increasing millions to life-long servitude and degradation. All wealth was rapidly accumulating in the hands of these few who owned their fellow man as property. The poor whites, unable to buy slaves, and considering labor which was performed by them degrading, were rapidly sinking into a state of frightful misery. The sparse population which slavery allowed, excluded churches, schools and villages. Immense plantations of thousands of acres, tilled by as many slaves, driven to work by overseers, con-

signed the whole land to apparent solitude. The region of the southern country generally presented an aspect of desolation which Christendom nowhere else could parallel. The slaveholders, acting as one man, claimed the right of extending this all over the free territory of the United States. Free labor and slave labor cannot exist together. The admission of slavery effectually excluded free men from them. It was impossible for those men, cherishing the sentiment of republican equality, to settle there with the privileged class who were to own vast realms and live in luxury upon the unpaid labor of the masses. It was on this point that the conflict, in its fierceness, commenced.

From the year 1790 the strife grew hotter and hotter every year. The questions arising kept Congress, both the Senate and the House, in one incessant scene of warfare. There could be no peace in the land until this aristocratic element was effectually banished.

The Hon. Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, speaking of the antagonism of the two systems, aristocracy and freedom, said, in the Senate of the United States, on Dec. 5, 1860:

"Sir, disguise the fact as you will, there is enmity between the Northern and Southern people, which is deep and enduring, and you can never eradicate it—never. Look at the spectacle exhibited on this floor. How is it? There are the Northern Senators on that side; here are the Southern Senators on this side. You sit upon your side silent and gloomy. We sit upon our side with knit brows and portentious scowls. Here are two hostile bodies on this floor, and it is but a type of

the feeling which exists between the two sections. We are enemies as much as if we were hostile States. We have not lived in peace. We are not now living in peace. It is not expected that we shall ever live in peace."

Hon. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, in continuation of the same debate said:

"This is a war of sentiment and opinion, by one form of society against another form of society."

The remarks of the Hon. Garrett Davis, a Senator from Kentucky, are to the point:

"The cotton States by their slave labor, have become wealthy, and many of their planters have princely revenues—from \$50,000 to \$100,000 per year. This wealth has begot a pride and insolence and ambition, and these points of the Southern character have been displayed most insultingly in the halls of Congress. As a class, the wealthy cotton growers are insolent, they are proud, they are domineering, they are ambitious. They have monopolized the government in its honors for forty or fifty years with few interruptions. When they saw the sceptre about to depart from them, in the election of Lincoln, sooner than give up office and the spoils of office, in their mad and wicked ambition they determined to disrupt the old confederation, and erect a new one, wherein they would have undisputed power."

Thus the feeling continued growing stronger. One incessant cry became:

"Abjure your democratic constitution, which favors equal rights to all men, and give us in its place an aristocratic constitution, which will secure the rights of a privileged class."

They insisted that the domestic slave trade should be nurtured, and the foreign slave trade opened; saying, in the coarse and vulgar language of one of the most earnest advocates of slavery:

"The North can import jackasses from Malta let the South, then, import niggers from Africa."

The reply of the overwhelming majority of the people of the United States was decisive. Lincoln was elected and inaugurated despite the conspiracy to prevent it. Volumes could be and have been written upon these actions, but they are well known. We will merely mention the most prominent features transpiring, until the havoc of war actually set in.

On the 7th of November, 1860, it was known that Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States, and was to enter upon his duties on the 4th day of the following March. In the meantime the executive government was virtually in the hands of the slave power. James Buchanan, the President, had been elected to the office openly pledged to pursue the general policy the slave holders enjoyed. The cabinet were all slave-holders and slave-masters. The United States navy was scattered all over the face of the earth, leaving only two vessels for the defense of the country; the treasury was left barren; the army was scattered in remote fortresses in the far west, as to leave all the forts where they would be needed, defenseless; the United States arsenals were emptied, the Secretary of war sending their guns to the slave States; where bands of rebels were organized and drilling, prepared to receive them. One hundred and fifteen thousand arms, of the

most approved pattern, were transferred from Springfield, Mass., and from Watervliet, N. Y., together with a vast amount of cannon, mortar, balls, powder and shells were also forwarded to the rebels in the slave States.

On the 18th of February, 1861, the inauguration of Jefferson Davis, as President of the Southern Confederacy, took place at Montgomery, Ala. Four days later the collector of customs, appointed by the Confederate Government in Charleston, S. C., issued the manifesto that all vessels, from any State out of the Confederacy, would be treated as foreign vessels, and subject to the port dues, and other charges established by the laws of the Confederate States. Thus by a stroke of the pen, the immense commerce of the Northern States was declared to be foreign commerce, beneath the guns of the forts which the United States had reared at an expense of millions of dollars.

Already a number of States had passed the ordinance of secession.

On the 4th of March, 1861, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President, and assumed official duties.

At half-past four o'clock on the morning of the 12th of April, 1861, the rebels opened fire upon Fort Sumpter, and, after enduring terrific bombardment from all sides, the heroic defenders abandoned it, and were conveyed to New York. Fort Sumter was the Bunker Hill of the civil war. In both cases, a proud aristocracy were determined to subject this country to its sway. In both cases the defeat was a glorious victory.

On the next Monday, April 15, President Lincoln issued a call for three months'

service of 75,000 volunteers. The effect was electrical. Within fifteen days it is estimated that 350,000 men offered themselves in defense of our national flag.

Thus the civil war had burst upon the United States with almost the suddenness of the meteor's glare. It was, however, but like the eruption of the volcano, whose pent-up fires had for ages been gathering strength for the final explosion. The conspirators had for years been busy preparing for the conflict. In the rebel convention, which met in South Carolina to consummate the conspiracy, Mr. Inglis said: "Most of us have had this subject under consideration for the last twenty years." Mr. Keitt said: "I have been engaged in this movement ever since I entered political life." Mr. Rhett said: "It is nothing produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or the non-execution of the fugitive slave law. It is a matter which has been gathering for thirty years." But more need not be

said; the result is too well known. Call followed call in quick succession, till the number reached the grand total of 3,339,748. The calls were as follows:

April 15, 1861, for three months.....	75,000
May 4, 1861, for five years.....	64,748
July, 1861, for three years.....	500,000
July 18, 1862, for three years.....	300,000
August 4, 1862, for nine months.....	300,000
June, 1863, for three years.....	300,000
October 17, 1863, for three years	300,000
February 18, 1864, for three years.....	500,000
July 10, 1864, for three years.....	200,000
July 16, 1864, for one, two and three years.....	500,000
December 21, 1864, for three years.....	300,000

Total.....3,339,748

Many interesting references are made to the events occurring during the breaking out of the war, and also to dates on which the various rebelling States seceded, in the War Chapter of Franklin county, in this volume.

CHAPTER XIX.

CERRO GORDO COUNTY IN THE WAR.

Looking at Cerro Gordo county to-day, we can scarcely realize that when the war broke upon the country, arraying more than a million of men in arms, and making our ship of State reel and stagger as if smitten by thunderbolts and dashed upon the rocks, that it had barely been settled a decade, and Iowa as a State of the American Union, was yet in her teens. But,

notwithstanding its own soil had not been fully subjugated to man's use, very material aid was promptly furnished in subduing the rebellious States. The feeling throughout Iowa was universal that the Union must be preserved, and the sights and sounds that were so noticeable in every village and hamlet north of Mason and Dixon's line were duplicated here. The

HISTORY OF CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

celerity with which men abandoned the pursuits of peace to take up those of war, was most remarkable.

The population of Cerro Gordo county was 940, in 1860. During the first two years of the war, until Jan. 1, 1863, the quota of the county called for sixty-nine men, and eighty-six were furnished, an excess of seventeen. During the war there were many additional enlistments, until the county had furnished about 125 men. A few were drafted, but most of them furnished substitutes. Officially, Cerro Gordo county nobly did its part as will be seen by the proceedings of the board of supervisors.

On the 20th of July, 1861, the first little band of Cerro Gordo county patriots, six in number, all Mason City boys, under Capt. Datus E. Coon, were drawn up in line on the Main street of Mason City, to exchange the tearful good-byes, and receive the parting "God bless you, boys," from friends and relatives. The names of the first volunteers, a roll of honor indeed, are: Daniel Williams, Will Ed. Tucker, John Van Patter, John W. Hobbs, David Hobbs and L. H. Ferguson. That company was soon followed by others, and they in turn by still larger quotas, which soon so nearly stripped the county of its "bone and sinew," as to effectually arrest its growth and development.

Appended is given a list of the gallant heroes, from Cerro Gordo county, who participated in the war. When possible the list of the various regiments have been submitted to some one familiar with the names.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Captain.

Henry I. Smith.

Sergeants.

Gilbert J. Tisdale	Daniel McTaggert.
	Privates.

John Brown	Edmund B. Brown
O. C. Ford	H. A. Gregory
James Wilson	Joel C. Wilson
Joseph R. Myers	Peter Smith.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

James Campbell	Charles B. Senior
A. G. Porter	Uriah A. Wilson.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Private.

Plymouth B. Zuver.

♦SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.

Private.

William Myers.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Adjutant.

Charles H. Huntley.

COMPANY B.

Captain.

Amos B. Miller.

First Lieutenants.

William C. Stanbery	Henry Keeri.
	Second Lieutenants

Thomas O. Howard	Chauncy S. Lane.
	Sergeants.

Harvey D. Barr	Peter R. Wood
	Milton P. Goodell.
	Corporals.

Albert L. Towne	Edwin Nichols
Alonzo Frink	Peter Crum
Bruce A. Bryant	James Jenkinson
	James Turner.

Joseph Morris	Francis M. Rogers
	Private.

Adams, George M.	Huntley, Charles H.
Butts, David H.	Hoyt, Wilbur F.

HISTORY OF CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

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Belanski, Charles R. Ingalls Amos
 Boornhower, L. B. Jenkinson, James
 Brown, George O. Kerns, Wm. A.
 Brown, Jacob G. Morris, Cyrus
 Brentner, Leander L. Morris, Joseph
 Crum, Benjamin F. Marsh, Henry A.
 Clark, James Pierce, Abell
 Church, Wm. B. Pratt, Harry O.
 Connell, John Rhodes, Wm.
 Dack, William Randall, John
 Elwood, Samuel Strong, Charles
 Felt, James H. Tenney, H. M.
 Ford, John P. Turnure, Flavious J.,
 Fry, James L. Tobin, Cornelius W.
 Fuller, George A. West, John
 Florence, Fantleroy Warner, Leonard R.
 Greely, Otis Wiltfong, Hiram A.
 Henry, John Woodland, Joseph
 Hughes, Edward Winters, Oliver J.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.)

COMPANY B.

Privates.

Marion Jones, C. F. Rosecrans,
 Bige Long, George W. Swanger.
 Unassigned.

James W. Florence, Warren Kittel.

[In connection with the War chapter
 of Franklin county, will be found a history
 of this regiment.]

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

COMPANY G.

Private.

George G. more.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Sergeant.

George W. Henderson.

Corporal.

Elber Gregory.

Privates.

Marquis Brown, J. W. Brown,
 George Henderson, Edwin Morris,
 Charles McNany, McCullum Russell,
 Jacob Russell, Seth B. Stevens,
 Ira Williams.

SECOND CAVALRY.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel

Datus E. Coon.

COMPANY I.

Captains.

Datus E. Coon, Stephen A. Bishop,
 A. M. Goodrich.

Sergeant.

Lewis H. Ferguson.

Corporals.

Daniel Williams, John Van Patten,
 Privates.

David Hobbs, John W. Hobbs,
 William E. Tucker.

SECOND VETERAN CAVALRY.

(Additional Enlistments.)

COMPANY I.

Privates.

John G. Dickerson, Thomas G. Emsley,
 Horace P. Kirk, Harrison Montis,
 Wm. R. Petty.

COMPANY B.

John Blake.

COMPANY D.

Joseph C. Hewitt, Cassius M. Myers,
 William Pizer, Justus Tompkins.

Unassigned.

Stephen Ward.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Henry S. Florence.

COMPANY M.

(Additional Enlistments.)

Charles A. Platts, Washington Russell,
 Joseph M. W. Russell

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

(Hundred day men.)

COMPANY E.

Sergeant.

Oliver H. Stilson.

FIFTH VETERAN CAVALRY.

COMPANY L.

Sergeant.

Martin Stephens.

Privates.

John S. K. Fellows, Edwin R. Spink,
 Lorey A. Franklin, Peter R. Harding.

FIFTEENTH VETERAN CAVALRY.

(Additional Enlistments.)

COMPANY H.

Sylvanus Johnson.

ROLL OF HONOR.

"Tis sweet and honorable to die for one's country," could appropriately be engraved upon the headboards marking the graves of these martyrs. They laid down their lives in defense of a country whose future prosperity and magnificence must always be a monument to their services. The following comprises a list of the Cerro Gordo county patriots who lost their lives in the service:

Adjutant Charles H. Huntley was killed in the battle of Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864.

Captain Amos B. Miller was mortally wounded at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864, and died of his wounds four days later.

Lieutenant Thomas O. Howard was mortally wounded and died at Pleasant Hill, La., April 11, 1864.

Lieutenant Chauncey S. Lane died of pneumonia at New Madrid, Mo., Dec. 15, 1862.

Joseph C. Hewitt died Feb. 21, 1865, at Memphis, Tenn.

Peter R. Harding died of disease at Camp Cook, Ga., Sept. 25, 1864.

Joseph R. Myers was killed in battle at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3, 1862.

Joel C. Wilson was killed in battle at Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861.

James Campbell died at Pulaski, Tenn., Aug. 14, 1864.

Peter Smith died of wounds near Corinth, Miss., May 21, 1862.

Peter R. Wood died of wounds at Pleasant Hill, La., April 20, 1864.

Milton P. Goodell was killed in battle of Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.

Leonard R. Warner died in Mason City, Oct. 4, 1864, of chronic diarrhea.

James Turner died of disease August, 1865, at Demopolis, Ala.

David H. Butts died of disease of the heart, at Fort Pillow, Tenn., April 12, 1863.

Jacob G. Brown was killed in battle at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.

John P. Ford was killed in battle at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.

James L. Fry died of general debility, Jan. 17, 1863, at Fort Pillow, Tenn.

George A. Fuller died June 27, 1864, at Mound City, Ill., of chronic diarrhea.

Wilber F. Hoyt was killed at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.

Amos Ingalls died of wounds received at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., April 20, 1864.

Hiram Wiltfong died of typhoid fever at Fort Pillow, Tenn., March 18, 1863.

Charles F. Rosecrans died of chronic diarrhea at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 1, 1864.

George W. Swanger died at Mound City, Ill., June 22, 1864, of chronic diarrhea.

CHAPTER XX.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

In 1849 the territory now comprising Cerro Gordo county was first explored by white men. Rufus Clark and a man named Billings came in the spring of this year, hunting young buffalo and elk calves. They caught a young buffalo and marked it, but the Indians came upon them, and they had to let it go and run for their lives. The same buffalo was killed two years afterward by Joseph Hewitt and James Dickirson, they having heard of the mark used by Billings and Clark.

In 1850 Cerro Gordo county was created by the General Assembly, and its boundaries were defined.

In the spring of 1851, James Dickirson and Joseph Hewitt came, and were the first actual settlers of the county.

In 1853 among the settlers were David and Edward Wright, Robert and James S. Sirrine, and Anson C. Owen.

Two families of Winnebago Indians came this year, and camped near Joseph Hewitt's cabin, in the western part of the county.

In 1854 the famous Indian war took place, terrorizing all northern Iowa.

Mason City was platted this year.

J. L. McMillen started the first store and sold the first goods in the county this year.

The year 1855 was one of prosperity in Cerro Gordo county. Early in the spring the territory now comprising Cerro Gordo was attached to Floyd county for civil, judicial and election purposes, and treated as one of its civil townships.

In August, 1855, the first regular election was held, and the county was organized. The first county officers were elected at this time.

During this year the second Indian disturbance took place. It was known as the "Grindstone war."

Elisha Randall erected the first saw mill in the county this year.

Rock Falls village was platted in 1855, by Elijah Wiltfong.

Late in the fall of this year the county seat was located at Mason City.

The winter of 1855-6 was one of the most severe in the history of Iowa. Andrew J. Abbott, Charles Weeks and John Van Aiken were all frozen to death this winter.

In 1856 the county was sub-divided into four townships, known as Mason, Lake, Falls and Owen.

The first regular session of county court was held this year.

In the spring of this year the saw mill which had been erected the previous year,

by Elisha Randall, was washed out by ice and high water. Its loss was a public calamity, and the citizens helped him rebuild it.

Edwin Nichols and Oscar Sirrine erected a steam saw mill at Clear Lake during this year.

Clear Lake was platted this year by James Dickirson.

With the summer of 1856 came the excitement over, and survey of, the McGregor, St. Peter & Missouri Railway. Many of the settlers took stock in the road and turned in their farms, which they eventually lost.

In the winter of 1856-7 Alexander Long, while on his way from Forest City to M. P. Rosecrans', was frozen to death in the southwestern part of Cerro Gordo county.

In April, 1857, the county seat was removed from Mason City and located at Livonia.

Charles W. Tenney and John Morgan laid out the village of Plymouth in 1857.

The first term of district court in the county was held in June, of this year, by Judge Samuel Murdock.

The first naturalization papers were issued this year. George Brentner received them.

In April, 1858, an election was held by which the county seat was removed from Livonia back to Mason City.

During this year the office of school fund commissioner was abolished, and that of county superintendent created.

The first paper in the county was established this year, under the name of *Cerro Gordo Press*, by Datus E. Coon.

In 1859 the *Cerro Gordo Press* ceased publication at Mason City, and later, was moved to Hancock county.

The winter of 1859-60 was very severe.

In February, 1860, the first paper was established at Clear Lake. It was known as the *Independent*.

In 1861 the board of supervisors, which body had been created the previous year, held their first session.

The *Cerro Gordo Republican* was established this year by J. H. Aylesworth.

The breaking out of the war makes this year memorable. The first band of patriots to leave Cerro Gordo county met at Mason City, on the 20th of July, 1861.

For the next few years nothing of interest transpired. The all exciting questions of the war filled the minds of everyone.

In 1864 the offices of county treasurer and recorder were divided.

In 1865 the board of supervisors appropriated funds to aid the Central Railroad of Iowa in their survey through Cerro Gordo county.

About the same time excitement began to be manifested over the projected McGregor & Sioux City Railway.

In 1869 the office of county judge was abolished by law and the circuit court was established.

The office of county auditor was created at the same time.

In November, 1869, the McGregor & Sioux City Railway was completed to Mason City, and for the first time in its history Cerro Gordo county heard the whistle of the locomotive and was in railway connection with the world.

In 1870 the Central Railway of Iowa completed its line through Cerro Gordo county.

In 1871 the system of county government throughout the State was changed. The board of supervisors, which had been composed of one member from each township, was now to consist of three from the entire county.

A daring burglary was committed in Mason City, Aug. 21, 1871. While Mr. Cavenaugh, station agent of the Central Railway of Iowa, was gone to dinner, some person entered the depot and stole between \$1,500 and \$2,000 in cash. The money drawer had been broken into and the loss of the money was at once discovered on the return of the agent. The news of the robbery was communicated to Marshal Dexter and several arrests made, but the guilty parties were not found.

Aug 27, 1871, a sad case of drowning occurred three miles south of Mason City, in Lime creek. The deceased was George Carl, of Green Co., Wis., who had been stopping in town for several months. At the time of his death he was in the employ of the Central Railway of Iowa grading, and in attempting to ford the creek his team got into deep water. The wagon box floated off and Carl, probably thinking he could touch bottom, sprang into the water, but it proved too deep, and as he was unable to swim, he was carried into the current, and before help reached him, he sank for the last time. His body was soon recovered and the following day it was buried. Carl was about twenty years of age, of good reputation, and left a large circle of friends.

In 1872 the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad constructed the line of railway through the northeastern part of Cerro Gordo county.

The previous year the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway had constructed their branch from Mason City to Austin, Minnesota.

On Christmas Eve, 1872, Matthew Humphrey, a farmer living in Dougherty township, left his home with a team to go to the timber on the Shell Rock river, a distance of about ten miles, for a load of wood. On the way home with his load he was met by several neighbors, and passed Mr. Harris' house at about 6:30 o'clock in the evening. Darkness and the bitter cold of that night came on and he did not reach his home. On search being instituted the next morning, his dead body was found near the team, he having perished with the cold within one 100 rods of his own house. From the tracks and other evidences it seemed he had walked behind the load to keep warm, and it was supposed his lines had been left upon the load, and falling down wrapped about the wheel, thus stopping the team. The lines were broken as was also one of the breast straps, and the unfortunate man had taken a strap from about his waist to repair the harness. Losing his mittens and becoming benumbed with cold, he probably thought to unhitch his team from the load and save his life by abandoning the wagon. The horses were found turned around to the side of the wagon, fastened on'y by one tug, and the driver was lying partially across the wagon tongue in the icy embrace of death. Mr. Humphrey had lived in the county but one season, com-

ing here from Clayton county. He left a wife and several small children.

Jan. 16, 1872, a destructive fire swept away several business houses in Mason City. The fire originated in Mr. Kings grocery store, caused by a defective flue. The store of Mr. King was entirely new and filled with a fresh stock of groceries. His loss was about \$2,000. Besides this, two other buildings were destroyed, one occupied by John Connell as a harness shop, and the other used by a German for a restaurant and saloon. The buildings and stock burned made an aggregate loss of about \$4,000, only half of which was covered by insurance.

In April, 1873, the skeleton of a man was found in Grant township by James Dawson. There was nothing found by which to identify, and the matter was and still is shrouded in mystery.

In July, 1873, a thirteen year old son of A. R. Utley, of Clear Lake, was drowned while bathing in Clear Lake.

Frankie Brown, a daughter of H. A. Brown, of the Island House, Clear Lake, was drowned in the lake in July, 1873, through the upsetting of a boat. She was about nineteen years of age, a lady of education and refinement, beloved by all who knew her.

A fine residence belonging to D. W. Lyons was totally destroyed by fire early on the morning of July 12, 1875. The loss was several thousand dollars.

On Aug. 3, 1875, a Mr. Burge, near Mason City, came near losing his life by carelessly getting in front of the sickle of a reaper. The machine had clogged up with the heavy grain, and Mr. Burge went in front of the sickle to cut loose some

straw that had wound around the bar and grain wheel. The reaper was in gear for cutting, having a span of mules and span of horses hitched to it. While Mr. Burge was lying in front of the sickle, one of the mules lay down and Mr. Burge yelled out sharply, "get up." The mule did get up and the team did the same, starting into a trot, dragging the unfortunate man several rods in front of the rapidly vibrating sickle, which cut some deep gashes in his hip, and was only prevented from chopping him to pieces by the guards, which, driving into his hip and leg, held him in one position until the team was stopped. It took several weeks for Mr. Burge to recover.

In April, 1876, a little son of M. L. Brentner was trampled to death by a fractious horse. As the animal was considered harmless, the little fellow was permitted to lead the horse home from a neighbor's. After going a short distance, the horse began to rear up and play, and the little fellow thinking to hold him more securely, tied the halter strap around his waist. The horse, in rearing, threw him down, when, becoming frightened, it ran, dragging the boy, trampling upon, and cruelly mangling him. He was dragged fully forty rods before being loosed from the frightened animal, and only breathed once after being picked up by his agonized father.

For a number of years the State Fish Commissioner deposited fish of varied species in the waters of Cerro Gordo county's lakes and rivers. In June, 1875, 23,000 Penobscot salmon were placed in Clear Lake.

On the 9th of September, 1875, Rolf Smith, who lived six miles south of Mason City, was kicked in the abdomen by a young colt so severely that he died the following day. He was an industrious and highly esteemed man, and left a wife and two children to mourn his untimely end.

On Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1875, a young son of L. G. Stevens, who lived southeast of Mason City, was kicked by a horse and quite seriously injured. The horse kicked him under the chin, cutting a large gash and fracturing the bone. He was not dangerously injured, however, and soon recovered.

On the 1st of October, 1875, Matthew Hays, the yard master of the Iowa Central Railway, had his left hand badly mashed while attempting to couple cars.

On Thursday, July 13, 1876, a little daughter of R. H. Lown, at Clear Lake, met her death while attempting to light a fire with kerosene. The little girl was about seven years old. She did not think there was any fire in the stove, so poured the oil in out of the can, and the can exploded, enveloping the child in flames. Her sister, about fourteen years of age, endeavored to smother the flames, when her own clothing caught fire and she was so severely burned as to be considered in great danger. The younger child lived for several hours in the most intense agony, but death finally relieved her.

During the night of July 30, 1876, a thief stole one of Henry Keerl's horses and left for parts unknown. A reward of \$125 was offered and Sheriff Schell started off in hot pursuit, but the thief evidently became frightened, and abandoned the

horse about six miles north of Forest City, when it was returned to Mr. Keerl.

The house of M. E. Bitterman, in Portland township, was destroyed by fire on the 9th of August, 1876.

During a thunder storm on Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1876, Frank Thompson's stable, in Mason City, was struck by lightning and set on fire. There were six horses in the stable at the time, including a two-year-old colt. Three of the horses and the colt were burned to death, the other two broke loose and escaped, but were injured so severely as to be nearly valueless. One of them was burned blind. There was no insurance.

On the 16th of September, 1876, some little boys were indulging in the dangerous sport of climbing upon moving freight cars at the Iowa Central depot in Mason City. One little fellow, aged about ten years, named Wilson, a stepson of Ira Sheffer, had climbed upon the rear car of the train which was backing up to hitch on another car, and when they "bumped" the little boy fell backwards between the cars and directly under them. The wheels caught the little fellow and literally crushed him to death; but did not even so much as break the skin. Had the train moved a foot further, he would have been cut in two.

The year 1877 was made memorable by the "tramp plague." The following clipped from the Mason City *Express*, will show how Mason City people defended themselves against these human pests:

"We had another invoice of tramps shipped in this week; but they did not run this town as they did Ackley. This was the crowd of sixty or seventy that

captured a freight train down at Ackley, and though the Railroad Company abandoned the train, they stuck to it, fed by the citizens, waiting for the road to convey them north. They held the train two days, defying all authorities of Hardin county, the railroads and every body else. Finally the U. S. Marshal was sent for and he could not make anything out of them, and at last they forced a ride to this city. A telegram from down the Central of Iowa stated that the train would arrive with them, about eleven o'clock that night, and our citizens had ample time to get ready to receive them. The military company, under command of Capt. Dexter, with muskets and bayonets, supported by a heavy posse of well armed resolute men, headed by Marshal McMillen, were at the depot half an hour before train time, and on its arrival, thickly covered with swarthy tramps, the militia and citizens formed a close cordon around it. By the glare of a dozen lanterns the astonished tramps found themselves, as the train halted, surrounded on all sides by bright gleaming naked bayonets, in the hands of men who had no words to bandy with them. Only the prompt command to climb down from the train, march to the other side of the depot, and go into some box cars fitted up to receive them. They obeyed, most of them promptly, though some of them tried to escape up town by crawling under the car, but a bayonet punch into the leg of one gave the rest to understand the boys meant business, and they were soon housed for the night in the box cars, and put under guard. The following day they were provided a "cracker and cheese" meal, divided into two squads and escorted some

four or five miles up the Central and Austin branch of the M. & St. Paul Railway, toward Minnesota, to which State they all wanted to go. This was the toughest gang we have seen yet, they were under the leadership of two big saucy negroes."

In the fall of 1877 George B. Rockwell, one of the most prominent citizens of Cerro Gordo county, met with a misfortune which resulted in his losing an arm. The cause of this was brought on by a thorn being thrust into the palm of the hand while attending a calf in the barn lot. The thorn was thrust in with such force as to baffle the efforts of Dr. Miller to extract it. Inflammation immediately ensued and despite the most attentive and skillful treatment, the physicians were unable to subdue it. Finally, as a last resort, amputation was decided upon and the limb was taken off near the shoulder. Mr. Rockwell speedily recovered.

On the 10th of November, 1877, William Bruce, who was clerking in Mr. Carter's store at Clear Lake, was drowned in the Lake while skating. The young man was a stranger, having only been a resident of Clear Lake for a few weeks.

On the 4th of May, 1878, Theodore P. Gates accidentally shot himself with a revolver. The unfortunate young man had come to Cerro Gordo county from Boston, Mass., about four weeks prior to the accident, in company with H. P. Loring, to improve and work a large tract of land owned by Mr. Loring's father. The young men were to improve it and have the use of it for five years for their pay. They entered heartily into the project of becoming western farmers, and built many bright castles for their future.

They were boarding at the Dyer House while the breaking was being done, going out daily to oversee and to work upon their farm. On the night in question, Gates had gone to his room and, it seems, had taken his revolver from his satchel for the purpose of examining it, when it went off and he was shot through the breast, dying almost instantly. The body was taken back to Massachusetts for burial.

Thomas Law, Sr., one of the early settlers of Lincoln township, died Friday, May 3, 1878, of paralysis. Thomas Law was born in Scotland in 1806. He was married in 1830 to Mary Hamilton, and they were blessed with twelve children—six boys and six girls; two of each died in infancy and eight lived to man and womanhood and settled about the family homestead. Mr. Law came with his family to America in 1849, and first stopped in New York for a time. From there he moved to Wisconsin, and in 1863 came to Iowa and settled in Lincoln township, this county, where he lived until the time of his death. He was ever an upright and honest citizen, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him for his many good traits of character.

The Cerro Gordo *Republican*, in June, 1878, gives an account of the tremendous flood of June 1, in the following language:

"The memory of the oldest settler don't reach back to a time when there was such a flood, occasioned by rain fall, as that of June 1, 1878. The whole sky was covered with a cloud of inky blackness, out of which water fell in sheets for about two hours, uninterrupted. The total depth

which fell was three and a half inches. Every gutter in Mason City was a raging river. Willow creek spread out like the Father of Waters. Much damage was done by washouts. Whitman's blacksmith shop slipped from its foundation and glided down stream gracefully with tools, material and all. At Parker's mill the water had cut around and carried away the embankment, thus forming a chute of great depth through the ground west of the mill. This chasm went a stream, whirling the blacksmith shop and contents against a tree, when the force of the torrent crushed it like an egg-shell and stranded it. Hammers, anvils, chisels, etc., were picked up in the vicinity and some fully a half mile away. The rise of the water was so sudden that it cut off all escape from the mill. Thus Mr. Parker and Bungarden had to remain in the mill till early next day, while the angry waters beat around the mill; but its walls proudly resisted the assaults of the flood and came out without damage. But the dam and embankment were badly used up. Inside the mill some loss was sustained among the stock of flour and grain on the first floor.

"But no doubt the most severe loss was that of W. O. Barnard, at his lime kiln. The flood swept around his office and undermined it until it fell, a mass of stone. The Watson bridge, west of town, came riding down as majestically as a queen and lodged near Parker's mill. The corner of his lime kiln was caved in. The damage done in other parts of the county proved that it assumed the form of a terrific tornado in the southwest part of the county. Mr. Butt's house was totally demolished and scattered over the prairies. As many

as a half a dozen houses were destroyed in Cerro Gordo county alone.

"The north bound freight train on the Central of Iowa, near Rockwell, came thundering along after dark, and when the light from the headlight showed the engineer the yawning gulf below, he reversed his engine and he and his fireman jumped in time to save their lives, but the engine, tender and seven cars went crash into, and buried themselves in the dark, deep stream. The bridge and dam at Rockford both went out. At the house of Thomas Featherspiel the destruction was equally as great, besides his four-year old daughter was thrown fully thirty rods into a wheat field, where she was found dead after the storm, and another child, two years older had an arm broken, the mother one broken, and the husband was badly bruised. The loss of property and suffering caused by this fearful storm of wind, rain and hail has no parallel in this section of Iowa."

A most terrible accident occurred in Dougherty township in January, 1879. John Bly, a poor, but industrious and hard working man, was engaged in some kind of team work and by some mishap the team ran away, throwing him with fearful force to the hard, frozen ground. He struck upon his head with such force as to crush in the whole top of the skull. He was picked up and carried to a house near by, where he was furnished efficient medical services, but to no avail, as he died about one week later. He left a wife and three children needy and destitute.

An interesting case of horse stealing came to light at Mason City in April, 1879, the particulars of which were about

as follows: A few months previous to the time indicated, Samuel Maher, a promising young man, bought a small place on Lime creek north of Mason City, and seemed to settle down to comfortable living. There was nothing about the fellow that especially directed attention. He was well thought of by his neighbors, and seemed to have their confidence. Early in April he gave out that he was going to Kansas to spend the summer, and accordingly rented his place. On the evening of April 3, 1879, he came to Mason City and stopped over night, leaving orders to be called for the 6:20 train, Friday morning, on the Central of Iowa Railroad. He arose and started for Kansas. On Friday night the Farmers' Club of Lime Creek township met as usual at the Vinton school house. The evening was a moonlight one and very pleasant. Among the attendants were Alden Simkins and Will Sherman, who rode there on horseback. They hitched their horses in the grove and attended the exercises. At the close the bridles were found slipped and the horses gone. At first it was supposed to be a case of bad luck for the boys who were booked to walk home; but on arriving home the horses were not found, and the conclusion was arrived at that they were stolen. The alarm was at once given, and C. B. Dike rallied his Anti-Horse Thief Company and started them in every direction. A net was woven around the law-breaker by telegraph. The trail of the horses was struck leading towards Rhode's mill, but was lost. The pursuit was active all along the line during Saturday and Sunday. Early Monday morning Dike received a telegram from

the sheriff at Albert Lea, Minn., that the horses were there and the thief in the lockup. Sheriff Schell and C. B. Dike at once went to that place to get the horses and bring the thief back, provided he would come without a requisition. Imagine their astonishment when conducted into the presence of the thief, to find him none other than the veritable Sam Maher, he who started for Kansas on Friday morning. He refused to come back until extradited, as soon as necessary papers could be got out he was brought back to Mason City, and upon trial was sentenced to the penitentiary.

John Florence, one of the oldest settlers in the neighborhood of Mason City, died at that place in October, 1879. John Florence was born in Virginia, May 4, 1790. He lived in that State when the war of 1812 began, and entered the service. He was at Washington when the British burned the Capitol building and National records. He served through the war as a faithful and brave soldier, and after its close married Ellen Wells, with whom he lived for over fifty years, and who bore him seven children. About 1830 he moved to Ohio, where he remained for a few years and then went to Indiana. From there he moved to Illinois, and, in 1851, with his family, came to Iowa and settled in Bellevue, Jackson county. In 1856 he came Mason City and remained here until the time of his death. He was nearly ninety years old when he died.

One of the most shocking cases of child-beating that ever took place in Iowa, was perpetrated in what is now Union township, in January, 1880. In December, 1879, a man named Gillett, living in that

township, took Zearman McGoon, an orphan, seven years old, to adopt, agreeing to treat him well. On Friday, Jan. 9, 1880, he brought the child to Clear Lake for medical treatment, nearer dead than alive. In speaking of the boy's condition, the Clear Lake *Mirror* said: "As soon as the affair came to our notice, we repaired to the bedside of the little victim, where one of the most horrible sights met our eyes that we have seen since the days of the late war. There, stretched upon a cot, lay the emaciated form of the boy, bandaged from head to foot, unable to move a limb, and suffering the most excruciating pain. His left foot had been badly frozen. The toes were entirely gone, and the balance of the foot badly frost bitten; his right foot is nearly shorn of its little toe, and more may come off, or the surgeons be compelled to remove them; his fingers are frozen; his ears badly frozen, and other marks of frost about the head. His body had been lacerated with a club or whip, in a most shocking manner. From the small of his back to the lower part of his hips, were nearly or quite fifty marks, and at least a dozen holes in his flesh, some as large as a silver half dollar. The boy's own story was almost too shocking to relate. He said that during the recent cold weather he was compelled to work out in the bitter cold, with scanty clothing. His feet, hands and ears were frozen the first day. The next he was so sore and stiff he could hardly move, and then this couple of devils incarnate—Gillett and wife—brutally pounded him because he could not move faster. They actually drove him out in the bitter cold, frozen nearly unto death, and compelled him to

carry large loads of corn to the stock. This he did through fear of being killed by these inhuman wretches, until his poor frozen and lacerated limbs refused their offices, and he sank exhausted. They paid no attention to his suffering until becoming afraid he would die on their hands, they bundled him up and brought him to town. This was the boy's own story. We have his own words for their truthfulness, but the frozen limbs, the stump of his left foot and the terrible condition of his body, speak for themselves, and give the impress of truth to his horrible tale of suffering." Gillett and wife were duly arrested, and bound over to the district court, and after being kept in the Mason City jail for a number of months, were allowed to go.

A sad accident happened at Mason City Dec. 11, 1880, by which John Daily, the railroad yard master, lost his life. It seems that in attempting to jump on the engine he lost his footing and fell beneath the wheels. His body was taken to Calmar for burial.

On Sunday, Aug. 27, 1881, as the east-bound freight train was leaving the Milwaukee depot, at Mason City, a stranger attempted to get on board, and missing his hold, fell under the cars and was terribly mutilated and killed. He was dragged nearly 100 yards by the cars, the great wheels all the time grinding his legs into fragments, crushing the bones and strewing the ground with pieces. He must have taken hold of something to which he firmly held, or he would not have been

dragged so far. When taken out he was found to be fatally injured. The left leg was crushed below the knee; the right was literally ground to pieces clear to the groin. The hips were mashed into a shapeless mass, and the entrails left protruding, while the whole body was bruised and blackened. The unfortunate man was carried into the waiting room of the depot, and medical aid was summoned; but death soon relieved his suffering. The deceased had been working on a farm near Portland, and was on his way to his home in Portage City, Wis., where his people lived.

On the 5th of August, 1883, a sad accident occurred midway between Mason City and Clear Lake, by which Libbie Andrews lost her life, and a pleasant and happy home its brightest ornament Oliver Andrews and his daughter, the deceased, started for Clear Lake in a buggy. When near the poor farm the horses got frightened and became unmanageable. The buggy struck several ruts and Miss Andrews was thrown forward between the wheel and spring, being dragged for nearly 200 yards before she fell to the ground. When Mr. Andrews was able to stop the team and return to her, life was nearly extinct and she died shortly after. Miss Andrews was twenty-one years of age, born in Freeborn Co., Minn. She came to this county with her parents two years previous to her death. She was of a bright, cheerful disposition and had won many warm friends.

CHAPTER XXI.

BATH TOWNSHIP.

Bath township comprises congressional township 95, range 20 west, and is bounded by Mason on the north, Owen on the east, Geneseo on the south and Mt. Vernon on the west. Bath is a prairie township and the surface of the land is gently rolling, made up of a dark, rich loam. There are some prairie sloughs, but nearly all can easily be drained, and converted into fine pasture lands. Three small streams traverse the township from north to south, two of which unite on section 34, entering Geneseo township as one stream. Owing to the fact that there was no native timber in the township, it did not settle as rapidly as some other parts of the county; but in 1883 was fast developing into a fine agricultural section.

SETTLEMENT.

Two men—Tucker and Cantonwine—made the first settlement, near Owen's Grove, on section 1, in 1856. Mr. Tucker came from one of the eastern States, remained a few years, and removed to Nebraska. Cantonwine, who was a carpenter by trade, remained until the following spring. No other settlers came in until 1864, at which time Horatio B. Morrison, a native of New Hampshire, settled on section 15. Mr. Morrison was a very enterprising man, possessed of natural genius, and a thorough mechanic.

He opened a blacksmith shop and remained here until 1868, when he moved to Mason City, but later, moved to Britt, Hancock county, where he engaged in the hardware trade.

Among the next settlers were: George C. Fuller, Thomas N. Brown, Andrew Roder, Philip Brisbin and Robert L. Lillibridge, all of whom came before 1875.

George O. Fuller is the oldest living settler in Bath township. He was born in Andover, Merrimac Co., N. H., April 18, 1834. He had good school advantages, attending Highland Lake Institute, at East Andover. He then engaged with a number of bridge builders, working on the Northern New Hampshire Railroad, and continued in their employ seven years. He was married, Jan. 13, 1857, to Louisa A. Brown, and remained in Andover till 1859, then moved to Bureau Co., Ill., renting a farm until 1866, when he removed to Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, buying wild land on section 16, now known as Bath township, which he has well improved and beautified with fruit, shade and ornamental trees. They are the parents of four children—Charles D., Eva J. Cora B. and Georgia May. Mr. Fuller is a prominent man in home affairs, and has held offices of trust in the township.

Thomas M. Brown, one of the oldest settlers of Bath township, came in 1870, and bought land and located on section 26, where he has made substantial improvements and has a pleasant residence. He was married, in 1865, to Emma A. Bran, of Orange Co., Vt. They have four children—Cora M., Harley E., John B. and Clara G. Mr. Brown was born at Sebago, Cumberland Co., Maine, Feb. 7, 1824. He lived on a farm until 1847, then went to Moosehead Lake and followed lumbering three years. In 1850 he went to Pennsylvania and engaged in the same business until 1852, followed the same in Michigan for two years, and then went to Green Bay, Wis. There, in October, 1861, he enlisted in the 12th Wisconsin Infantry, company H. He was promoted to sergeant, March, 1862. He re-enlisted in February, 1864, and was promoted to first sergeant, in May of that year. He served until the close of the war, and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 16, 1865, when he returned to Brown Co., Wis. He remained there until June, 1869, then moved to Delaware Co., Iowa, and lived until the fall of 1870, when he moved to this county.

Andrew Roder came in 1871 and bought the southwest quarter of section 32, renting land, however, on section 34 three years, and in the meantime improving his own land, upon which he built, and in the spring of 1875 moved to it. His land is now all under cultivation, having a splendid grove, a good barn and granary and all other necessary buildings. He was born in Germany, November, 1823. He attended school until twelve years of age, after which he was employed in herding

sheep. In 1856 he came to America, landing at New York, where he spent but a few days, then going to Buffalo, where he was two years engaged in general work, thence to Dubuque county, ten miles from Dubuque City, where he farmed, and then came to Cerro Gordo county. He was married in 1854 to Mary Friend. They have eight children living—Kate, Barbara, Maggie and Annie (twins), Mary, John, Caroline and Andrew.

Philip Brisbin, one of the trustees of Bath township, was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, May 30, 1835. When seven years of age his parents moved to the United States and settled in Winnebago Co., Ill. He enlisted there, in 1862, in the 127th Illinois, company E. He participated in the siege at Vicksburg and battle of Mission Ridge, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea, participating in many battles of that memorable campaign. He was discharged with the regiment at Washington, June 5, 1865, and joined his family in Winneshiek Co., Iowa. He engaged in farming there for one year, then moved to Allamakee and engaged in farming near Waukon, remaining there until 1873, when he came to Cerro Gordo county and purchased land on section 33, Bath township. He immediately erected a house and commenced cultivating the land. He was married in 1856 to Anna M. Michael, who bore him two children named John and Charles. Mrs. Brisbin died in 1866. His second wife, to whom he was married in 1868, was Rosanna Moore. They have been blessed with four children—Ida, Luther, Elmer and Ernest.

Robert L. Lillibridge became a resident of Bath township in 1874, where he bought land on section 16, but for two years rented land and resided on section 15, meanwhile improving his own land until 1876, when he built his house, moved into it, and now resides there in comfort. He is a native of Waterford, Erie Co., Penn., born May 26, 1840. His youth was spent in school and on the farm. In December, 1869, he went to Michigan, spending the winter and spring in Ovid Center. In the spring of 1860 he went to Carroll Co., Ill., and engaged in farming until July, 1861, when he enlisted in company A, 45th Illinois Volunteers. He re-enlisted at Black River, Miss., January, 1864, and was with his regiment till the close of the war and took part in many of the severest battles. In February, 1862, at the battle of Fort Donelson, he was wounded and was in the hospital for a while, went home on a furlough to Pennsylvania, but soon rejoined his regiment at Jackson, Tenn. He was also with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was honorably discharged July 6, 1865, then returned to Pennsylvania, March, 1866, came to Iowa and stopped in Greeley, Delaware county, where he was married June 14, 1868, to Rachael Tripp, a native of Canada, whose parents were among the first settlers of Delaware county, where he was brought up. Here he and his wife resided until February, 1874, when they came to Bath. Since he came here he has taken an active part in township affairs, and was elected town clerk in 1882, an office which he now holds.

Among the number who made settlement in the township between 1874 and

1877 were George Gibson, Capt. Hugh Clark, William Henderson, Henry Bable, Henry Hill, Norman Densmore, Charles Graham, G. H. Overbeck and J. A. Kuppingier.

George Gibson has 240 acres of well improved land on sections 34 and 35, and has been a successful farmer. Beginning with little, he has worked up until now he has one of the finest farms in the county, and a good residence with all necessary farm buildings. He is a native of Sligo Co., Ireland, born Oct. 19, 1834. When six years of age his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Westmoreland Co., Penn. In 1860 he went to Beaver Dam, Dodge Co., Wis., where he rented land until 1863, when he came to Iowa and bought land in Ingaham township, Franklin county, living upon it until 1875, when he sold and came to Bath township, where he purchased wild land and has since lived. He was married Sept. 26, 1857, to Mary McDowell and has five children—Robert A., William A., Benjamin F., Nina E. and George E.

Capt. Hugh Clark was an early settler in Franklin Co., Iowa, having bought land and moved there in 1868. He improved this land, erected a good set of buildings, and lived there until 1875, then came to Bath township, Cerro Gordo county, and bought land on sections 27 and 28. He has erected a good set of buildings, improved and cultivated his land, and now makes it his home. He was born Nov. 9, 1816, on Prince Edwards Island, was brought up on a farm until he was fourteen years of age, then went to sea and sailed before the mast for eight years; was then promoted to captain and followed the sea in

that capacity until 1855, during which time he sailed around and visited all the principal parts of the world. When he left the ocean he came to the United States and bought and located on a farm in Grant Co., Wis. Not liking his location, he sold out in 1863, and purchased and settled on a farm in German township, Grundy Co., Iowa, and lived there until 1868, when he removed to Franklin county. He was married in 1841 to Mary Gamble, a native of Prince Edwards Island, and they have thirteen children, eight of whom are now living—Michael, Myrtie, Sarah E., Collinwold C., Archie, Orrin, Eva and Oscar H.

William Henderson, residing on section 13, Bath township, was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., June 17, 1831. When quite young, his parents moved to Harrison Co., Ohio, where they lived on a farm, he receiving a good common school education. He was married in 1854 to Martha Kelley, a native of Harrison county, and in 1857 they removed to Allamakee county, and were among the early settlers there, buying wild land in Linton township. He built a log house and cleared seventy acres of this land, remaining on it six years, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Rossville, until 1874, when he moved to Cerro Gordo. He is largely engaged in raising grain and stock, giving considerable attention to the raising of sheep, of which he has a large flock.

Henry Boble, a resident of the southeast quarter of section 31, is a native of Iowa, born in Dubuque county, April 6, 1854. He was brought up on a farm and received his education in the district school. He was married there, in 1875, to Catherine Conrad, coming in the spring to Cerro

Gordo county, buying unimproved land, upon which he now has a fine grove, a nice house and barn, and altogether is as pleasant a residence as is in the county. They have three children—John, Ray and Frank.

Henry Hill came to Iowa in 1876, bought land in Bath township, improved and settled upon it, and which is still his home. In 1855 he was married, in Wisconsin, to Juliana Decker, of Erie Co., N. Y., who died ten months after her marriage, and in 1857 he married her sister, Abigail Decker, who has borne him two children—Frank W. and Cora J. Mr. Hill was born Feb. 9, 1835, in Lycoming Co., Penn., and is the son of Daniel and Margaret (Shoner) Hill, who started from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin in a one-horse conveyance. The father died on the way, in Ohio, when Henry was seven years of age. The family went on and joined his brother and two sisters in Wisconsin, where Henry lived till he was married. He bought land and settled in Green Co., Wis., in 1859, sold out, removed to Allamakee Co., Iowa, and bought land and settled in Jefferson township. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 27th Iowa Infantry, company A, and went to Minnesota to fight the Indians. In the fall he went south. He served with his regiment until the war closed and was mustered out, Aug. 8, 1865. He was in the battles of the Red River expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. On his return from the war he resumed farming in Allamakee county, remaining there until 1876 when he came to this county.

Norman Densmore, one of the best farmers in Cerro Gordo county, settled in Bath township in 1877, on section 35, and he has so improved and beautified his home, by all essential buildings and forest and ornamental trees, that one could scarcely believe the wild prairie could so soon be transformed, but by thrift, labor and energy, he has accomplished it. He is the oldest son of Orrin and Elizabeth (Fowle) Densmore, born at Riga, Monroe Co., N. Y., Sept 19, 1829. When seventeen years of age his parents moved to Bradford, Wis., where they were early settlers. He was married there in October, 1854, to Delia Webster, a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y. He rented a farm in Rock Co., Wis., until 1877, when he removed to this county. On first coming he built a barn, in which the family lived until completing his house, whence they removed on a thanksgiving day. They are the parents of five children—Ellis, Elsie, Ray, Ora and Webb.

Charles Graham made settlement on section 24, Bath township, in 1877, where he has made good improvements, and now makes his home. He was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., Aug. 3, 1829, where he was reared on a farm and attended the common schools. He made his home there till 1856, then came to Iowa and located in Tama county, lived there three years, returned to New York, bought a farm in Meredith, Delaware county, enlisted, September, 1861, in the 89th New York Volunteer Infantry, company I, was in the battles of Newbern, South Mountain and Antietam, Fredericksburg, siege of Charleston and many other battles. He was dangerously wounded, Sept. 29, 1864,

by a ball which entered his mouth and passed out at the side of his neck, but by skillful treatment his life was saved and he received an honorable discharge on the 4th of the following December. He then returned to New York, bought a farm in Yates county, lived there until 1877, sold out and came to his present home in Cerro Gordo county. He was married in 1865 to Louisa Henry, of Schuyler Co., N. Y. They have four children—Isabella A., Charles W., Fred. M. and Helen Louisa.

G. H. Overbeck has lived on the southwest quarter of section 31 since 1877. The place was partly improved when he purchased, but he has since greatly improved it by planting a fine grove of fruit trees and erecting a substantial frame house. He is the son of William and Margaret Elizabeth Overbeck, born in Clayton Co., Iowa, Oct. 3, 1849, his parents being early settlers in that county. He remained with his parents until 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Overbeck have had four children—William Henry, born Nov. 13, 1878; Willhelmine Katharine, born April 24, 1880; Anna M., born Oct. 18, 1881 (died Oct. 20, 1881); John G., born July 12, 1883.

John A. Kuppinger, in 1877, settled on section 22, Bath township, on land which he had previously bought, made good improvements, set out a grove and built the house in which he now resides. He is a native of Baden, Germany, born Jan. 20 1830. Here he attended school, and at the age of fourteen years, he commenced to learn the carpenter trade with his father, at which he continued to work until 1853, when he came to America and located at Canal Dover. He was superintendent of

a coal mine for one winter. In 1855 he went to Allamakee Co., Iowa, bought wild land in Waterloo township, but lived in Dorchester and worked at his trade for three years, at which time he started a wagon shop, working at times on his land until he had thirty-five acres cleared. He remained there until 1872, when he came to Mason City and engaged to work on the C. M. & St. P. Railroad, and after three and a half years, went to Austin, Minn., where he was employed by the same company about one year and a half, when he returned to Mason City, opened a wagon shop and after running it a few months, settled on his land where he now lives. He was married, in 1858, to Margaret Elizabeth Naas. They had six children, four of whom are living:—Jacob F., John A., George H. and J. Frederick; Willie died in infancy, April 14, 1869. The only daughter, Mary E., died, Nov. 5, 1874, aged fifteen. Mrs. Kuppinger died, Nov. 21, 1879. He was a second time married in February, 1881, to Mary Canneff, who is a native of America.

H. W. Kahlke was born in Hamburg, Dec. 24, 1824. He attended school until sixteen years of age, when he engaged with a ship carpenter to learn the trade. In 1843 he left his native land and came to the United States, landing at New Orleans, and there engaged to work at his trade. He remained there until 1866, having been there through the stormy times of the war. In 1866 he came to Dubuque, where he engaged in boat building. In 1873 he made a new departure and engaged in building pontoon bridges; the first one he built was across the Mis-

sissippi river, at McGregor. He is now engaged at both boat and bridge building. He was married in 1853 to Anna Hart, also a native of Hamburg, who bore him five children, of which but one is now living—Eliza, who is now the wife of Henry Sadler. Mrs. Kahlke died at New Orleans in 1863. In 1878 Mr. Kahlke bought a tract of wild land in Bath township, which he has had improved and has erected a good frame house, and a large barn. He still makes his home in Dubuque, but spends some time each year at his farm.

James H. Brown came to Cerro Gordo county in 1879, buying wild land on section 17, Bath township, which he improved well and sold in 1881. He then purchased an improved farm on section 16, northwest quarter, which he still retains as his present home. He was born in Boone Co., Ill., July 9, 1855, where he made his home with his parents until twenty-one years of age, receiving a liberal education. He then went to Winnebago county, where he engaged in farming until 1879, when he came to this county. He is one of the trustees of Bath township.

George C. Armsbury, engaged largely in real estate, is the son of Collins F. and Amanda (Boomer) Armsbury, born in Belleville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1850. He was a member of the Hungerford Collegiate Institute in 1870, since then has been employed with his father, who is a large owner of real estate in the west as well as New York State. He was married in June, 1879, to Ida V., a daughter of Gardner and Deziah Fowle, who died Jan. 11, 1872, leaving him one son—Alonson A. Mr. Armsbury spends some

time each year in Bath township looking after the landed interests of his father here.

The land in Bath township was chiefly held by speculators, and in 1875 commenced to be improved by them. John A. Ramsey, a pump and engine manufacturer of Seneca Falls, N. Y., purchased section 29, except the east half of the northeast quarter. Improvements were commenced on this as early as 1875. It has been thoroughly drained, two good houses erected, and a beautiful row of trees set out around the entire farm.

C. F. and G. H. Armsbury, of Belleville, Jefferson Co., N. Y., owned section 32, except the southwest quarter, in 1883, and were improving the same in a very thorough manner. George C. Armsbury superintended the improvement of this extensive farm.

FIRST THINGS.

The first birth was a daughter of Mr. Cantonwine, Dec. 2, 1856.

The first school in the township was taught by Emma Adams, during the summer of 1857, in Mr. Cantonwine's house.

The second birth in the township was Nella, daughter of H. B. and Caroline Morrison, born Nov. 17, 1865.

An early death was an infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, in 1868. Mrs. Morrison died a few weeks later. They were both buried in Rockwell Cemetery.

ORGANIC.

Bath township was organized in 1876. The first township meeting was held at the school house on section 16, at which time and place the following officers were elected : T. B. Lymans, George Gibson

and George O. Fuller, trustees ; H. H. Willey, clerk ; Philip Brisbin, assessor.

In 1883 the officers were : Philip Brisbin, J. H. Brown and John Murray, trustees ; R. L. Lillibridge, clerk ; V. C. Lewis, assessor, ; William Henderson and H. A. Groves, justices of the peace. The Constitutional Amendment vote stood forty-eight for and seven against

BATH POSTOFFICE.

This postoffice was established in 1864, with H. B. Morrison as the first postmaster. He kept the office in his house, and the mail was carried semi-weekly over the route from Mason City to Rockwell. The office was discontinued in 1868.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Bath township was taught in a straw shed, during the summer of 1865, by Louisa Vandermark. In 1873 a school house was erected on the northeast quarter of section 16. Lizzie Rockwell, afterward wife of J. A. Felt house, taught the first term in this building. She boarded with George O. Fuller, who ran a wire from his house to the school house so that the teacher and scholars might not get lost in the blinding storms of winter, so frequent in northern Iowa. This building was moved in 1877 to the southwest quarter of section 3. The same year a new building was erected on the northwest quarter of section 22. Ida Case taught the first school in this building. The Congregational people have had preaching in this house for some years. Rev. C. J. Richardson of Rockwell, was the preacher for a time.

District No. 2 comprises eight sections, and this is provided with two school houses.

The first was moved from section 16, in 1878, and placed on the southwest quarter of section 3, where Lizzie Murray taught the first school. The second school house was erected in 1882, on the southwest quarter of section 1. The first teacher here was Joseph Riley. In district No. 3, the first school was taught in Jacob Kuppinge's house, in 1879, on section 7. Ida Jeffers was the first teacher. In 1880 a school house was built on the southwest quarter of section 6. During the summer of 1873 a school house was built in district

No. 4, on section 19, and the first term of school was taught by a Norwegian named Juglun. The first school building in district No. 6 was erected in 1876 on the northwest quarter of section 14. This was used for school purposes but a short time, and then converted into a residence. In 1877 a house was built on section 13, and Ella Miller taught the first term of school in this building. In 1875 a school house was built in district No. 7, on the southeast quarter of section 25.

CHAPTER XXII.

CLEAR LAKE TOWNSHIP.

This township takes its name from the beautiful Clear Lake within its borders. It is bounded on the north by Grant township, on the east by Lake, on the south by Union, and on the west by Hancock county, and comprises congressional township 96, range 22 west.

This territory is made up principally of rolling prairie land, which descends toward Clear Lake, which is one of the prettiest sheets of water in all Iowa, containing about 3,100 acres, being six miles long and two and one half miles wide. There are no streams within the township except the outlet of the lake, which furnishes good water power. The soil is not unlike most of that in Cerro Gordo county, a

deep rich loam of a very productive quality.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

During the fall and winter of 1850, reports were circulated in the sparsely settled river counties of our State, by Indians and adventurous hunters, that a beautiful lake existed way back in the center of the State, where buffalo, elk, deer and fur bearing animals roamed the prairie in abundance, and wild fowls covered the waters; where a large lake filled with fish shone forth as a gem in the prairie, and large bodies of timber afforded shelter from the storms of winter. Those were the days of pioneer adventure when the few people of our State lived, not by the

fruits of agriculture or mechanics, but by a wild pioneer mode of life, roaming from place to place, seeking the best location for game, discovery or Indian trade.

These reports reached the ears of Joseph Hewitt and James Dickirson, then living at Strawberry Point, Clayton county, in this State, and May 20, 1851, they started out with their teams and families to find the beautiful lake that had been described to them by Indians. They passed the few scattering settlers along the river until they reached the last settlement, of three families, near where the town of Bradford, in Chickasaw county, is now located. From there west, not even a wagon track had ever indented the prairie, and they pursued their journey until they reached Willow creek, one mile east of this place, which they found impassible, spending nearly two days in attempting to cross, and finally succeeding in crossing the stream near Andrew Swart's present residence, reaching the shores of Clear Lake July 14, 1851; fifty-six days to make a journey that now occupies but eleven hours by railroad.

Messrs Hewitt and Dickirson each had a wife and one child, and they selected a point on the south side of the lake, on the bank nearly north of where Ed Atkin's house now stands, and a large burr oak tree, nearly covered by a wild grape vine, afforded them shelter from the sun and a safe place to hang the game they captured.

John Alloway and Henry Robinson, two young men, accompanied them and stayed about a year. When they came here it was their intention to hunt, fish and explore the country and then return to

the settlement in the fall, but owing to an unusually wet season and high water that made the streams unfordable and impossible to return, they erected cabins in the timber near their summer camping ground, and these eight persons, four men, two women and two children, spent the winter here entirely cut off from communication with the world for thirteen months, except a visit by William Garnis, who called on them in February, 1852, and stopped there three days to rest his team. He was the first rusticating visitor at Clear Lake.

During the winter Hewitt and Dickirson resolved to make Clear Lake their home, and early in the spring, Alloway and Robinson returned.

Mr. Dickirson claimed the land where the town is now located, also his farm east of town, and in the spring of 1852 he cleaned up and plowed a piece of brush land, and that summer raised a crop of corn on a portion of the ground now occupied by Judge Rosecrans' and Elder Robinson's places, and adjoining them south, which was the first grain raised in this part of the State. Thus they lived through the summer and winter of 1852, with an occasional visit from a hunter or Indian.

In July, 1853, the Wright's settled on Lime creek, three miles north of where Mason City now is, and in the fall of 1853, James and R. O. Sirrine, with their families, arrived and settled here, and have remained most of the time since. Rowland Gardner claimed the farm now owned by E. A. Tuttle, three miles east of town, and built a cabin, a portion of which is now standing near the Wescott school

house. He went to Spirit Lake, and with his entire family, except two daughters, was murdered by the Indians at the Spirit Lake massacre, in 1856. One daughter was taken prisoner, and was held by the Indians about a year, when she was ransomed by the government.

The other daughter was away from home at the time and escaped. She afterward married William Wilson.

Harvey Luce and family were all murdered by the Indian, at the same time.

Michael Callam, Jr., came to Clear Lake township in 1855. He was born in Ireland in 1839, and becoming a resident of the State at fifteen years of age, has literally grown up with the country. He has seen Cerro Gordo county advance from its almost primitive condition to a prominent rank among the counties of Iowa. He owns a farm of 180 acres on section 27, where he resides; he also owns eighty acres in Union township and is classed among the most intelligent and prosperous farmers of the township of Clear Lake. His wife, Mary Gray, of Linn Co., Iowa, was probably the first white child born in the town of Marion. Mr. and Mrs. Callam have five sons and four daughters. Michael Callam, Sr., was born in Ireland in 1803, and came to America in 1842, settling in Canada where he lived about five years. He went to Illinois and settled near Rockford, and about 1852 he purchased a farm at Pilot Grove, near Independence, in Buchanan county, and removed his family there. In the spring of 1854 he made a claim on section 26, in Clear Lake township, Cerro Gordo county, where he has since resided. His children are—Mary (Mrs. Kennedy),

John, Martin, Michael, Jr., James, Charles and Joseph.

Calvin S. Goodwin has been a resident in Cerro Gordo county since February, 1856, at which date he came to Mason City. That place included four or five log structures, and the only person in trade there was John L. McMillen. Mr. Goodwin remained in that locality about one and a half years. Not long after coming to the county he entered a claim of 160 acres, which he afterwards proved up and sold. He is a native of Boston, Mass., born in 1824. He remained in the Bay State until sixteen years old and then went to New Hampshire. He married Rosanna Abbott of Cheshire county in that State. He had a natural aptitude for the mechanical arts, and without giving any allotted time to acquiring its details, he began to operate as a carpenter and has spent some years of his life in that vocation, and also as a cabinet maker. When he came to this county he left his family behind until he could provide for their comfortable reception, returning for them in 1858, when he located at Clear Lake, arriving May 16, of the year named. He was one of the first settlers on the plat of Clear Lake, and resides on the same lot which he originally occupied. Of late years he has given some attention to farming, having become the owner of a good farm in Lake township. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin have three children—Mary (Mrs. E. H. Simpson), Perley Lincoln and Winnie. The eldest was born in New Hampshire, the others at Clear Lake.

Benjamin H. Frost resides on section 2, and has resided in Cerro Gordo county since the fall of 1860. He was born in

Vermont in 1816, where he lived until about thirty years of age. He was married in Vermont to Amanda L. Hamilton. They were both born in the same town, the latter in 1827. They removed from Vermont to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1843, where they lived for several years. They came to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1847, thence to Floyd county, in 1860, and here, as stated, in 1862, and settled where he now lives several years later. Mr. Frost has seven children. Chauncey, the eldest son, enlisted in 1863, in the 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, where he served nearly two years. He joined that regiment as a recruit, and when the regiment was discharged at the expiration of its term of service, he was transferred to the 8th Infantry, and served the balance of his term of three years enlistment. He now resides with his father; married Sarah Martin; they have three children.

Seth M. Richardson, justice of the peace, received his appointment to the office in 1873, and has been its incumbent most of the time since. He entered eighty acres of land in what is now Owen township, Cerro Gordo county, in June, 1855, on which he settled permanently with his family, Sept. 18, 1860. He removed, in 1865, to Clear Lake township, where he worked at the trade of blacksmith about seven years, when he was compelled by failing health to relinquish manual labor to a great extent. Mr. Richardson was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., and soon after, with his mother and family, removed to Cayuga county. He was brought up in Cayuga and Cortland counties. At the age of fifteen he learned his trade, which he has followed since for forty years. In

the fall of 1854 he located in Dane Co., Wis., where he lived. His wife, formerly Locena Salisbury, was born in Cortland Co., N. Y. They are the parents of four children—Byron, a resident of Lincoln township; Phebe L., Mrs. F. M. Rogers, resides at Mason City; Carrie S. and Melirra A., Mrs. G. E. Ehle, who resides at Clear Lake.

Fred Langenberg, the oldest German resident of Clear Lake township, settled in Cerro Gordo county in July, 1866. His father, John Langenberg came to America with his family in 1850 and located near Fond du Lac, Wis. In 1870 he came to this township, where he died. Mr. Langenberg, of this sketch, was born in Saxe Weimar, Germany, in 1842. In 1877 he located on his present property on section 10, where he owns 240 acres of land under an advanced state of cultivation. He is a notable farmer and stock-raiser of the township, and is in the front rank of its substantial and prosperous citizens.

James A. Hammond resides on section 1, Clear Lake township, where he settled in 1838. He purchased his land unimproved, but he now owns 120 acres, and has good improvements. He was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., April 3, 1825, his parents being Stephen and Lorencey Hammond. He was reared on a farm, and received a good education. On Sept. 30, 1853, he married Mary Williamson, who is a native of Otsego Co., N. Y. Mr. Hammond followed farming in his native State until he came to Iowa, in 1868. They have six children—Edgar, Ida, Stephen, Jennie, Francis and Minnie. In politics Mr. Hammond is a republican, but

only takes enough interest in political matters to go to the polls and vote.

Henry Burkholder lives on section 28, where he settled in 1869. He bought his farm of George Hines. Mr. Burkholder was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., in 1845. He removed to Green Co., Wis., in 1855, where he worked at the blacksmith's trade. On the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the 5th Wisconsin Battery, where he served twenty months, when he was discharged for disability; but afterward re-enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, where he served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, etc. His wife was Elizabeth Case, born in Delaware Co., N. Y., in April, 1831. He has been married twice; his first wife being Mary Farley. He had seven children by his first wife, five sons and two daughters. Only two sons and two daughters are living. Mrs. Burkholder's first husband was William Merchant, by whom she has one daughter—Rosa.

Mrs. Jane (Barnard) Clement resides on section 12. Her husband, Franklin Clement (deceased), was born in Orange Co., Vt., in 1818. At the age of eighteen he went to Michigan, and after a brief residence there, returned to Vermont. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Clement occurred at Cohoes, N. Y., in 1848, and, immediately after, they went to Connecticut, where Mr. Clement was engaged as inspector in the works of an ax manufacturing company. He afterward removed to Pennsylvania, and there became a manufacturer of axes. The family emigrated, in 1855, to Winona, Minn., and were among its first residents. Mr. Clement was there engaged

in general blacksmithing and machine repairs. In 1869 he came to Clear Lake, where he died suddenly, Feb. 17, 1883. He was universally esteemed in the community of which he was a member. He located and improved a fine farm, a little north of Clear Lake village, and built a pleasant home. He was sixty-five years old. Mrs. Clement is a native of Orleans Co., Vt., she was born in 1819, and refrom Winooska Falls, Vt., to New York State. She has two children—Emily, born in Connecticut, in 1850, and Albert Todd, born in 1858.

Henry A. Groves, dealer in agricultural implements, has been a resident of Clear Lake since the spring of 1869. He was born in Dane Co., Wis., in 1844, and came with his father's family to Winneshiek Co., Iowa, where they were numbered among the pioneers. His father, Andrew Groves, resided there until his death. Henry A. Groves enlisted at Decorah in the spring of 1861, in company D, 3d Iowa Cavalry, which was the first company that left the county. In November following he was discharged on account of physical disabilities; but recovering his health, he subsequently re-enlisted in the 16th United States Infantry, and served three years, participating in many important battles and campaigns; among the former were the battles of Corinth, Miss., and the battle of Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Murfresboro, Holmes' Gap, etc. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Stone River. Mr. Groves, in connection with his implement business, also deals quite extensively in live stock, and is counted as one of the business men of Clear Lake. His wife was Lena



Chas. H. Mc Dowell, M.D.

Wightman, a native of England. They have one daughter—Gracie.

James A. Rice was born in Lake Co., Ill., March 23, 1847. He came to Floyd county with his father in 1855. The latter kept hotel for some years and afterward settled on a farm. Mr. Rice was married in 1869 to Laura A. Quinby, a native of Vermont, born in 1851. Her parents came to Floyd county in 1858. The children are three in number—Nellie, Addie and Carl. The latter died July 30, 1883. In 1870 Mr. Rice came to Clear Lake and began operation in omnibus and dray business, which occupied his time until his death, April 26, 1883. He belonged to the orders of Odd Fellows and United Workmen, at Clear Lake. His life was upright and industrious, he was successful in business, and his energetic, reliable character won general esteem and respect.

John Chapin resides on the south half of the northeast quarter of section 2, Clear Lake township. He was born in 1833 in the town of Otselic, Chenango Co., N. Y. He reached manhood's estate in his native State, and went afterward with his father to La Crosse Co., Wis. The latter purchased the farm now occupied by his son in the spring of 1871, of Isaac Pizer. The senior Chapin died in 1876. Mrs. Chapin was Sarah James, of Ohio. Her father was an early settler of La Crosse, Wis., where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin have six children—Charles A., William, Frank, Bertha, George and Albert. The homestead includes eighty-five acres of land under good improvements.

James Quick resides on section 24. He purchased his farm in 1871. He was

born in Somersetshire, England, in 1819. He was brought up as a farmer. He came to the United States in 1850. He first settled in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in the town of Marcellus. From New York, he went to Ashtabula Co., Ohio. He enlisted in 1861, under John Brown, son of old John Brown, of Kansas fame, and Harper's ferry notoriety. He participated in the battle of Corinth, and other important battles and campaigns. He served three years and was severely injured while in the service, but has not, as yet, succeeded in getting a pension. His wife was Mary Ann Reed; she was born in Somersetshire, England. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living; two boys and five girls. The names of the deceased are, Lewis F. and Martha Cane.

Charles E. and Harvey J. Pierce, sons of Charles and Sarah (Leslie) Pierce, are both natives of Essex Co., N. Y. The family moved to St. Lawrence county, in that State, and, in 1858, to Winnebago Co., Wis., where the father died, Sept. 6, 1882. C. E. Pierce was born in 1841. He remained in Winnebago county until 1873, when he came to Clear Lake and purchased the property he now owns, consisting of 120 acres of land on section 8. One forty was owned by Samuel Ward, another by Alva Goodwin, and a third by James Robinson. The combined parcels of land constitute a valuable farm. Mrs. Pierce was born in Fond du Lac, Wis. Of four children resulting from this union, two are living—Florence M., born in Wisconsin and Frank H., born in Clear Lake township. The last named is one of

triplets, two of whom were girls and are deceased.

H. J. Pierce was born in 1844. He located in Clear Lake township in June, 1872, purchasing 112 acres of land, eighty of which was originally entered by a man named Plummer, for Thomas S. Gardner. The latter gave it to his son Stanton, who sold it to Solomon Gardner. By another transfer it became the property of George Wetmore, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Pierce. The family of H. J. Pierce includes his wife and two children—Edith M. and Ora J. Mrs. Pierce, (Clara E. Bliss), was born in Vermont in 1841. Her parents, Stephen and Angeline (Pattee) Bliss, settled in Wisconsin in 1849. Mrs. Bliss was a niece of the Rev. Elias Pattee, first officiating clergyman at Clear Lake.

Francis Burnham settled on section 32, Clear Lake township, in 1868, purchasing his farm of William Boyden. Mr. Burnham was born in Essex Co., Mass., April 1, 1842. He lived there until the fall of 1864, when he enlisted in the heavy artillery and served until July 10, 1865, when he was mustered out. Mr. Burnham moved to Waterloo, Black Hawk county, in 1866, but returned to Massachusetts, and came back to Iowa in 1868. He married Susan Grant, a daughter of Francis and Margaret Grant, of Cape Bieton Island. Mr. Burnham's parents were Nathan and Sarah (Brown) Burnham. M. Burnham's farm consists of eighty acres of choice land.

O. A. Kimball settled on section 9, in 1874, where he now lives. He purchased his farm of Colonel Wilson, of Illinois, and was the first settler on the land, mak-

ing all of the improvements. His farm, which now consists of 120 acres, was formerly larger, but a portion of it is now owned and worked by his son. Mr. Kimball was born in Erie Co., N. Y., in 1829, and was there brought up. He moved west and resided in the Rock River Valley for twenty-five years previous to coming to Iowa. His wife was Philanda Pike, also born in Erie Co., N. Y. They have nine children, seven sons and two daughters.

William McFadden, who settled in 1874, is a native of Terra Haute, Ind., born in 1829. When fourteen years of age he went to Louisville, Ky., where he was engaged as clerk for about three years. He then returned to Indiana. His father, William McFadden, was born in Harrisburg, Penn. He was an early settler of Terre Haute, Ind. His mother was Elizabeth (Lee) McFadden. The parents of Mr. McFadden removed to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1848. His father engaged in keeping hotel in that city, but died in 1850. Mr. McFadden kept hotel sometime after his father's decease. He was married to his first wife at Keokuk; her name was Mary J. Heaight, a daughter of Captain S. Heaight. He went to California in 1855, where he was engaged in mining for one and a half years; then returned to Iowa; was engaged in steamboating for a number of years. His residence during this time was at Galena, Ill. In 1855 he engaged as clerk for H. F. McClosky, a commission merchant at Durleath. He was also engaged in the same capacity, for Charles Merry, at Earlville, Delaware county. He removed from Earlville to Delhi, and came to Clear Lake in 1874,

and since that time has been variously engaged. He lost his first wife July 29, 1873. His second wife was Miss A. E. Parsons, born in West Virginia; she died here Nov. 6, 1882. Mr. McFadden had five children by his first wife, four of whom are living—Harry, Willie, Laura and May. He had five by his second wife—Lena L., Wallace L., Kate, John and Leon. During the war Mr. McFadden was employed by the government as river and railroad transportation clerk. He was in this service for about two years. He is at present variously engaged. He is a first class auctioneer, and a skillful painter and an excellent accountant and book-keeper.

Clark Huntley is located on section 6 of Clear Lake township, where he has charge of the Messer farm, owned by H. M. Messer, of Milwaukee, Wis. The farm is a fine one, containing 260 acres. Mr. Huntley took the management of the place in 1870, and has since been in charge, with the exception of two years. The bulk of the improvements have been made under his care, including the planting and cultivation of one of the finest groves in the township. In addition to the pursuits common to agriculture, Mr. Huntley is interested somewhat extensively in raising stock. He was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in July, 1840. His father died during his early childhood, and about 1849, he was taken with his mother's family to Dodge Co., Wis. Mrs. Huntley was Alice Joslin before her marriage. The family circle includes five children—Vincent, Clinton, Ida E., Nellie and Mabel.

Edward Shaw is the custodian of the camping grounds of the Methodist

Church. He was born in New York, in 1813, where he was reared. In 1840 he went to steam boating on the Mississippi river. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he chartered his boat to the government, and was placed in command of the gunboat Tyler, which joined the fleet under Comodore Rogers, and afterwards became connected with Comodore Foote's fleet. He took an active part in many important engagements on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. His boat participated in the bombardment of Forts Henry and Donelson. At Pittsburg landing his vessel took an active part in resisting the advance of the enemies forces, when the army under Grant were apparently overwhelmed. After this battle he guarded with his boat the mouth of White river, and subsequently took charge of Indianola at Cincinnati, and afterward of the gunboat Joliet, of the Chattanooga, Tennessee and Yazoo rivers. While in this service he took an active part in all the severe and important engagements of the gunboat fleet. During the last year of the war he was a member of Gov. Morton's staff, and served as sanitary and military agent, stationed at Nashville. After the war he engaged in the oil business, in West Virginia, from whence he came to Clear Lake. His wife, was formerly Amanda Lewis, a native of New York city. She accompanied her husband in several expeditions during the war. Mr. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw celebrated their golden wedding Nov. 21, 1882. They relate with much enthusiasm many thrilling experiences in the late war. They have three children—Sarah, wife of Rev. J. H. Lozier, who was correspondent for the

Cincinnati *Commercial* during the war of the rebellion, and later in the struggle was chaplain in the 37th Indiana regiment. He is an eminent clergyman of the Methodist Church, in which service he located and laid out the camp grounds of Clear Lake. Their second child, A. B. Shaw, resides in London England. The youngest, Frank, who resides in California, is engaged in silver mining. Mr. Shaw has been a resident of Clear Lake since 1875.

George W. Richardson resides on section 7, where he settled in 1877. He bought his farm of H. Dunlap and Anna Fletcher. The farm was entered by Mr. Plummer, who sold it to Orville Hubbard, who transferred it to Hugh Dunlap, of whom Mr. Richardson purchased. Mr. Richardson was born in Jackson Co., Mich., in 1841. His father, A. C. Richardson, was a native of Alabama, N. Y. His mother, Sarah (Scripture) Richardson, was born in Massachusetts. They, however, removed from Canada to Michigan. Mr. Richardson went to Wisconsin from Michigan and thence to Winona, Minn., where he enlisted, Aug. 15, 1862, in company D, 7th Minnesota Infantry. He served three years, or until the close of the war. His regiment spent the first year of their term of service on the frontier, fighting the Indians. They then went south and joined the 16th corps, under A. J. Smith; were at the taking of Mobile, battle of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and others. On the close of the war he returned to Minnesota and in 1869 came to Cerro Gordo county, and purchased a farm in Lime Creek township, where he lived until he came to Clear Lake township. His wife was Frances Hall, a native of Wisconsin. They

have three children—Alice, born May 12, 1868; Grace, born Sept. 7, 1869; and Edith, born Dec. 25, 1871.

J. E. Bolton, of the firm of Lindon & Bolton, came to Clear Lake in 1877. He was born in England in 1842. He came to the United States with his parents, who settled in the town of Portland, Columbia Co., Wis. Mr. Bolton has had a good deal of experience in buying, selling and the raising of cattle. He left Wisconsin in 1871, and went to Kansas and with J. R. Wheeler, of Columbus, Wis., bought and herded a large number of Texas cattle, but the severe winter that followed caused the loss of a large part of their herd, and the venture was not altogether a financial success. He went to Franklin Co., Iowa, in 1873, and resided some time at Northwood, Worth county. While at Northwood he was for a time associated with his present partner, Mr. Lindon, in buying and selling stock. From Northwood he went to Nebraska and came here as stated above. He resides in the village of Clear Lake where he has erected a fine residence. Mr. Bolton does most of the purchasing of stock, and is abroad much of the time while not employed. Mrs. Bolton was formerly Mary A. Vance, born in Wisconsin. They have one son—Floyd Eugene.

John M. Robinson, a farmer on section 10, is a son of the Emerald Isle. He was born in August, 1836, and accompanied his father's family to Canada in 1840. In 1865 he came to Iowa and remained in Wright county until 1878, when he bought the property he now owns of Joseph Case. Mrs. Robinson, formerly Martha Rowen, is a Canadian by birth. She is the happy

mother of six children—Eva, William, Irwin, Ira, Edwin and Freddie. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Clear Lake. Mr. Robinson's father died in Canada.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first marriage in Clear Lake township was that of Mr. Fletcher and Emma Morris, in 1855.

The first birth was a son to Mr. and Mrs. James McCubbins.

The first death was the wife of Levi Lawrence who died some time in 1855 or 1856.

ORGANIC.

Upon the organization of the county there were but three townships. The one on the western border was called Lake, but soon after sub-divided, and what is now known as Clear Lake township was organized.

The first election was held November, 1856, at the house of R. O. Sirrine.

The first justices of the peace were Horace Parker and Alva B. Tuttle.

In 1883 the officers were: N. W. Warren, H. E. Palmeter and W. L. Backhus, trustees; Charles Johnson, clerk; I. S. Sampson, assessor, S. M. Richardson, justice of the peace.

SCHOOLS.

From the time Clear Lake was set off from Lake until 1882 it comprised one school district, but at that date was made into five independent sub-districts, which, in 1883, contained eight school houses outside of the incorporation of Clear Lake.

TOWN OF CLEAR LAKE.

During 1855 a large number of new settlers came in and lands were taken up,

and a settlement commenced in earnest. Joseph Hewitt entered land and laid out the town of Clear Lake City, on the south side of the lake, which was surveyed by the government surveyor, and embraced the first camping ground. The following spring James Dickirson commenced a town which was laid out on the grounds now used for the cemetery, and this was called Clear Lake. It was afterward vacated and the town of Livonia laid out on the same lands during the county seat contest of 1857. Large additions were made to Clear Lake City by Hewitt and R. O. Sirrine, and the town extended from the outlet of the lake to Mr. Callanan's place, and at one time contained twenty-five buildings.

The present town of Clear Lake was laid out in 1856 by James Dickirson and Marcus Tuttle, who owned the land. Twenty-three others took an interest with them in this town site. J. Crow came early in 1856 and built a cabin on the lake shore, near the foot of Main street, and when the town was laid out, built the house afterward occupied by William Collins and used it for a hotel. The proprietors gave away lots the first year, and in the fall of 1856 there were about forty dwellings, and quite a town commenced, but the financial crash of 1857 caused an exodus, and, in 1858, there were only fifteen families left. The town is located on sections 12 and 13 of township 96, range 22, and sections 7 and 8, of township 96, range 21. The place has about 1,600 population, made up mostly of New England people.

RECORDED PLATS.

The following plats were recorded for Clear Lake and its various additions:

Clear Lake City, platted Sept. 3, 1855, by Joseph Hewitt and wife. The survey was made by Samuel S. Montague.

Hewitt's addition was made by Joseph Hewitt, Sept. 21, 1855. Irving W. Card was the surveyor.

Sirrine's addition, on section 24, was platted by Robert and Clarinda Sirrine, Nov. 10, 1855.

Clear Lake town, platted by James Dickirson and Marcus Tuttle and their wives, Sept. 15, 1856. James Crow surveyed the plat.

Town of Livonia, filed June 11, 1857, by E. A. Tuttle, Orissa Tuttle, Marcus Tuttle and Caroline Tuttle. This place was located on sections 7 and 18.

Marcus Tuttle's addition, May 27, 1859. Surveyed by John H. Ambrose.

Elon Tuttle's addition, Jan. 7, 1860; surveyed by John H. Ambrose.

Sharp's addition, by Joseph and Sarah Sharp, April 23, 1863.

Allen's addition, Jan. 5, 1865; George Frost surveyor.

Railroad addition, Jan. 4, 1870, by George Burden and Benjamin Richards.

Cheney & Palmeter's south addition to Clear Lake, Sept. 28, 1869.

Dickirson & Hays' addition, April 50, 1870.

Richards' addition, July 19, 1875.

Camp Ground addition, May 10, 1876, by Rev. John Hogarth Lozier and wife, C. F. Vincent surveyor.

EARLY DAYS.

The initiatory steps toward the development of this locality were taken in 1855.

Thomas Palmer built the first store and brought the first regular stock of goods

here and opened a store, although Mr. Tuttle had brought in and sold a quantity of groceries before that time. During the summer of 1856 Oscar Stevens and Ed Nichols settled at this place and erected a steam saw mill and commenced making lumber, and supplied the whole country around. In 1857 the boiler in the mill exploded, demolishing the mill and machinery, and it was not repaired again until 1862. In 1857 Marcus Tuttle erected a large steam mill in this village and manufactured large quantities of native lumber until the building of the railroad. The old mill still stands, remodeled and changed, but still the memento of other days.

Previous to 1856 the nearest postoffice was at Cedar Falls, seventy miles distant, and the accommodating postmaster used to send the mail to this region of the country by teamsters who were frequently passing to and from Dubuque for groceries and other supplies. In the fall of 1855 J. B. Stewart, of Mason City, run a weekly express from that place to Cedar Falls, bringing the mail in a grain sack and distributing it all the way as he traveled. A spirit of accommodation was then the rule instead of the exception, and many a traveler on the road, anxious to hear from distant friends, would get the mail-carrier to stop and open the bag, and receiving his mail, would go on his way rejoicing. During the following winter, one Cummings was employed and paid, by subscription from the people, to bring the mail weekly from Cedar Falls to Clear Lake. Sometimes in consequence of storms or high water, several weeks would intervene between the visits of the

mail carrier. In 1856 the Government employed Charles Johnson, of Shell Rock, in this county, to carry the mail; and most faithfully did he fulfil his trust. No storms or high water, interfering with the trip, and the running of his cloth covered vehicle; he would travel on horseback or on foot, with snow shoes, or raft to cross the waters, if need be, but guarding the United States mail most faithfully as a treasure more sacred than life itself. And though passengers and packages were left on the road or lost in the streams, the mail must go through. James S. Sirrine, of this place, succeeded him as mail carrier. When the railroad came to nearer points a semi-weekly mail route was established. A tri-weekly four horse stage coach run from Charles City here for about a year, but was then followed by the iron horse upon the completion of the M. & St. P. R. R. to this point in 1870.

One of the most ludicrous incidents of this early settlement, was when stories were current of the merciless savages butchering whole families in Minnesota, and some of our timid neighbors feared they might sometime serve us in the same manner. One Amos Garrett, with his family of small children living near here in his cabin, was given largely to boasting of his bravery, and telling how he would scatter death and destruction among the red-skins, should they ever molest him. But finally his courage was put to a test. A company of hunters camped one night some little distance from his cabin, but were not perceived by him until he espied their camp fire through the bushes. Shortly after, hearing a succession of gunshots caused by the hunters emptying their

guns after their day's hunt, he was convinced that they were Indians, and had commenced their slaughter. He was not slow in ordering his family to follow him to a place of safety. The mother snatched the infant to her breast, the father took the next older one on his back, and the others followed, and fled hastily through the brush from the enemy. Fear lent wings to their footsteps; but the lusty child on the back of the redoubtable Amos grew wonderfully heavy, and believing that the Indians were in hot pursuit at their heels, he dropped the child, and without one farewell embrace, told his wife and children they must "take care of themselves," and left them to their fate, to save his own precious life, and next day reached the Iowa river, giving a glaring account of the massacre of the entire settlement at Clear Lake, and that he alone was left to tell the story. Two or three days later he came sneaking back to his cabin, where he found his family safe, but not particularly anxious to see the brave father and defender. The poor fellow never heard the last of the story here, and finally emigrated to parts unknown, where it is hoped his dreams are not disturbed by the yell of the savages, or the scarcely less endurable jeers of his neighbors.

EDUCATIONAL.

No record of the first school at Clear Lake was preserved, but it has been found by old settlers that the first school was taught by Elizabeth Gardner, in the log house of Joseph Hewitt. This was also the first school in the county. Miss Gardner had one dollar per scholar and her board. The school had an average attend-

ance of seventeen scholars, and was taught in the summer of 1855. Miss Gardner was a daughter of Rowland Gardner, who, with six of his family, was killed by the Indians in 1857 at Spirit Lake. Miss Gardner afterward married William Wilson, of Mason City, who froze to death at that place.

Mrs. Stiler taught the next school at the Lake.

The first teacher whose name appears on the district record is Reuben Humphreyville, and his contract bears date, Dec. 14, 1857, and was signed by himself and James Sirrine, A. B. Tuttle and T. S. Palmer, directors. The wages paid him for his services was \$30 per month for a three and a half months' school, twenty four days regarded a month.

The next contract recorded was made June 1, 1858, with Susan Tompkins for a twelve weeks' term, at four dollars per week.

The next teacher was probably W. N. Skinner, though nothing on the records proves this, but it is well known that he was a teacher there about that date.

The next contract appearing is one made with A. E. Howard, on the 29th day of November, 1858, for a four months' school, at \$25 per month.

Miss A. M. Whitney succeeded Mr. Howard on the 19th of May, 1859, at five dollars per week of five and a half days each—until Saturday noon.

J. M. Brainard was the next teacher, his contract dating Oct. 23, 1859, for forty weeks, for the consideration of \$318.

He was succeeded by George Griffith, who taught several terms.

Nathan Bass, Jean Duncan, Ira Kling, Della Camp, Florine Bloom, John McGraw, Miss Sweeney, Jeannette Duncan, Fanny Hicks, Alice Rosecrans and several others whose names do not appear on record, have taught the school in Clear Lake down to 1872.

From that date until the village was organized as an independent district, in 1874, Professor D. A. Ham, associated with Mr. Fluent,^{*} had charge of the schools. Professor Ham was a very successful teacher and improved the condition of the schools in Clear Lake.

The following named have been principals of the Clear Lake graded schools: Prof. M. M. Gilchrist, M. F. Miller, F. H. Hannah, and A. W. Wier. The salary has usually been \$75 per month.

The assistant teachers, down to 1883, have been: Miss Haskell, Miss Duncan, Ella C. Palmer, Miss E. Sober, Florence Nichols, Mr. Hall, Miss E. Robertson, Eva Donahue, (afterward Mrs. L. G. Hollister), Miss Miner, Miss Bennett, Miss Nash, Miss Wier, Miss Gardner, Miss Wetherall.

S. M. Richardson held the office of treasurer of the district from the time of its organization to the date of this book. M. P. Rosecrans also served as secretary since 1877, attending every meeting of the board—about 150 in all. About 1880 this large independent district was sub-divided into five districts, also of an independent character.

In 1883 there were 324 pupils—163 males and 161 females—at which time there were six teachers employed, five females and one male.

The public schools of Clear Lake are managed by the following corps of teach-

ers: Adolphus W. Wier, superintendent and principal of the High School; Miss Clara B. Wier, grammar department; Miss Janet Duncan, intermediate; Marion Duncan, 2d primary; Florence A. Nichols, 1st primary.

Prof. Wier is a native of Prussia, where he was born in 1844. He came to the United States when thirteen years of age, and located in Grant Co., Wis. He was educated at the Normal School, at Viroqua, Vernon Co., Wis., and at Iowa College, Grinnell, where he was a student two years. He began teaching in 1865, and the following year came to Iowa. Since 1869 he has been continuously engaged in school work. His first term of labor in this county was at Rockwell, where he continued until the autumn of 1882, when he was appointed to his present position.

A good description of the school houses of this village was published in the Clear Lake *Observer*, in 1876, of which the following is an extract:

"The old school house, as it is now called was built by M. Bumgardner, in 1857, and still stands in this village, and could its history be written in full, what a record it would yield up. Here our schools were kept for years. The young of our township assembled here, and with few exceptions, acquired their entire school education within its walls. Here all religious meetings were held, and the people of all the country around gathered together therein. Although the house was but twenty-six feet square, there was room for all, for we were few in number, all equals; all denominations could listen to the same preacher, and the open hand of

of fellowship, friendship, and pioneer equality, was extended to all within its walls. Here the teachers of our county assembled in their institutes. The politician stood on its rostrum and made promises to his constituents; the boys met here in their debating clubs; the Good Templars in their lodge; the girls came to the old school house to singing school. On its floor stood sixteen of Clear Lake's best and bravest boys, raised their hands toward heaven, and took upon themselves the oaths to serve their country as soldiers and protect their country's flag. Here they met to exchange a last farewell, and but few of them ever returned to its walls. Here friends met to pay the last sad rites to departed friends, and hear words of consolation from the minister. Here the wife, mother, child, brother and sister, met when near the end of a long week the anxiously looked for mail was expected to arrive and bring tidings from loved ones away in the army. Here for nineteen years the annual election has been held, and the ballot box contest been decided; here courts of justice have been nearly all held; forensic eloquence has flowed freely; here disputes between neighbors have been settled, innocence established, and guilty ones started from its walls to prison; here young men and maidens have come to be made as one."

Long may the old school house stand a relic of the past. The school house near the Methodist church was built in 1869, and the other one in 1872, and during the past winter nearly 200 scholars were in regular attendance, and four teachers were employed.

POST OFFICE.

The Clear Lake postoffice was established in 1856, with Joseph Hewitt as the first postmaster, who kept the office at his residence, at what was later known as old Clear Lake City. In 1859 he was succeeded by Edwin Nichols, and in 1862 came George E. Frost. The entire receipts of the office during Mr. Frost's first and second quarters was \$9.38. Mr. Frost served until 1875, except an interval of six months, during which time Marcus Tuttle was postmaster. Frost was finally succeeded by Alexander Campbell, who served until 1877. Mr. Frost was then re-appointed, but as he did not desire the office longer, he became instrumental in the appointment of A. D. Eldridge, who was the post master in 1883. This office became a money order office in 1873. The first order was issued July 12, 1873. In January, 1883, it was made a Presidential office of the third class, and the salary fixed at \$1,200. At this date A. D. Eldridge was re-appointed.

Alfred D. Eldridge came to Clear Lake in 1869. He was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1843. His parents settled in Winneshiek Co., Iowa, in 1875, and subsequently removed to Grundy county, and finally returned to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Mr. Eldridge is also engaged in the drug business, and has been connected with that business since 1875. His store is the oldest drug store in the town, having been established by Johnson & Sweeney, in 1868. The business has changed hands several times since it was established. Mrs. Eldridge was a daughter of E. C. Johnson, one of the early settlers of Clear Lake.

SOCIETIES.

The Tom Howard Post, No. 101, of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized Oct. 15, 1882. The name Tom Howard Post was adopted in honor of Lieut. Thomas Howard of the 23d Iowa, a gallant soldier from Clear Lake, who was killed at the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.

The following was published in one of the county papers after the preliminary meeting held for the organization of the post at this place:

"The old soldiers of Clear Lake have held a preliminary meeting and will organize a post of the G. A. R. with the above name. No more appropriate title could be found for this company of veterans than that of brave Tom Howard. The writer of this and the brave lieutenant were borne off the bloody battle field of Pleasant Hill together, on that terrible evening of April 9, 1864; poor Tom shot through the bowels and the writer through the thigh. We lay side by side until long into the night on a grass plat in front of one of the houses of the village, and were then removed to a pig pen or cow shed which had been created into a hospital, and we were there separated, never to meet again. The brave Howard knew that his was a mortal wound, but not a murmur escaped his lips, while his bright young life was ebbing slowly away, and our conversation was foreign to the horrors of war. The 23d Iowa contained scores of good and brave men, but none braver, better or more beloved than Lieut. Tom Howard, of company B. When the army retreated he was left in the hands of the rebels, and his body lies buried in the pine clad hills of Louisiana, but his noble

spirit has received a better reward, and the boys of the Lake are to be commended for the selection of so good a name to designate their post."

The charter members of this post were: J. B. Charlton, H. A. Groves, Ed. Nichols, G. W. Richardson, James McLaughlin, D. K. Williamson, G. W. Donaldson, William H. Shenafelt, William Cox, John Phillips, J. Bowers, Fred Sheldon, Charles Smith, Benjamin Leonard, F. Landenberg, E. Newton, A. Cotterell, A. R. Netley, J. Sprague, J. A. Smith, C. A. Hurning, George H. Prime. In 1883 the post had thirty members, with the following: Commander, J. B. Charlton; S. V. C. H. A. Groves; J. V. C., Ed. Nichols; O. D. J. W. Phillips; Q. M., G. W. Richardson; adjutant, J. A. Smith. The commander is the presiding officer of the post and J. B. Charlton has held this position ever since its organization. The total membership in 1883 was thirty. At that date the post was a strong one.

Verity Lodge No. 250, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation from grand master John Scott, on Friday Nov. 30, 1868, with the following officers: M. P. Rosencrans, W. M.; Marcus Tuttle, S. W.; Edwin Nichols, J. W.; Charles Walbridge, treasurer; George E. Frost, secretary; R. O. Sirrine, S. D.; F. Folsom, J. D.; and James Dickirson, tyler.

The lodge met in the hall in the third story of the Lake House, where the meetings were held until the June following, when they moved to Tuttle & Goodwin's Block and from there to Stevens' Hall on Main street, at which place they met in 1883. The lodge meets on Wednesdays before the full moon in each month.

The names of the worshipful masters, and the terms they served, are as follows: M. P. Rosecrans, two years; Marcus Tuttle, three years; George E. Frost, one year; R. O. Sirrine, three years; W. R. Patrick, one year; J. O. Davis, four years; A. D. Eldridge, one year; G. F. McDowell being in office in 1883, at which time the lodge was in a flourishing condition.

Lake Side Lodge No. 170, A. O. U. W., of Clear Lake, was organized May 28, 1878, by the following charter members: O. Stevens, J. O. Davis, W. A. Burnap, J. H. Boeye, J. H. Woodstock, George Stockbridge, J. H. Salisbury, Charles Miller, Elon Hayes, O. A. Bishop, H. D. Westerman, C. O. Ingalls, William L. Backhus, A. H. Green, James Nolan, E. D. Babcock, L. G. Hollister, James A. Rice, (deceased), A. Stevens, Marcus Tuttle. The first officers of this lodge were: J. O. Davis, P. M. W.; W. A. Burnap, M. W.; J. H. Boeye, foreman; J. H. Woodstock, overseer; George Stockbridge, recorder; J. H. Salisbury, financier; O. A. Bishop, receiver. The officers acting in 1883 were: J. O. Davis, P. M. W.; A. Nelson, M. W.; A. Stevens, foreman; William L. Backhus, guide; Oscar Stevens, overseer; William McFadden, recorder; J. H. Boeye, financier; H. A. Palmeter, receiver. When first organized this lodge contained thirty-nine members, but owing to various reasons in 1883 there were but twenty-nine. Only one death has occurred in the lodge from its organization to August, 1883; that of James A. Rice. The lodge was a flourishing one, and well represented by the most prominent men of Clear Lake.

Clear Lake Lodge, No. 187, I. O. O. F. was organized under dispensation, Feb. 4, 1870. The charter members were: John W. Phillips, N. W. Ellis, F. W. Kimball, D. S. Dodds, H. P. Manning, John Chapman, L. F. Knapping. The first officers were: J. W. Phillips, N. G.; N. W. Ellis, V. G.; D. S. Dodd, R. S.; H. P. Manning, P. S.; L. F. Knapping, treasurer; C. S. Goodwin, C., George Gilmore, W., Oscar Stevens and L. J. Thatcher, R. S. N. G. At the first meeting petitions for membership were received from George E. Frost, George R. Congdon and James Goodwin, all of which were accepted and duly installed. The receipts at the first meeting were \$57. The lodge was incorporated Dec. 16, 1878. The following is article second, in the form of their incorporation:

"The title of said corporation shall be Clear Lake Lodge, No. 187, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, formed for the object of improving the moral and social condition of its members and to create, hold, manage and disburse a beneficiary fund for the relief of the members of said corporation and their families under such laws, rules and regulation as are now and shall hereafter be prescribed by the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States, and the Grand Lodge of the State of Iowa for its government, and by such rules, by-laws and regulations as the corporation may establish, not in conflict with the constitution and laws of the State of Iowa."

The by-laws of the lodge were drafted by a committee consisting of C. H. Stanley, L. F. Knapping and D. S. Dodds. The first regular officers were elected June

30, 1870, and were as follows: N. W. Ellis, N. G.; D. S. Dodds, O. G.; H. D. Lindley, R. S.; George E. Frost, treasurer; G. R. Beaver, P. S.; J. W. Phillips, G. R. The lodge received its charter Oct. 26, 1870. The following have served as N. G. since the organization to 1883: C. S. Goodwin, George Frost, Oscar Stevens, N. W. Ellis, T. S. Simpson, J. H. Boeye, C. S. Goodwin, T. S. Simpson, E. D. Babcock, William L. Backhas, D. D. Hawe, J. H. Woodstock, A. M. Thayer, D. G. Hollister, J. A. Smith, Thomas Baker, J. H. Salisbury, J. Thacker, D. R. Williamson and J. W. Dawson. In June, 1883, the following were the officers of the lodge: J. W. Dawson, N. G.; W. Winnie, V. G.; J. H. Boeye, treasurer; William McFadden, P. and R. secretary. The lodge meets every Monday evening, and, in 1883, had a membership of fifty-four, in good standing. At that date their place of meeting was at Steven's Hall, which they rented in November, 1882, for five years; sub-renting to the A. F. & A. M., the A. O. U. W., G. A. R. and the encampment of the I. O. O. F. In 1883 the lodge owned \$300 worth of property and has several hundred dollars in cash in its treasury. They have suffered the loss of but one by death—George Gilmore.

Clear Lake Encampment, No. 107, I. O. O. F. worked under the dispensation given them June 22, 1882. The first officers were: William L. Backhas, C. P.; J. H. Salisbury, H. P.; J. H. Smith, S. R.; J. Thayer, J. W.; J. W. Phillips, guide; J. H. Boeye, treasurer; Oscar Stevens, scribe. In 1883 the encampment numbered twenty-one members; holding

meetings the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, in the hall of I. O. O. F.

"Tina" Lodge, No. 101, Rebecca Degree of the I. O. O. F., work under dispensation granted them April 14, 1860. N. W. Ellis, N. G.; Minnie Stevens, V. G.; William McFadden, secretary; Mrs. W. L. Bockhus, treasurer. The charter members of the society were: William McFadden, Mrs. A. E. McFadden, J. H. Salisbury, J. W. Phillips and wife, Thomas Baker and wife, N. W. Ellis, J. Tasker, A. M. Thayer, J. A. Smith, Joseph Bowers, Azor Stevens, Mrs. S. A. Stevens, Oscar Stevens, J. H. Boeye. The charter was received Oct. 21, 1880. They had a membership of thirty-six in 1883. The lodge took its name in honor of Tina Tasker, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Tasker, who died March 30, 1883, and was buried April 1, at Clear Lake Cemetery.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church may justly claim the honor of first sending a herald of the cross to Clear Lake, which has since become so famous for its religious gatherings and church societies. In the summer of 1857, Elder Elias Pattee preached the first sermon ever listened to at Clear Lake. The services were held at the house of Joseph Hewitt, near the bank of the lake. Elder Pattee died Sept. 29, 1860, and his remains lie buried in the cemetery east of town. A class was organized at the time mentioned. The following pastors served on the circuit in which Clear Lake was situated, from the time of the organization of the class, until 1870; Rev. W. P. Holbrook, Rev.

James Hawkins, Rev. Glassner, Rev. John Ball, Rev. Gassure, Rev. Taylor, Rev. Cooley, Rev. Burge, Rev. A. S. Groom, Rev. Smoy and Rev. White. In 1870 the Des Moines district, at its session held for such purposes, appointed Rev. James Williams to the circuit in November, 1870. The Rev. J. W. Todd, presiding elder of the Fort Dodge district, held the first quarterly meeting, of which J. M. Davis was recording secretary, and James Price, Ira L. Bailey, Marcus Tuttle, Levi Lloyd and J. Tasker were elected trustees, and Yokum, Lockwood, James Price, J. O. Davis and Dyer were elected stewards. The society was incorporated Nov. 20, 1870, and the church building was purchased the following year. The pastors since 1870, inclusive, were: Rev. James Williams, Rev. James A. Robinson, A. Jamison, B. Webster, M. Conley and Rev. J. Walker.

In 1883 Rev. J. Walker was pastor, with the following church officers: C. B. Christian, treasurer of stewards, and T. Carter of trustees. At this date the church had 145 members, with an average attendance of 185 at its services. In 1883 the society sold their old building and built in a more central location. The new church is a Gothic structure, costing about \$4,000. They also have a good parsonage property. The Sunday school in 1883 was under the management of the pastor in charge, and had an enrollment of 165 members, with an average attendance of eighty-five.

Rev. J. W. Walker, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Clear Lake, was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, in 1844. In 1870 he went to the United States and preached at St. Johnsbury, Vt., but feeling the need of a better education

he took a preliminary course of study at the New Hampshire Seminary. After receiving his diploma he entered the Boston University, where he graduated with honors, in 1876. The same year he joined the New Hampshire Conference and was stationed at Amesbury, Mass. Then he filled four of the best appointments in the Conference: Keene, Methuen and Exeter. Compelled by throat troubles to leave the sea-coast, he bade farewell to the classic town of Exeter in the autumn of 1882, joined the Northwest Iowa Conference and came to Clear Lake. Mr. Walker is an impressive and effective speaker, his sermons having the true ring, and his efforts are greatly promoting the religious growth of his present charge. A beautiful church edifice was being erected in 1883 under his pastorate. Mrs. Walker is a native of New Hampshire and received her education at the New Hampshire Seminary and Female College. After leaving school she passed three years in active temperance work and lectured successfully throughout that State, Massachusetts and Vermont. She left the platform to become a minister's wife, entering heart and hand into the work, and is beloved everywhere. Two little girls—Ethel and Marion—make sunshine in their home.

The Baptist Church was organized Jan. 30, 1867, at the Clear Lake school house, then situated at the corner of Main street. It took the name of the First Baptist Church. Revs. Freeman and Wood were present, aiding in the organization.

The first deacons were: Willard Dort and Elon A. Tuttle. The first members were as follows: Willard Dort, Elvira Dort Rosa A. Howard, Levi Frost, Elizabeth

Saxby, Emma Bryan, Elizabeth Rider, Nancy Pizer, J. S. Saxby, Joel Fay, Elon A. Tuttle, Orrissa C. Tuttle, Adelmer Tuttle, Lucian Tuttle, Marcus Tuttle, Caroline M. Tuttle, A. Batterson and Mrs. Spencer.

Their house of worship was commenced in the autumn of 1872 and dedicated Dec. 15, 1873. The dedication hymn was written by Mrs. L. Boardman. This edifice cost about \$2,000. The following pastors have served: Revs. Morgan Edwards, F. H. Hannah, J. L. Coppoc, H. C. Nash, A. C. Nicholas and H. B. Waterman.

In 1883 the Church officers were: H. M. Day, Thomas Baker and W. S. Howe, deacons; F. J. Fisher, James Dawson and Wilber Glidden, trustees; H. O. Warner, clerk; James Dawson, treasurer. At this date the membership was about sixty.

A Sunday school was organized Jan. 1, 1874. The first superintendent was M. J. Hull. In 1883 the superintendent was H. M. Day. The total membership was then 146.

The Congregational Church of Clear Lake was organized, in 1870, by Rev. A. S. Allen, who continued to be their pastor until 1876, when by an accident and old age he was obliged to give the work over to other hands. His labors were under the auspices of the American Home Missionary Society. The first organization consisted of nine members, and when his pastorate closed there were twenty-six. The Congregational and Methodist societies built a union church that finally became the sole property of the Methodists, after which Rev. A. S. Allen commenced to build a house of worship, and succeeded in getting a foundation and frame up

when his labors ceased. In February, 1876, Rev. R. R. Wood was called to be their pastor and served the church until 1878. His labors resulted in completing the building and adding to the church a membership of over forty. In August, 1878, the Rev. A. M. Case was engaged as pastor, serving three years. At the close of his work the church numbered 100, above losses and removals and deaths. The Rev. Cutler was next called, coming in February, 1882, remaining one year.

The following befitting tribute to Rev. A. S. Allen, one of the above pastors, was published in the Cerro Gordo County *Republican*, under the head of "A good man fallen—Father Allen."

"The people of Clear Lake and Cerro Gordo county in general suffered a great loss in the death of Rev. A. S. Allen, who departed this life Nov. 8, 1876. His death was not unexpected to his friends, but when the final hour came, they were shocked and greatly mourned the sad event. Mr. Allen was a very remarkable man in many respects, and one whose works will live long after him, to bless the coming generations. He was born in Medfield, Mass., in the year 1797, and in his youth removed to Andover, N. Y., where he practiced law and was afterwards elected judge of one of the State courts. While under direction of Rev. Dr. Hunter he studied theology, and in 1833 he entered the ministry and preached ten years to Congregational Churches in that State, at the end of which time he removed to Wisconsin, and soon after devoted his entire time and talent to the work of a home missionary. His benevolence was one of his

adorning traits of character. When he began his ministerial career he was worth \$30,000, but by his donations to charity and benevolence, he expended nearly all of it. He was one of the first peace commissioners at Philadelphia. In 1848 he lost his wife—the choice of his youth—leaving a family of small children, to whom he was devotedly attached. In 1868 he located at Clear Lake, and afterward served Cerro Gordo county as school superintendent, to the entire satisfaction of all. He continued in his work with vigor and success until a few months prior to his death, when he, by reason of advanced years, was compelled to give it up. Mr. Allen stood out prominently as one of the noble grand old men, who seemed to have come down to us, as from the past. His heart and soul was in his work, and to do good was the chief aim of his life. But this grand Christian character has passed away, and he has been gathered to his fathers, like a shock of ripened grain is gathered into the garner to await its reward. The deceased left two sons and six daughters. Of the former, one is our well known townsman, Dr. Allen, and the other, Gen. Thomas Allen, of Oshkosh, Wis., editor of the *Northwest*, and for four years Secretary of that State. The daughters are excellent types of pure Christian womanhood, whose lives have been devoted to the elevation of their sex and race. One was a missionary to Jamaica for years, and another a teacher among the Freedman at the South. In fact the impress of their father's goodness was distinctly marked in the life and character of all his children. The funeral services of this man—this pioneer patriot and

Christian—was conducted by Rev. Mr. Adams, of Waterloo, Iowa.

Rev. R. R. Wood, Congregational clergyman, was born in Franklin Co., Vt., in 1819. In 1837 he went to Grant Co., Wis. He entered the ministry in 1842 in connection with the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Church, and labored with that body until its division, when he became a member of the Wisconsin Conference. During the period of his labors as a Methodist minister, he had the following charges: Milford circuit in the R. R. Conference, the Dundee part of the Elgin circuit, Joliet, Black River Falls, Mission, Dodgeville, Delavan, Monroe, Sylvania circuits; thence to La Crosse, and was the first presiding elder of that district. He went from there to Providence, Wis., to Lancaster and Patch Grove, in Grant county. In 1861, feeling impelled to aid in the suppression of the rebellion that menaced the life of the Nation, he took temporary leave of the pulpit and hastened to enroll himself as a defender of the flag of a united people. He raised a company of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry which he commanded in the field during two year's service, after which he resigned. In 1864 he raised company A. 53d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was its leader until the end of the war. He then engaged in mercantile business at La Crosse, and a year later resumed the ministry as a vocation, joining the West Wisconsin Conference and receiving the appointment of Leon circuit. His next charge was that of Black River Falls, where he continued one year. In 1869 he came to Iowa and was stationed at Franklin one year, after which he went to

Burr Oak, and during the five years next succeeding interested himself in farming. In 1876 he came to Clear Lake and served as pastor of the Congregational Church two and a half years. In June, 1878, he went to Britt, Hancock county, and in December following he organized a Congregational society there, continuing its pastor until April 18, 1883, when he again resumed ministerial relations with the church at Clear Lake. Mrs. Wood, formerly Sarah Ann Titsworth, was born in Logan Co., Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have one son and four daughters.

THE ADVENT SOCIETY.

At the first or early settlement of this place, this society had no representatives. The first believer in the doctrine at this place, that we have any knowledge of, was Mrs. Roxana Crowell. In the year 1859 Elder Peter S. W. Deyo came here and preached a few sermons, but met with no visible success, and he became disheartened and went away. No more preaching of this doctrine was had until 1865 when Elder H. H. Jaynes came here and preached a few sermons, at which time four persons were converted to his faith, to-wit: Caleb Fay and wife, and Isaac Pizer and wife; but he didn't organize a society. Matters remained thus until the 9th day of March, 1867, when Elder Deyo returned and commenced a series of lectures at the old school house on the subject of the prophecies and other religious matters, continuing the same until the 25th of the month, the result of which was the conversion and baptism of many according to the usages and customs of that religious denomination. On the 20th of this same month, a petition



Joseph W. Cook.



Felia E. Cook.

was presented to the Elder, signed by some twenty persons, requesting him to organize a society of Christians at this place, taking the bible as their only rule of faith and practice; and accordingly, on the 22d, the people met for that purpose, and nearly thirty names were registered to the church covenant, who then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: James Dickrison and Isaac Pizer were elected deacons, and C. S. Goodwin, clerk. The society have employed as preachers Elder H. H. Jaynes and wife, F. H. Kinney, Peter S. W. Deyo, C. C. Ramsey and others.

In 1874 the society determined to build a chapel, and commenced work at once, and during the summer erected a commodious building 26x40 feet in size, costing \$1,000, all of which was paid as they progressed with their work. In 1883 regular services were not maintained.

CITY PARK.

The parks as well as the streets and public buildings of the town bespeak the character of its people, and any one visiting Clear Lake cannot fail to admire the taste displayed in both public and private grounds. The town park is situated on the eastern shores of the lake, gently sloping to the water's edge. It was laid out with the town in 1856, though but little improvements were made until 1872. George E. Frost, editor of the *Observer*, suggested that "May Day" of that year be observed by planting shade trees in the park. Each person was requested to plant one or more trees. This timely suggestion was well heeded and before sundown, May 1, the citizens had planted out 1,500 trees of various varieties, each tree bearing the

name of its donor for several months. In 1883 the trees thus planted were indeed a charming sight to behold, towering thirty, forty and fifty feet, interlocking with the branches of the few native trees which had screened the placid waters of the lake from the prairie landscape on the east, and had been the camping ground of the savage tribes of Indians in former years.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper in Clear Lake village was the *Independent*, founded in 1860 by Silan Noyes and John M. Brainard. This paper was continued only one year, and moved to Hancock county.

In 1883 there were two papers, the *Record*, published by George E. Frost, and the *Mirror* by Bush & Hurn.

CEMETERY.

Another mark of the refinement and intelligence of the people of Clear Lake, is the respect paid their dead. The cemetery was first laid out by James Dickrison, in 1857, and re-platted by the town in 1872. The grounds are located less than a mile east of the town.

TELEPHONE.

In May, 1878, Clear Lake was connected with Algona and Mason City by a telephone line.

INCORPORATION.

Clear Lake village was incorporated as a town in 1871. The following is a list of those who have served as mayor, from that time to the present: W. H. Stanley, two years; M. W. Wood, one year; H. H. Schell, one year; T. J. Reed, one year; J. B. Charlton, three years; L. G. Hollister, one year; Dr. George F. McDowell,

four years. Mr. McDowell was mayor in 1883.

The town has always been cared for in a wise, judicious manner by the city council. It is provided with a fine hand fire engine costing \$1,800. Thirty men can be used in forcing water with this engine. A hook and ladder company work in union with the fire department. The supply of water is furnished by several large cisterns built far enough from the surface so they will not freeze. These cisterns are usually filled from the lake. The town may well be proud of its fire department, consisting of sixty members, all equipped with uniforms and well drilled.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The first to engage in trade in Clear Lake was T. S. Palmer, who opened a general store in 1855, and remained about five years. The next store was opened by P. F. Sturgess, of West Union. He built a store building on Main street, and sold goods about three years, and then returned to West Union, where he was living in 1883. The next general store was that of Brainard & Noyes in 1862 or 1863. They sold to Tuttle & Goodwin. M. P. Rosecrans bought Tuttle & Goodwin out in November, 1865, and run the only store in the place for the next year and then moved his stock to Belmond, Wright county. The town was next supplied with goods by Tuttle & Goodwin, who sold to Walbridge & Hicks in 1870. Leonard Stilson opened the next general store, and after a year removed to Lake Mills, Iowa. In 1867 M. P. Rosecrans again embarked in trade. He continued about six months and sold to Mr. Stilson, who removed the goods with others which he had to Lake

Mills. John Chestnut was the next general dealer. He was succeeded by Onstine Bros., who closed out the stock. Among others in trade were John O. Davis, L. Carter, George Emmerson and J. H. Salisbury. In 1883 the business was in the hands of Hubbard Bros. Halverson & Co., Davis & Jaynes, Christian & Knudson and Hollister & Howe.

The firm of Davis & Jaynes, general merchants, was founded in 1879. Their business is managed carefully, and on a basis of upright principles, and is deservedly successful. Their stock includes complete lines of general goods.

J. O. Davis, of the firm, came to Clear Lake in 1870, and entered upon the business of a merchant tailor. In 1875 the concern was merged in the firm of Davis & Hubbard, and changed to general stock, which was continued until February, 1879, when the firm style became Davis, Hubbard & Co. In November following the present co-partnership was formed. Mr. Davis is a native of Wales, born in 1836. His parents left their native land when he was a child and located in Lewis Co., N. Y. Mrs. Davis was formerly Ada M. Phillips, born in New York. They have one daughter—Katie A., and one son, Clinton L.

The first exclusive hardware store was operated by Mr. Moore, who was succeeded by Palmeter Bros. The next in this line was Bishop & Davis, who sold to D. Knudson in 1881. The business in 1883 was represented by Palmeter Bros. and Knudson.

The firm of Palmeter Bros., general hardware dealers, consists of D. H. and H. E. Palmeter, successors to J. H. Sweeney.

They have been in business since February, 1874.

Their father, Theron Palmeter, removed from Chautauqua Co., N. Y., to McHenry Co., Ill., remaining there until June, 1863, when he settled in Lake township in this county, on a farm which he sold in 1882, and went to Britt, Hancock county. D. H. Palmeter, elder of the brothers, was born in June, 1846, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and came in February, 1863, to Cerro Gordo county. His wife was born in Potosi, Wis. She was, before her marriage, Ada S. Armstrong. Mr. and Mrs. Palmeter have a son—Roy W., and a daughter, Linnie M. H. E. Palmeter was born in 1848. His wife, Emily E., daughter of J. A. Fletcher, was born in Rock Co., Wis. Her death occurred in May, 1882. She left two children—John F. and Loro E. Palmeter. The Messrs. Palmeter are successful business men and are doing a thriving trade. They own 400 acres of land in Lake township, eighty acres of which were originally a part of their father's farm.

The first exclusive grocery stock was carried by N. Carpenter, in 1868. He sold to T. S. Sampson. The second to deal in this line was Mr. Twitchell, who remained a short time and removed. F. Clement was also among the early dealers in groceries. He afterward sold to Bartlett, and he to Knapping & Co., who were still engaged in trade in 1883. McLaughlin & Woodstock bought the store room formerly occupied by Tuttle & Goodwin and opened the first large grocery establishment in the town. Knapping & Co., were the only exclusive dealers in 1883.

The drug trade was first represented by Mayes & Hall, in 1871. They sold to Smith & Prime, and a little later Prime sold his interest to Smith, and shortly afterward Smith went out of business. In 1871 M. P. Rosecrans and Dr. McDowell opened a drug store. After one year Mr. Rosecrans sold to Simeson & McDowell. J. H. Sweeney started the next drug store, and soon after sold to A. D. Eldridge, who was in trade in 1883, at which time he and John L. Etzel did the drug business of the town.

The pioneer agricultural implement dealer at Clear Lake was Mr. Manning, who came in 1868 and remained two years. He sold on commission for a Charles City house. H. A. Groves was the next dealer. Carlyon Brothers came in 1873; the firm was later changed to T. H. Carlyon. The dealers in this branch of business in 1883 were: Carlyon, Boeye, L. G. Holister and H. A. Groves.

The first furniture store was started by R. W. Catlin, in 1872. He afterward closed out and moved away from the place. The next was J. E. Perry, who was the sole dealer in 1883.

J. E. Perry, furniture dealer, began his business in January, 1881. He is a native of Milwaukee, Wis., born in 1838. He was brought up in Columbia and Dodge counties Wis., and when a young man, learned the trade of carpenter. He came to Clear Lake, Dec. 8, 1869, and followed his trade until the time mentioned, when he established his present business. His wife, formerly Katie McClemend, was born in Washington Co., Wis. Ella, Edwin and Guy are the names of their children.

George E. Frost opened the first banking house in the place in 1866. This was the only bank in the place in 1883.

The first man to do wagon work in the vicinity of the Lake, was T. S. Gardner, in 1862. Mr. Gardner served in the army, and upon his return again worked at his trade, and in 1883 was running a repair shop just south of the town. The next to engage in the business was Mr. Berkley, who afterwards went in company with James Wood. In 1874 Mr. Boeye started a shop, and a little later, one was opened by M. Bates, who carried on the business in 1883.

Thomas S. Gardner resides on section 24. His settlement in Lake township dates from the fall of 1859, when he located on section 11, residing there several years. In 1863 he enlisted in the 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the termination of the war. He saw much active service and was engaged in a number of prominent battles and campaigns. After the close of the war he took up his residence in Hancock county. Four years later he purchased the property he now owns at Clear Lake. Mr. Gardner was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1822. In March, 1854, he moved to Wisconsin. He married Edna Amelia Cark. Stanton, John, Mary, Harriet, George and Clara are the six promising children of a proud and happy father and mother.

John Henry Boeye, wagon maker, was born Aug. 18, 1830, at Wesselburen, Holstein, a province in the dominion of Denmark. His father took part in the revolt of the people against the arbitrary rule of the king of Denmark in 1848, and thereby lost his property, which was considerable.

He died before the end of the war, leaving his family in straitened circumstances. At the commencement of this rebellion the revolutionists had but one cannon and three cannon balls, and those constructed for guns of other calibre. They had 1,000 muskets of a motley character, a limited supply of ammunition, and no credit. The men armed themselves with scythes, pitchforks and everything that could be adapted as a weapon, and for three years the patriots waged their righteous war under the most adverse circumstances, enduring the severest hardships with unflinching fortitude. They fought bravely for a cause worthy their sacrifices and sufferings, believing it involved their rights, both human and divine. Denmark formed an alliance with Prussia and Austria, and the weak succumbed to the strong. The king made a few concessions to the people and peace was restored. Mr. Boeye enlisted at seventeen in this war. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant and served in that capacity to the end of the war. His father was a carriage maker and he had learned the trade, which for a few months following the war he pursued. A draft into the service of the king, against whom he was recently in arms, was imminent, and, concluding that his absence from the Fatherland would be to his own individual interest, he took passage for America in a sailing vessel, and, after a tempestuous voyage of eighty-one days, landed at the city of New York. He was twenty-one years old, in a land of strange people, without money or friends, and wholly ignorant of the manners, customs and language. His courage and resolution proved available aids and he obtained em-

ployment in the Harlem Carriage Manufactory, where he remained a year. At its expiration he removed to St. Louis, and after a brief delay there, went to Calloway Co., Mo., and established the business of wagon and carriage making on his own account. Here he made the most satisfactory venture of his life, one which has been the most auspicious and of the greatest interest—his marriage with Anna Katrine Dickop, which transpired Aug. 25, 1855. He did business in Calloway county three years, when he went to Chicago and worked at his trade six months. He then took up his residence at Delhi, Delaware Co., Iowa, where he prosecuted his business and interested himself generally in social and political affairs. During this time he was warmly interested in the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, in which company he now holds some stock. In 1874 he came to Clear Lake and opened his business anew, locating on Fourth street where he is carrying on a prosperous trade in the now celebrated "Boeye wagon." Mr. Boeye is a member of the Orders of Masons, Odd Fellows, and United Workingmen. He belonged three years to the town council and has been justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Boeye have had eight children, five of whom are yet living. A. N. Boeye is private secretary of the N. W. R. R. Co., and lives at Eagle Grove. He is an attorney by profession and a stenographer. Mary A. is Mrs. S. Wilcox, wife of an attorney at Des Moines. Frank J., Anna and Ida are at home. The two oldest and the youngest child are deceased.

The first blacksmith shop was conducted by Robert O. Sirrine at a very early day.

The next was Mr. Heath, who purchased his tools of T. S. Gardner during the war. The next were Richardson & Hays. Following them came Mr. Boeye. In 1883 this trade was represented by: John Clay, J. H. Boeye, P. Pramer, Hitchcock & Dawson, and Felt & Co.

Clayton Tompkins operated the first boot and shoe shop in Clear Lake. He sold to Mr. Tasker. The business was also represented in 1883 by H. M. McGowan and A. G. Johnson.

Henry McGowan, boot and shoe dealer, established his business here in 1882. His assortment of stock comprises a full and complete line of wares suitable to the local demand. He was reared to manhood at Johnstown Centre, Rock Co., Wis., but is a New Yorker by birth, born in New York city, April 12, 1851. His parents located in Rock county, where he learned his trade under the supervision of his father, James McGowan, who is still a resident at Johnstown Centre. Mrs. McGowan was formerly Ella C. Palmer, daughter of Dr. N. H. Palmer, a pioneer settler of Charles City, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. McGowan have one child—James P. McGowan. Mr. McGowan has been engaged many years in his present business, and has lived at Clear Lake since 1880.

J. Tasker, dealer in boots and shoes, established his present business at Clear Lake in 1869, prior to any similar enterprise in the vicinity. He was born in England in 1829, and learned the details of the shoemaker's craft in Sheffield. Some years before he reached his majority an elder brother came to America, and settled at Council Hill, Ill. He is a clergyman by profession. When Mr. Tasker,

of this sketch, was twenty-one years of age, the family started to establish a home in this country, leaving behind one son, who still lives at Sheffield. The purpose of their emigration was never accomplished, as the father, mother and eldest daughter died of cholera while en route from New Orleans. The remaining children settled at Council Hill. Mr. Tasker went, after a few years, to Wisconsin, residing in Grant, and subsequently in Crawford counties. He married Cordelia M. Scellinger, a native of New York. Two of five children are still living—Josephine and Newell. Two children died in infancy. Tina, an estimable young lady, died March 30, 1883, aged nearly twenty-three years. She was universally beloved, and her name and memory are perpetuated in the style of Tina lodge of the Order of Rebecca, at Clear Lake.

The first harness shop was run by Peter West, who remained but a short time. He was succeeded by various others. In 1883 the business was in the hands of Daniel Gilbert and A. R. Atwooll.

The first to engage in the livery business was John W. Phillips, in 1869. He continued only a few years and closed out his stock. The next who entered this business was O. Sweet, who, in 1876, formed a partnership with Charles Callanan. The firm subsequently dissolved, and Mr. Sweet went out of business. Charles T. Clark engaged in the business in 1876, building a new frame barn on the corner, between the Phillips and Lake Hotels. In 1880 George Lamson opened a livery. The last named and Charles T. Clark, were the only ones in the business in 1883.

George Lamson, livery man, was an early settler in Iowa, his residence in the State dating from August, 1845. He was born in Essex Co., N. Y., Oct. 16, 1829. In August, 1845, his father emigrated to this State, and settled in Jackson county, ten miles west of the present town of Maquoketa, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Lamson was engaged in farming in Jackson county until 1866, when he removed to Anamosa, Jones Co., Iowa. He remained eight years, operating in grain and stock. In 1874 he transferred his business to Garner, Hancock county, and in 1880 he came to Clear Lake, where he entered upon his present business, succeeding Roehe & Hall. His brother, E. T. Lamson, is a prominent citizen of Greene, Butler county. Mr. Lamson was married, in Jackson county, to Nancy Duncan. They have two sons and five daughters.

In 1883 the legal profession was represented the following, whose sketches appear in the Bar chapter: Lee & Adams, Bush & Hurn, M. P. Rosecrans and George E. Frost.

At this date the physicians of that town were Drs. McDowell, Charlton, Wright and Spaulding.

The first regular photographer was G. H. Roe, who came in 1874. A little later came S. Slocum. In 1883 the business was carried on by H. S. Mather.

H. S. Mather, photographer, established his business here in 1881, and is the only representative of his art in the city. He is a good artist and thoroughly competent to excel in all branches of his business. He has recently erected a new building with excellent arrangements for first-class work. He makes a specialty of stereo-

scopic views of Clear Lake and vicinity and has constantly on hand an assortment of views of the Lake, village and camping ground. Mr. Mather is a native of Cazenovia, N. Y., and was born in 1836. He studied the technique of his art at Morrisville, N. Y., and has pursued his present calling since 1865. His wife, Jennie (Slocum) Mather, is also a native of Cazenovia.

The first jewelry store at Clear Lake was established by Matt. Simenson in the fall of 1869, which he discontinued after ten years of active business, in consequence of ill health. He was a Norwegian by birth, born in 1846, came to America and learned his craft in La Crosse with George E. Stanley. He died at West Salem, La Crosse Co., Wis., Sept. 6, 1881. He left no family.

O. R. Simenson, brother and successor to Matt. Simenson, was born in Norway in 1848. In 1850 his father moved his family to the new world and found an abiding place in La Crosse Co., Wis. Mr. Simenson learned the printer's trade at La Crosse and in the spring of 1870 came to Clear Lake, where he was employed as a compositor on the Clear Lake *Observer*. He abandoned the printer's art to become a jeweler, and acquired the details of the business in the shop of his brother to whose interests he succeeded. He married an English lady, Hattie Westerman. Etta Marie Simenson is the only child.

The United States Express Company established an office at Clear Lake in 1870. Maurice Roach was the first agent. He was also the first station agent. He was

succeeded by A. R. Chapman, who held both offices in 1883.

The first to buy and ship grain was L. O. Huntly. About 1877 the Northwestern Grain Company erected a large elevator, and were doing the principal business in 1883.

In the winter of 1869-70 the first lumber yard at Clear Lake was established by Woodford, Wheeler & Johnson. The lumber was drawn by teams from Mason City, and the business transactions were conducted by the firm as named until the retirement of Mr. Johnson in 1873. In 1879 George G. Woodford was associated with the operating parties, Woodford & Wheeler, when the style became Woodford, Wheeler & Co. The firm have a very extensive lumber trade, and deal largely in coal, lime and brick. The senior partner of the original copartnership, Truman Woodford, is a resident of Milwaukee. He is a native of New York, and went to Wisconsin about 1856. His lumber interests are extensive and cover a period of twenty-five years. Mr. Wheeler is also a non-resident, being in charge of a yard at Nora Springs. George G. Woodford is a nephew of Truman Woodford, and son of Romanta Woodford. He was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., Oct. 19, 1834. He grew to manhood on a farm, but was engaged for many years in lumber and stock trade in his native State. He came to Clear Lake in July, 1869, and purchased his present lumber interests, removing his family to this place in October following. Mr. Woodford was born in Ontario Co., N. Y. They have two children—Charles R. and Susie, born in Tioga Co., N. Y.

G. B. Haney, of the firm of Gilman & Haney, lumber dealers, was born in the State of Tennessee, in 1848. His father, J. M. Haney, was a native of Alabama and his mother, Mary E. Winsett, was born in Tennessee. Mr. Haney removed with his parents to Wisconsin about 1850. His father is deceased, and his mother resides at Osage, Michael Co., Iowa. Mr. Haney resided in Osage from 1866 till he came to Clear Lake, where he was for some time engaged in mercantile business. He came to Clear Lake in the fall of 1882, at which time the present partnership was formed. His wife, Mary Miller Haney, was born in Pennsylvania; they have two children—Bernard and James.

HOTELS.

The first hotel in the town was built by Jame Crow in the winter of 1855. He was succeeded by A. P. Harper, E. Crowell and Dr Stansbery. Subsequently the Lake House was built by James Dickirson, who occupied it, as landlord, for several years, when he leased it to J. H. Woolsey and then sold it to John Chestnut. The Phillips House was opened in 1869 by J. W. Phillips, who was still operating it in 1883.

John W. Phillips, proprietor of the Phillips House, Clear Lake, was born Aug. 14, 1821, in the town of Riga, Monroe Co., N. Y. He is the eldest of nine children, and remained a resident of his native State until he was twenty-two years of age. He was married to Louisa Richmond, a native of Ogden, Monroe Co., N. Y., and they removed to Dodge Co., Wis., in 1843. They changed their residence to Randolph Center, Columbia county, September, 1846. They came to

Clear Lake in 1869. Mr. Phillips enlisted as a soldier in the civil war, Aug. 14, 1862, in company E, 29th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving nine months and receiving his discharge for physical disability. The Clear Lake *Moon* published the following sketch of the army experience of Mr. Phillips:

"On the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in Captain Dunham's company, in the regiment commanded by Col. C. R. Gills, and took his place in the ranks as a private, where he remained until his constitution, once so robust, gave way under the sufferings and trials of a soldier's life, and we next hear of him at Helena, Ark., prostrated on a bed of sickness, and finally the news was brought to his family that he was dead, that he had died in the hospital, but soon after word came that he was living. The facts of the case were these. He left his company sick with typhoid fever and grew worse gradually until he ceased to breathe, so far as could be observed. The physician pronounced him dead. He was then removed to the dead house, and preparations were made for his burial. But the parties whose duty it was to bury him, thought they discovered signs of life. He was taken back to the hospital and life was restored, although it was many weeks before he acquired sufficient strength to be about again. From this sickness he never fully recovered. Mr. Phillips was one of the earliest settlers of Dodge Co., Wis. He located on a quarter section of land, which he sold three years after for \$1,000 and removed to Columbia county. He has managed a hotel since 1871. Previous to 1882 he had a number of sail and row

boats on Clear Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have had five children, four of whom survive—Albertus Z., Alice (Mrs. Darian Howk); Mrs. Clarissa Clark and George J., and Huldah Ann, wife of George Rice, who died in 1880.

The Felt House once stood near the Phillips house, but in 1877 or 1878 was moved to a point opposite the city park, and there run as a Turkish bath house; but in 1881 it was remodeled into a first class hotel and operated as such in 1883. In 1870 J. M. Emmerson, of Dubuque, purchased the island in the lake, and erected one of the finest hotels in the State, and at a great expense had it fitted up in modern style as a summer resort. Mr. Emmerson also had charge of the steamer "Lady of the Isle," which made connections with all passenger trains. This house was leased to Brown & Engels, later to a Mr. Burgh, of New York city, who operated it until the spring of 1875, when it was destroyed by fire. The building and furniture were valued at \$30,000.

Lake View House was built in 1876 by L. V. Davis. It is midway between the village and the camp ground park. The same year the Park House, located on the State camp grounds, was built by the Camp Ground Association. Both the Lake View and Park House, in 1883, were only run as summer hotels, as was the Webster House, just east from the camp grounds. The regular hotels, doing a commercial business in 1883, were the Lake, Phillip and Felt Houses.

The Stevens House was built ready for occupancy, May 1, 1882. This hotel is located at Stevens Landing, on a high promontory, on the southwestern shore of the

lake, a distance of two and one-half miles from the foot of Main street, and about the same from the camp grounds. The building is a frame structure, about 60x60 feet, two stories in height. It is situated in one of the most picturesque and charming spots in the region of the lake. It is about twenty-five feet above the water level in the lake, and in 1883 had become one of the most popular places of resort in the lake region. The grounds are made beautiful by the hand of nature alone; the native timber, composed of stately oaks, shading the surrounding grounds.

CLEAR LAKE MILLS.

In the spring of 1856 Edward Nichols and Oscar Stevens built a steam saw-mill at Clear Lake—the first erected at that place. It was managed by Nichols & Stevens about two years, when it was partially destroyed by an explosion of the boiler, when Mr. Stevens purchased the interest of his partner, refitted the works, and operated it something like six years. The site of the mill was on Sirrine's Addition on the east side of the lake. Mr. Stevens removed the mill in 1872 to, and fixed it just north of his flouring mill, where it stood until April, 1883. It was then moved to Emmettsburg. A few years later Marcus Tuttle built a steam saw-mill in the village near the lake shore. It was primarily under the management of Mr. Tuttle, followed by L. V. Davis. These mills afforded much substantial benefit to the settlers. The last named structure is now the barn of the Lake View House. In 1869 Oscar Stevens built a small frame structure at the outlet of the lake, about twenty rods west of the site of the flouring mill now in operation,

in which was placed the first flouring mill at Clear Lake. It had two run of stone, and was owned by Z. Luddington. When it was finished Mr. Stevens bought a half interest in it, and later became its sole owner. A short time after it was burned, together with a large quantity of grain held in store for flouring. There was no insurance on mill or contents and, occurring in midwinter, was a severe loss to the owner, a man struggling to get on in the world and heavily in debt to the former owner, then resident at Uniontown, Penn. Mr. Stevens communicated to him without delay an account of the disaster, and Mr. Ludington replied generously deferring his own security until Mr. Stevens should rebuild and establish his business. Accordingly in the ensuing spring Mr. Stevens began a larger and better mill, but met with another misfortune. An accident in his saw-mill resulted in a crushed foot which disabled him for many months. Yet without money he managed to push the process of reconstruction in which he was engaged until completion was reached. Mr. Stevens still owns and operates the mill. It is a frame building with main part two stories high above the basement, 30x40 feet, having an addition 16x40 feet. The basement extends under the entire building. It is located at the outlet of the lake a few rods below its mouth, and is run by water-power. It has three run of stone and a feed mill. The business is extensive and the quality of the manufactures most excellent. Mr. Stevens is a native of Wayne Co., Penn, and was born in 1833. Alfred Stevens, his father, was a Vermonter by birth, emi-

grating with his parents to Pennsylvania when a boy. The latter went to Illinois with his family in 1836. He afterward went to Racine, Wis., where he lived two years before his death. Oscar Stevens came to Clear Lake May 1, 1855, and has been continuously engaged in the milling business. In 1879 he built a tower on Stevens' Point overlooking the lake. This was destroyed by a tornado, and from the material Mr. Stevens built the Stevens' Park Hotel.

STATE CAMP MEETING GROUNDS.

This enterprise has attracted the attention and turned the eyes of almost the entire Nation toward northern Iowa, and has done more for Cerro Gordo county than any other one thing.

Upon the organization of the Northwestern Iowa (Methodist) Conference, held at Ft. Dodge in the fall of 1871, Rev. John Hogarth Lozier, of that conference, now presiding elder of Sioux City district, was appointed chairman of a committee to select a site for a conference camp ground. This committee visited various points in the conference, including Okoboji and Spirit Lakes, and finally decided upon Clear Lake as the most suitable place, all things considered, for a camp meeting ground and also for a summer resort. They based their opinion mainly upon the fact, that, in addition to Clear Lake being bountifully supplied with fish, its waters were better sheltered by timber from heavy winds, and therefore safer for sailing parties; while its extensive shallow bathing beach, entirely safe for women and children, with water warmer than that of most lakes fed by living springs, together with other reasons, marked this

as fitted by nature for a summer resort and desirable location for a camp ground.

But before this site had been fixed upon and improvements commenced, the other conferences were asking for a "part and lot in this matter" also. It was accordingly decided to make it a State camp ground, instead of limiting to one conference.

As Mr. Lozier had some ready money he was requested to purchase the grounds, providing against any "fancy price" which might have been asked had it been known what it was for. The ministers in the several conferences agreeing, in writing, to help Mr. Lozier to raise the money to secure the whole property to the church. With this understanding an association was formed of which Mr. Lozier was made president, Cyrus Spaulding, vice-president, Rev. R. W. Keeler, secretary, J. Garmore, treasurer, and Edward Shaw, superintendent, and constituted the board of managers, under whose supervision the grounds were cleared, buildings erected, and the enterprise carried to a high degree of perfection. Unfortunately for Mr. Lozier's pocket, the financial panic, resulting from the failure of Jay Cooke, threw the country into such a condition that the men who pledged to help raise the funds to re-imburse him, were never able to fulfill their promises, so Mr. Lozier had to carry almost the entire financial burden, which he did at a great sacrifice to himself and family, and he never could have tided the enterprise over the crisis had it not been for Mr. Truman Woodford, of Milwaukee, a heavy creditor of the enterprise, and now its honored president.

During Rev. Mr. Lozier's administration he was the target of much abuse and false accusation, as he was at the time being run by the radical temperance people of Iowa, against Geer, for Governor of the State, but a committee, chosen by the severally interested M. E. Conferences after a most thorough and searching investigation, published a complete vindication of both Mr. Lozier and his associates, a copy of which is too long for a work of this character.

After a vindication of the founder of this giant enterprise they all agreed to carry out their original purpose, and accordingly requested each of the conferences of northern Iowa, to be equal in possession and control of the same, and it is now in their hands, as shown by the public records of 1882.

Mr. Lozier was promptly chosen as one of the trustees from his district, but declined any active management of the park, and paid his way, and that of his family, into the grounds that he virtually originated and gave to the church.

This camp ground association have made many fine improvements about the Lake. This tract containing several acres of land, slopes gradually to the southwest to the beach of the prettiest sheet of water in all Iowa. Their grounds are covered with beautiful oak and hickory trees of natural growth, and they have streets and avenues like a village, with a goodly number of cottages belonging to stock and lot owners of the concern. Their tabernacle, built in 1876, has a seating capacity of over 1,000; it is an octagon, running high enough for gallery rooms above. This is nestled in the midst of a

beautiful heavy growth of oaks on the most elevated portion of the plateau. Down on the beach there are bath houses erected, and docks for the many row and sail boats which ply the lake in the summer months. They also have a large tower and observatory near to and overlooking the lake. Total cost of improvements about \$12,000. The Clear Lake Park association own about forty acres of land, lying between the railroad and lake; have it laid out for the accommodation of summer residents and visitors, with special depot, hotel, market, post-office, pavilion for meeting purposes, private residences, camp grounds, etc.

Since the organization of this Camp Ground Association, Clear Lake has become quite noted throughout the whole western country, and it has been the great gathering place, every summer since then, for all the State meetings and conventions, especially those of a religious character, such as camp meetings, temperance jubilees, musical concerts, Sunday school assemblies, etc. To these gatherings there has always been a very large attendance from all parts of Iowa, and many from out the adjacent States. The most noted men of the Nation have favored this place by lectures, speeches and sermons, among which have been Rev. Dr. Newman, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Vincent, T. De Witt Talmage, the several bishops of the M. E. Church, and other distinguished men who have been listened to by the thousands.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Among the early physicians was Dr. M. M. Skinner, who was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., April 11, 1825. His father,

Peter Skinner, though a man of energy and intelligence, was unable to give his son a liberal education, and he was thrown upon his own resources. After receiving a common school education, he continued his studies without a tutor for several years, teaching school winters to pay his way. He studied medicine in Fulton Medical College at Oswego, N. Y., graduating at the Medical College of Woodstock, Vt., in May, 1850. He began the practice of his profession in Washingtonville, Oswego Co., N. Y. Dr. Skinner was married to a sister of Hon. H. G. Parker, of Mason City. From Oswego county he moved to Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he secured quite an extensive practice. In November, 1856, he moved to Anamosa, Jones Co., Iowa, where his older brother, Pratt R. Skinner, had settled. Early in the spring of 1857 he removed to Clear Lake, where his brother in-law, H. G. Parker, resided. At that time Clear Lake City was only a small cluster of log houses at the east end of the lake. Although it was not his intention to practice medicine in this county, it was soon known that he was a physician and he was almost compelled to attend the sick. Early in life he had worked at the carpenters trade some, and from his acquaintance with tools, he constructed the first revolving horse hay rake ever used in Cerro Gordo county. He delivered the oration at the first 4th of July celebration in the county, at Clear Lake, in 1857. He was appointed county school superintendent, in 1858, to fill a vacancy. He also taught school at Clear Lake City, in a log cabin, during the winter of 1857-8. In 1858 he removed to Anamosa, Iowa, where

he was living in 1883. During his residence at Clear Lake, he found the skull of a human being, near the house of James Sirrine; and upon examination it was found to have the mark of a knife, clearly indicating that the victim had been scalped

by the Indians. It was supposed by some to be the head of a white man, and by some that of Pacheukar, the young Indian, who had been shot, beheaded and scalped by the Sioux, several years before, near R. O. Sirrine's house.

CHAPTER XXXIII

DOUGHERTY TOWNSHIP.

This is the southeast township in the county. It is bounded on the north by Owen township, the east by Floyd county, on the south by Franklin county, and on the west by Geneseo township. It is a prairie township, the surface is rolling and the soil of a very productive quality. Coldwater creek passes through the township, running in a southeasterly course, leaving the territory from section 36, entering Floyd county. This stream furnishes an abundant supply of water for stock and drains the township in a very complete manner.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Daniel Dougherty made the first settlement, on section 36, in 1863, upon land he had taken up in 1856. In about a year from the date of his arrival, a fellow countryman, John Humphrey, also came on from Clayton county and bought the west half of the southwest quarter of section 36, where he lived until 1875, at

which time he removed to Mason township.

Daniel Dougherty, the pioneer settler of Dougherty township, born in the county of Donegal, Ireland, Feb. 18, 1829, came and entered the southwest quarter of section 36, township 94, range 19, what is now Dougherty township, and made actual settlement on the same in 1863. He was reared on a farm in his native land, and in 1851 came to America, landed at Philadelphia and spent two years there. He then went to Montgomery Co., Penn., and labored in an iron furnace. In 1856 he visited Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, and after entering his land, returned and continued work in the furnace as foreman until 1858, when, with his family, he started for Iowa, traveling on the cars to Dunleith, on steam boat to McGregor, Iowa, arriving at their destination after four days travel. He there located in Giard township, where he

rented a farm and later bought forty acres. In 1860 he was elected a member of the board of supervisors of the county, and was re-elected in 1862. In 1863 he resigned that office and came to Cerro Gordo county and settled on his land, being the first settler in Dougherty township. He built a log house on his land near the corner of four counties: Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Franklin and Butler. He took an active interest in the settlement of this section, acting as agent for different parties in selling land in his vicinity. The family occupied their log house until 1869, when he built the house in which he now lives, on the northwest quarter of section 36, and, in 1872 he built a barn 40x60 feet. He owns 720 acres of land and has the finest apple orchard in northern Iowa. It contains over 1,000 trees. He was married in 1848 to May Gallagher, a native of Donegal, Ireland. They have had fifteen children, twelve of whom are living—Hugh, Charles, Patrick, Daniel, James, Mary, John, Margaret, Bernard, Edward and Catharine T. (twins), William and Annie. Three children, William, William N. and Margaret, died in infancy. The oldest son, Hugh, is married and has three children and lives on the southwest quarter of section 25. Charles is married and has three children and lives on the northeast quarter of section 26. Patrick is a lawyer, is married and resides in Mason City. James is married and resides on the southeast quarter of section 26. The rest of the children make their home with the parents. Mary is a teacher in the public schools. Mr. Dougherty is a prominent man and is well respected. He started poor but has made himself wealthy.

He is a life-long democrat, has served Cerro Gordo county as county supervisor two terms, and in 1880 was a candidate on the democratic ticket for register of the State land office. He represented the State at the Baltimore convention in 1872, and is still quite prominent in politics.

In 1868 Patrick Moran, a native of Ireland, came from Wisconsin and settled on the northeast quarter of section 2, where he still lived in 1883. In company with Mr. Moran came Joseph Kirk, a native of Bohemia, and settled on section 2, where he died in December, 1876. William and James, brothers of Patrick Moran, came in 1868 and purchased the southwest quarter of section 2, and improved the same, but made their home with their father in Jefferson Co., Wis. John O. Crapser also came in 1868 from Franklin county, and located on section 35, where he lived ten years and then returned to Franklin county.

James Jessmore, a French Canadian and stone mason by trade, came from Oshkosh, Wis., and settled on the northwest quarter of section 14, in 1869, where he built a sod house, in which he lived until 1870, after which he moved to Marble Rock and was engaged working at his trade.

A P. Ames, a native of the State of Maine, came to the township in 1868 and located on section 12, improved his land and lived there eight years, and removed to Dakota Territory.

T. H. Harris came in 1869 and settled on section 13, where he lived eight years and then removed to Franklin county, near the town of Sheffield.

George A. Massee came to Dougherty township in 1874, locating on the south-

west quarter of section 10. Though wild land when purchased, he has so improved and cultivated it, that he now has a desirable home, having erected a good frame dwelling house and barn, and beautified it with shade and ornamental trees. He was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1840. When twelve years old his parents moved to Kane Co., Ill., where he made his home until 1870, then went to Manchester, Delaware Co., Iowa, remaining until 1874. He was married in 1873 to Julia Ferris, born near Columbus, Ohio. They have two children—Nellie and Frank.

William Keenan came to Clear Lake in 1871. He was born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 20, 1849. When but two years old his parents moved to Wisconsin and settled in Washington county, where they were among the early settlers. They crossed Rock river on a log, the father carrying the children over one by one. The subject of this sketch made his home with his parents until eighteen years of age, when he went to Fond du Lac county, and carried the United States mail for fourteen months and then returned home and worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1871 he came to Iowa, first settling at Clear Lake, but a year later removed to Dougherty township, where he had the contract of building the Catholic Church. In 1874 he went to Wisconsin and was married to Catherine Rice. They returned to Dougherty township and located on section 36, on land previously purchased. In 1876 he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1881 he started a wagon shop, and in 1883 was engaged in this trade and also in running a store.

They have three children—Ellie, Alice and Annie.

Patrick Broderick became a resident of the township in 1877, locating on the southeast quarter of section 16, which he bought in that year and on which he now makes his home. He has erected a good set of buildings, set out a grove and put his farm in good cultivation. Since he came here he has taken an active interest in matters of education, and is now secretary of the school board. He was born in Lenox, Berkshire Co., Mass., Nov. 9, 1847. He was brought up to farming, and received a common school education and also four terms at Marshall Academy, in Marshall village, Wis. His parents removed to that State when he was ten years old. He was married Nov. 30, 1871, to Hanora Hanifin, a native of Portland, Dodge Co., Wis. He had bought a farm a few years previous on which he settled until 1877, when he came to Iowa. They are the parents of six children—Ellen, John Francis, Lydia E., Mary, Stephen and Agnes.

John Broderick, Sr., is a native of Ireland, and became a resident of section 9, township of Dougherty, in 1877. He has improved his land, set out trees and made an addition to the house in which he now lives. He was born in Galway Co., Ireland, April 10, 1818. When twelve years of age he went to learn the tailor trade, which he pursued in Ireland till 1846, when he emigrated to America. He landed at Quebec, where he followed his trade four months, then went to Massachusetts and located at Lenox, and opened a tailor shop under the auspices of Peck & Co., proprietors of the Lenox Iron

Works. Here he continued until 1850, when he removed to Wisconsin and settled in Dane county, where he was an early settler in Deerfield township. Here he opened a tailor shop, which he conducted two years, then bought land and engaged in farming until 1877, when he came to his present home in Iowa. He was married in 1843 to Catharine Maloney, who bore him ten children, eight of whom are now living—John, Mary, Patrick, Margaret, Michael, Catharine, Bridget and Lawrence. Mrs. Broderick died May 3, 1882, being sixty-four years of age. Henora, the first child, died in Ireland at the age of five; Bridget, the second, died in Lenox, Mass., aged two years and three months. Lawrence, Margaret and Catharine make their home with their father. Bridget is teaching school in Mitchell county, and Michael is married and lives on section 9.

Daniel Campbell, residing on section 20, is a native of Donegal, Ireland, born March 17, 1828, where he made his home until eighteen years of age, when he went to Ayrshire, Scotland, working until 1870, when he emigrated to America to seek a home. He went to Hazelton, Luzerne Co., Penn., where he worked at the mason trade three years, and in a coal mine one year, when he came to Iowa, buying wild land in West Fork township, Franklin county, which he improved nicely and sold, moving then to Dougherty, where he rented one year, then bought his present farm, upon section 20, upon which he has built a fine residence. He was married in 1853 to Bridget Gallagher, by whom he has had nine children—Francis, Marjorie, John, Manus, Ann,

James, David, Mary (deceased at six years of age), and Joseph.

ORGANIC.

This township was organized in 1870, and was named Prairie, but in 1871 it was changed to Dougherty in honor of its pioneer settler, Daniel Dougherty. The first general election was held Oct. 11, 1870, when the following officers were elected: Daniel Dougherty, Hugh Dougherty and T. H. Harris, trustees; J. McMannis, clerk; K. Conougherton and T. H. Harris, justices of the peace; Patrick Moran, assessor; Patrick Moran and Hugh Dougherty, constables; K. Conougherton, road supervisor.

At the election held at the Center school house, Nov. 7, 1882, the following officers were elected: Michael McLaughlin, Francis Campbell and Daniel Dougherty, trustees; John Broderick, assessor; William Connors, clerk; Daniel Dougherty, Manace Gallagher, justices of the peace; W. O. Holman and R. Conougherton, constables.

FIRST THINGS.

The first white child born in the township, was John, a son of Daniel and Mary (Gallagher) Dougherty, July 1, 1863.

The first death was Joseph Kirk, who died in December, 1870, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery.

The first marriage was that of Thomas Conners to Mary Cahill, which occurred in March, 1878.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house was built in 1864 on the northwest quarter of section 36. The first teacher was Elizabeth Irwin. Daniel Dougherty and John Humphrey furnished the scholars. This building was used until 1869, when it became too small

for the accommodation of the district, and a new one was provided on the southwest quarter of section 25. The first school building was then sold, to be used as a church, and in 1870 the township bought it back again and moved it to the north east quarter of section 23. In 1883 there were seven sub-districts and eight school houses. The people of this township, have always taken a deep interest in educational matters, usually having eight months of schooling annually. The patrons of the school have always been favorable to home talent for their teachers, and been ready to pay good wages, and

by this method have been enabled to have the best schools in the county.

RELIGIOUS.

Prior to 1883, there were no religious denominations in the township except the Catholic. They celebrated their first Mass at the school house in 1865, Father Murphy, of Waverly, Iowa, officiating as Priest, at which time, he delivered a very learned discourse upon the state of society before and after the advent of Christ. Meetings were held at the school house until 1870, when a commodious church was built, it being a neat frame edifice situated on the southeast quarter of section 25.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Prior to Dec. 17, 1856, the territory comprising Falls township was in that known as Owen. It is bounded on the north by Worth county, on the east by Floyd and Mitchell counties, on the south by Portland township, and on the West by Lime Creek, and comprises township 97, range 19 west. The land is for the most part prairie, and the surface gently rolling, with some quite flat land in the northeast part. Along the Shell Rock river in some places are seen fine native groves, however, most of the native timber has been cut off and a flourishing

second growth has sprung up. The soil is a rich, dark loam, and very productive. Wheat used to be the chief crop, but late years it has not been a profitable crop, and the farmers have turned their attention more especially to other cereals and stock raising, in which they have been much more successful. In this section of the county may be found some of the finest horses and cattle in northern Iowa.

The township is well watered by the Shell Rock river and its tributaries. This stream enters the township from the north, on section 5, and takes a general southern

and eastern course, passing through sections 8, 16, 17, 21, 22 and 27, and across the corner of 26 to 35, and from thence into Portland township. It is a beautiful stream, and in an early day supplied an abundance of fish. One of the tributaries of this pretty rock-bottomed stream enters the township from the west on section 6, passes through this and cuts across the corner of section 7 to section 8, where it enters the Shell Rock river. Another branch enters the township from Worth county, on section 3, and passes west to section 4, through that section in a general southern course to section 9, thence to section 16, into 15, and back into 16, where it joins the Shell Rock river.

SETTLEMENT.

The first permanent settler in Falls township was Elijah Wiltfong, who was a native of Ohio. He came from Indiana, in 1853, made claim to a large tract of land, and built his cabin on section 21, where he lived until 1863, when he removed to Oregon. In 1883 he was living in Los Angeles, Cal. His son came with him to Iowa, and took a claim on the same section with his father, and afterward moved to the Pacific coast.

John Myers came, in the spring of 1854, and located on section 6. He built a small cabin and lived there until 1856, at which time he sold out and went to Kansas.

James Wright, a native of Brown Co., N. Y., came to the township in 1854, purchasing a claim on section 17, but for some reason did not prove up, but sold his claim in the fall to Lewis Mosher, and took another claim, on section 5, where he built him a cabin, broke and fenced a few

acres. In the fall of 1855 he again sold to George Frederick, and in the spring of 1856 removed to Minnesota, and from there to Kansas, where he died March 18, 1859. His widow is now the wife of John D. Massey, who lives in Rock Falls.

Robert Campbell, a native of Columbiana Co., Ohio, came here from Porter Co., Ind., in October 1854, coming over land by teams. He settled on the northwest quarter of section 16, lived in a log house, 14x16 feet, which had split puncheon for the floor and was roofed by shales. It was here, in this humble abode, that the first white child in this town was born—Delphina Campbell. The first marriage ceremony was also made sacred within this rude cabin home. The family remained in this house three years and then moved to section 17, where they lived until 1874. Mr. Campbell now resides in Mason City.

Mahlon Brown, a native of New York, came in May, 1854, and settled on section 16, where he built a log house and lived for two years then moved to the prairies on section 15, where he remained seven or eight years then went to Dakota and later to California, after a few years stay there, he returned to Dakota Territory and then died.

George and Peter Clymer came in 1854. George settled on section 8, where he lived a short time and then moved to Lime Creek, where, in a few years he died. His brother Peter settled near Worth county line and lived there about two years, then went to Winnebago county, and located.

Among the few settlers who located in the township in 1854 was Richard Mor-

ris. Upon his arrival, he had but \$1.60 left in his pocket and no funds from which to draw. He at once sought employment by which to drive the "wolf from his door," and he got work on a saw mill, which was going up at Nora Springs. He sowed some buckwheat and planted a small patch of corn, near Nora Springs, which provided something upon which to subsist during the following winter. In October of that year he came to Falls township, and bought a claim on section 22. There was a small cabin on the land, but it had no roof, so he at once covered it with shakes. He was forced to sell one of his horses to raise money with which to enter his land, and then had to borrow, paying 40 per cent. in order to make out enough. His family lived the first winter on buckwheat cakes and corn meal ground in a coffee mill. The following spring he went to the Turkey river for some flour, and paid \$6 per hundred after going that long journey of sixty miles and return. This family contented themselves in this cabin until 1879, at which time they built a comfortable house.

Mr. Morris is a Green Mountain boy by birth, having first seen the sunlight in Bennington Co., Vt., Nov. 28, 1812. During the first year of his life his parents removed to Washington Co., N. Y. In 1824 they became residents of Cattaraugus county, in the same State, where they were early settlers. There his father bought government land and cleared a farm. Mr. Morris remained at home until twenty-one years of age when he was married to Fannie Stoddard, a native of Vermont, born Dec. 1, 1811. He purchased forty acres of land in Erie Co., N. Y., built a

log house, cleared most of his tract of land and held it as a homestead four years, when he moved to LaGrange, Wyoming county. Five years later he changed his residence to Roscoe, Ohio, and worked three years as a carpenter, when he again made a transfer to Dresden, sixteen miles from Roseoe. Here he bought a team and engaged in the transfer of supplies and manufactures for a distillery, operating between Dresden and Zanesville. After three years he purchased a lot in Uhrichsville, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, built a house and worked as a carpenter until 1853, when he set forth to seek a spot for a home in the west. He spent a winter in McHenry Co., Ill., and the following spring came to Iowa. The next fall he settled in township 97 north, range 19 west of the fifth principal meridian, buying a claim on section 22. The record of Mr. Morris is eminently creditable to him. Coming to the State with nothing but his team, he has pushed his way with energy and economy, until he owns 420 acres of land, well equipped with good buildings. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Morris, ten in number, were born in the following order—Edwin F., Florilla, Charles S., Mary J., Ellen, Rebecca, Joseph, Matilda, Olive A. and Alice. Ellen died when six years old. Mary became the wife of Minor Wright, settled in Kansas, and died in 1877, leaving four children.

Chauncey Lugard, said to have been an Italian by birth, came from Canada in 1854, and settled on section 25. He was a natural genius and a good mechanic, but was addicted to drink. He lived here until 1863 when he moved away.

Benjamin Sutton, a native of Devonshire, England, came from Wisconsin in 1854, and entered 400 acres of land in this township. He went to the land office at Des Moines to enter the land, making the journey on foot. In the fall of 1855 he came back from Wisconsin, and spent the winter in hunting and rail-splitting—getting out fencing enough for a quarter section of land. In July, 1856, he sold his land and returned to Wisconsin, and in 1857 he started back to Iowa with some cattle, crossing the Mississippi river at McGregor with 100 head, ten of which he sold, and the balance he brought through to this township. He let them graze during the summer, and provided an ample supply of prairie hay for them to feed upon during the winter months. He kept this drove of young stock at the grove on section 8, retaining them until 1861, when he sold them and purchased land on section 8, where he erected good buildings, and there resides at the present time.

Ira Williams, a native of New York, came to Falls township in 1855, from Illinois. He settled on section 17, where he made a hay house and strewed hay upon the ground for a floor. In this abode he and his family lived for two years, when they built a log cabin, which at first was roofed with bark, but later by shales. In 1859 he sold out and moved over into Lincoln. He served as a soldier in the last war, and died in Lincoln township in 1877. His widow, now the wife of O. E. Thompson, still resides in that township.

Adam Kramer came from Muscatine Co., Iowa, in 1855, and entered land on sections 7 and 8. He lived there three

years and then moved to the northwest quarter of section 6, and still later to Clear Lake, where he died. His widow now lives in Worth county.

John Morgan came, in 1855, from Johnson Co., Iowa, and located on section 8, where he lived two years and then moved to Texas.

Heman M. Redington was a pioneer farmer of Cerro Gordo county, where he located in 1855 on section 8, Falls township. Soon after he moved to section 7, where he died in 1865. He was born Nov. 25, 1796, in the State of New York, and was married in 1819 to Christian Au-renger, also a native of New York, born in 1799. In 1842 the family moved to Illinois, where Mr. Redington bought a farm in Boone county, where he resided until he moved to Iowa. Mrs. Redington yet survives and lives with her daughter at Rock Falls. Two sons, Martin and William, are residents of the same village. The first was the pioneer blacksmith of the town. A daughter, Clarissa Redington, was married in 1854 to James Wright and settled in Falls. He died in 1859 in Kansas. His widow was married in 1863 to John D. Massy, the proprietor of the hotel at Rock Falls.

In the spring of 1855 Charles Tenney, a native of Maine, and George Frederick, a German by birth, came from Kenosha Co., Wis. They came from McGregor on foot. Tenney selected the west half of the northeast quarter of section 8, and also bought the southeast quarter of that section. Frederick chose land in Rock Grove. Mr. Tenney walked to the land office at Des Moines to enter his land. From there he went to Grinnell, Iowa, where he was

joined by Frederick and they returned to Wisconsin, and in July of the same year they started back to Iowa with ox teams. In company with them were John Brown and Henry Senior, who settled in what is now Portland township. They were four weeks on their way. Tenney built a log cabin on his land which he covered with shakes and then laid a puncheon floor. He and his comrade Frederick were both single men and kept bachelor hall together; but Frederick married the following fall and settled on section 5, where he now resides. Tenney married two years later. He now lives on section 6.

Thomas Perrett, a native of England, came to America in 1854 and spent that winter in Dubuque and Delaware counties, this State, and the following spring (1855) came to Falls township and entered there three "eighties" on section 27, and bought eighty acres of timber land on section 16. The first season he worked for A. J. Glover, and that fall he was joined by his brother, J. C. Perrett, and his cousin, Joseph. They were all single men and they spent the winter in a log cabin on section 16. This house was called the "bachelors' retreat." In the spring, J. C. or Charles, as he is better known, and Joseph returned to the lakes, where they were employed as sailors; but in the fall of that year they returned to spend another winter in their cozy retreat. In 1857 Thomas built a log cabin on his place, on section 27, and lived in it until 1871, when he built the stone house in which he now resides. In 1860 Joseph Perrett settled on section 27, on land his cousin had entered for him. He built a log cabin in which he lived until 1876, when he

built the farm house in which he now lives.

Charles Johnson came in 1855 and settled on section 17. He carried the mail from Charles City to Mason City for some years. At that time he was a single man, known as "old bach" Johnson. He afterwards married and raised a family. He died in 1868.

Charles Perrett never made a permanent settlement, though he is well known here from his frequent visits. He now lives in Chicago, where he is superintendent of the Menomonee barge line, and a member of the board of trade.

Edwin Beckwith came in 1855 and settled on section 36, where he lived until 1860, at which time he moved to Michigan.

A. J. Glover came in 1855 and settled at Shell Rock Falls, where he bought a mill site of Elijah Wiltfong and built a mill. He was an enterprising man and much liked by all. He remained but about four years, when he sold out and went to Michigan, where he still lives.

Thomas Perrett, one of the settlers of 1855, was born May 27, 1827, in Somersetshire, England. He received a good education and was reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1854 he came to America and proceeded direct from New York city to Iowa. He spent a short time at Dubuque, then went to Delaware county, where he aided in laying out the town of Manchester. In March, 1855, he came to Cerro Gordo county and entered land in township 87 north, range 19 west. The tract was located on section 27, and he also purchased land on sections 16 and 21. During the summer following he was in

the employ of A. J. Glover, and aided in the construction of a saw mill. He drew the first load of sawed lumber into Falls township from Charles City. In the fall of 1855, he settled on his own land, and in 1859 was married to Mary J. Brown, of Ohio. He has brought his farm under a good degree of cultivation and erected thereon substantial buildings, among which is noted the fine stone house in which he now resides. He owns 450 acres of land and has filled responsible official positions in his town and county. Mr. and Mrs. Perrett are the parents of four children—Lizzie, Hattie, Laura and Thomas.

Horace Gregory was a pioneer of Cerro Gordo county, whither he came from Kane Co., Ill. He was a New Yorker by birth, born in Delaware county Aug. 14, 1805. He there reached his majority and married there March 22, 1829. His wife, *nee* Sally Varnald, became the mother of nine children, six of whom yet survive. Mr. Gregory lived in Delaware county a few years after his marriage, and then located in Steuben county. Ten years after he removed with his family to Kane Co., Ill., where he became a land holder in Big Rock township. He labored early and late and met with the meritable success of thrift and industry, settled his family in a comfortable house and steadily advanced in prosperity until 1855, when he disposed of his landed interests and sought a new home in this State. With his household he made an overland trip, effecting transportation by the aid of three pairs of oxen and a span of horses, and driving fifteen head of cattle. The journey consumed about four weeks, and was by no means

tedious and wearisome. They settled on section 12 of township 96 north, range 19 west. Their land was wholly unimproved, but its culture was an entirely different matter from former experience, and its progress to a better condition was rapid and encouraging under the efforts of experience and resolution. Mr. Gregory died March 8, 1873, in Rock Co., Minn, where he removed in 1869. His wife survives him and lives with her sons at Rock Falls. Thaddeus W. Gregory was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., May 6, 1832, came to Iowa with his parents, and in 1862 enlisted as a soldier in the civil war, but did not live to enter active service. He died a month after his enrollment, leaving a wife and three children now residents in Nemaha Co., Kan. Jasper C. is engaged in farming and trading in lumber in Washington territory. Elba S was a soldier in the 7th Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and now lives in Washington territory. Horace A. enlisted in company B, 7th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and received a severe wound at the battle of Belmont which procured his discharge. On recovery he re-enlisted, and was in service until the end of the war. He now lives in Washington territory, and is clerk of the court of Snohomish county. Salathiel D. was a soldier in company A, 21st Iowa Volunteer Infantry, served until the expiration of his term, and now resides at Rock Falls. Francis M. Gregory was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., April 16, 1839. At the age of twenty-one he went to Illinois, and Sept. 18, 1861, enlisted in the 8th Illinois Cavalry, which was sent to Washington to join the army of the Potomac. He was under fire at

Manassas Junction, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Gettysburg, South Mountain and Antietam, besides participating in minor engagements. He was commissioned second lieutenant April 11, 1864, promoted to first lieutenant Sept. 18, 1864, and raised to the rank of captain Dec. 15, 1864. His regiment was discharged July 21, 1865, and he went to Portland, Iowa. In 1868 he came to Falls township where he located, on section 28, buying wild land upon which he has made the usual improvements and erected his present residence. He was married Feb. 11, 1866, to Maggie J. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory have had three children—Marion, Myrtie and Mary. Marion was born Feb. 17, 1867, and died Oct. 15, 1872. Mr. Gregory has one other surviving brother, George B., who is a cooper by trade and resides at St. Cloud, Minn.

George Frederick, a pioneer farmer, settled in Falls township in July, 1855. He entered land in Rock Grove in the spring of that year, after which he returned to Wisconsin, coming back as stated. He was unmarried, and, in company with a Mr. Tenney, he operated his own domestic affairs until fall, when he changed his condition to the married state. His wife was Arvilla Campbell, and theirs was the first marriage in the township. In the autumn of 1855 Mr. Frederick purchased land on section 5, of which he took possession the following spring, occupying a log house until 1870, when he built the frame house his family now occupy. He owns 172 acres of well wooded and watered land. Their are eight children belonging to the household Amzie, Ella, Leslie, Mary, George, Charlie, Belle and

Orlin. Mr. Frederick was born in Germany, June 25, 1825, where he was trained to agricultural pursuits, and educated in the public schools. He came to America in 1850, landed at New York, and proceeded to Tarrytown. He was employed two months on a farm, and then went to Kenosha Co., Wis., where he followed farming for a livelihood until 1855, when he became a citizen of Iowa.

William Sherick, a native of Pennsylvania, came here from Illinois, in 1856, and settled on section 36, where he remained until 1872, at which time he removed to Oregon, where he now lives.

William Wilson, a native of South Carolina, came from Illinois in the fall of 1859 and settled on section 36, where he died two years later. He was buried at Spring Grove, Floyd county. His widow now lives with her daughter at Wadena, Minn.

Among the number coming in between 1857 and 1860 were Jacob Frederick, John Claus, Joseph Perrett, B. A. Brown and George A. Morse.

Jacob Frederick was born in Germany, Aug. 17, 1836. He was a farmer's son and attended school until he was sixteen years old, when, fixing upon the trade of a wagon maker as a vocation, he apprenticed himself and worked at the business until 1857 in his native land. In that year he came to America, landed at New York and spent nearly a year there, working a part of the time at carriage painting. In 1858 he came to Iowa and settled in Cerro Gordo county. He opened a wagon shop at Plymouth where he transacted his business two years, when the shop with its contents was burned, entailing a loss of

\$500. He then turned his attention to farming, entered land and engaged in stock raising. In 1866 he purchased a farm lying on sections 7 and 8 and built a house. He is still engaged in raising stock and exhibits some fine blooded specimens. He was married in 1868 to Adele Alden, a New York lady by birth, by whom he has four children—Lewis E., Ida M., Carl V. and Ada Belle.

John Claus, an early settler in Falls township, is a native of Germany, where his birth occurred June 27, 1829. He was trained in his native country to agricultural pursuits and educated at the public school. In 1850 he sailed for America and after a prosperous voyage landed at Castle Garden, N. Y. He entered at once as an apprentice with a baker in New York city, where he remained five years and then returned to Germany on a visit. He spent a year among the friends and scenes of his childhood, coming back to Long Island, where he resumed his former business. He came to Iowa in 1858 to secure a home. He invested his savings in land on sections 7 and 8 in Falls township, residing at Plymouth until 1862, when he became the owner by purchase of wild land on section 4, and there took up his residence. He has improved the land and erected substantial and suitable buildings. July 4, 1858, he was married to Cynthia, daughter of Robert and Amanda (Baker) Campbell. They have eight children—Frank, Lettie, Jonn, Ernest, Annie, Alice, Willie and Clara.

Joseph Perrett, an early settler in Falls township, was born in Somersetshire, England, Feb. 25, 1834, where he labored on a farm until the age of sixteen, when he

entered upon his career as a sailor. During the four years that followed he sailed around the world and visited some of its principal ports. In 1854 he set out for America, landed at New York, from there went to Buffalo, where he engaged for the season as sailor on the lakes. In the autumn of the same year he came to Iowa, passed the winter in Dubuque and Delaware counties, and assisted in laying out the town of Manchester. The following spring he responded to his longing for a sailor's life, and passed the season on the lakes, returning to Iowa in the fall. In company with his cousins, T. and J. C. Perrett, he spent the winter in Falls township, and entered a tract of land. He was married in Illinois, April 4, 1858, to Sarah H. Brown. In 1859 they came to Falls township, and became inmates of the household of Thomas Perrett, where they remained one and a half years. Meanwhile Mr. Perrett built a log house, 14x20 feet, on his land on section 27. With the exception of three years, when he was engaged as captain of a schooner on the line from Chicago to Buffalo, and which finished his career as a sailor, this has been the home of his family. In 1876 he erected his present residence. Mr. Perrett has met with a fair degree of prosperity, being now the owner of 317 acres of land under advanced improvement. Two children—Jennie and Mary, are members of the household.

B. A. Brown, merchant and postmaster at Rock Falls, was born at Hampden, Geauga Co., Ohio, June 27, 1845. When he was an infant of six months, his parents emigrated to Wisconsin and located at East Troy, Walworth county. They

again changed their residence, when he was eight years of age, to Lake Co., Ill., where they remained until 1860. In that year they settled at Rock Falls, Iowa. In 1866 Mr. Brown fixed upon the calling of stone mason and plasterer as a vocation, which he pursued fourteen years. In 1880 he turned his attention to mercantile operations, in which he is still engaged. In 1882 he connected the Rock Falls creamery with his other business. He was married Dec. 8, 1870, to Mary A. Smith. From this marriage are two children—Richard and Maggie E. Brown.

George O. Morse is a native of the Empire State. He was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, Nov. 24, 1826. He was a farmer's son and trained to the pursuit of his father, receiving also a fair education. At the age of seventeen he entered upon his contest with the world, engaging first with a farmer at \$5.50 per month. He came west in 1855 for the purpose of establishing himself in life, and entered land in Cerro Gordo county, township 97 north, and 19 west, on sections 26 and 27. He stayed a night with Elijah Wiltfong, and after securing the entry of his land, went to Illinois, rented land, bought a considerable flock of sheep, and pursued farming there until 1860, when he came back to Iowa and settled on his land. He built a log house, in which he lived two years, when he bought a farm of Elijah Wiltfong, on section 21, to which he transferred his residence. In 1865 he built another log house on the place, which he occupied until 1871, when he erected the frame house which is his present abode. He is one of the most extensive land-holders in the township, hav-

ing 800 acres. Mr. Morse was married in 1858 to Eliza A. Williams, a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y. The record of the children of Mrs. and Mrs. Morse is as follows—Ella, born April 9, 1859, died Oct. 12, 1880; Emma F., born Aug. 5, 1857, died in April, 1882. The other children are George F., Burt and Oscar. The parents are members of the M. E. Church.

Francis Joseph Langseadl is a Bohemian by birth. He attended school in the celebrated city of Kuttenberg until thirteen years old, when he entered upon a course of instruction as a dyer, which calling he pursued until 1852. He labored as a farmer six years, and in 1858 left his native country for America. His first location was in Mahoning Co., Ohio, where he worked in a tannery three years, and then went back to the land of his birth, where he owned property. He spent nearly a year there, and on selling his farm came back to the United States. In 1863 he bought land in Cerro Gordo county, this State, on sections 4 and 5. He lived twelve years in the log house he built, and then constructed the stone residence in which he now lives. He was married in 1869 to Miss Fitzl, also a native of Bohemia. They have two children—Francis and Sylvia. Mr. Langseadl was born in 1830.

During 1865 the following located in the township: Truman Hill, Conrad Gildner, Valentine Claus and William C. Graves.

Truman S. Hill was born Oct. 1, 1840, in Boone Co., Ill., where he passed the early years of his life in the pursuits common to the sons of farmers' and as a student. In 1865 he came to Cerro Gordo county and was employed two months as

assistant in a blacksmith's shop. He then came to Plymouth and worked as a carpenter. In 1870 he opened a wagon shop in the new town of Plymouth, the first business of the kind established there. In 1879 he formed a partnership with T. A. Barnes, which relation still exists. The firm connected cabinet work with wagon making, which they still pursue, and also operate as carpenters and builders. Mr. Hill was married June 16, 1868, to Ann A. Redington, a popular teacher in the public schools of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Hill rejoice in the possession of two promising sons—James M. and Truman H.

Conrad Gildner is a native of Germany, born Feb. 27, 1842. When he was four years old his parents bade good bye to the Fatherland, and emigrated to America, settling in Canada, where the son was brought up to agricultural pursuits. In 1865 he came to the States and selected Iowa as his destined home. He came to Falls township, and bought wild land on section 25, breaking some of it to the plow the same year. The second year he harvested the first crop, and built a log house. He rented land on section 35, on which he lived until 1869, when he took possession of his own property, inhabiting the log house mentioned until 1872, in which year he built a frame house to which he made a large addition in 1882. His place is now in first class condition, being finely improved and set with forest and fruit trees in convenient and appropriate places. Mr. Gildner was married in 1861 to Julia Schnarr, who died March 11, 1870, leaving three children—Henry, Annie and Nettie. His second marriage took place in the fall of 1870. His wife,

Mary Schnarr, is sister to the lady he first married. From the last union there have been five children born, four of whom are now living—John N., Lydia, Albert and Eda. Maggie died when four years old. Mr. Gildner is a member of the German Baptist Church.

Valentine Claus was born at Rheinhessen, Germany, July 20, 1845, where he went to school until fifteen years old. He came to America in 1865, remaining with friends in New York about six weeks, when he made his way to his brother's in Falls township. He was an inmate of his family until 1871, when he built a house and moved on a tract of eighty acres of land he had previously bought on section 18. Two years after he bought eighty acres on another section, whither he removed. He has made fine improvements on his farm and it is well stocked with every modern convenience for the prosecution of successful farming. Mr. Claus is a member of the German M. E. Church. He was married in 1872 to Katie Gildner, and is made happy by the possession of the following named children—Maggie, Mary, Clara and Wesley.

William C. Graves, second son of Dr. Charles and Sarah (Cleveland) Graves, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1841, where he passed his youth in school and on a farm. He enlisted as a soldier in the civil war, Aug. 28, 1862, serving in company J, 81st New York Volunteer Infantry, and received honorable discharge Nov. 17, 1864. He took part in a number of engagements and was dangerously wounded June 3, 1864, at the battle of Cold Harbor. He was shot in the right shoulder and was taken to the hospital at

Washington, where he remained until October, when he obtained a furlough of thirty days and went home. On his return to Washington he was discharged. In 1864 he came to Iowa with his parents and remained with them until 1870, in which year he was married to Elizabeth Holden, of Wisconsin. In 1873 Mr. Graves located on the farm on section 5, where he now lives. He has filled several offices of trust in his township and is a member of the present board of trustees. Mr. and Mrs. Graves have children as follows—Asa, Cassius, George, Edwin and Carrie.

Charles Farington, one of the settlers of 1866, is a son of the Empire State, born at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, Aug. 21, 1817. There he was educated and reared to the occupation of a farmer. At the age of twenty-two he went to Chenango county and bought a farm in the town of Greene, where he remained until 1856, when he disposed of his property and went to Sauk Co., Wis. In 1866 he made another change to Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, where he purchased land on sections 26 and 35. He built his house on the latter in a natural grove near the Shell Rock river, the site of his present residence. He was married in September, 1835, to Ellen Hoffman, of Dutchess Co., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Farington rejoice in the possession of six promising children—Elmira, Melissa, Charles W., Catharine M., Theodore and Commodore. The two last named are twins.

Henry Gildner, senior, is a native of Germany, and was married there to Anna Moke. In 1846 they emigrated to America and settled in Canada, where they resided

until 1866. In that year they came to Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, and located in Falls township, where Mr. Gildner purchased a farm on section 14, Falls township, which is still their home. They have five children—Conrad, Catharine, Henry, Elizabeth and Warner. Mr. and Mrs. Gildner belong to the German Baptist Church. Henry Gildner, second son of Mr. Gildner, was born in the county of Perth, Canada, Nov. 11, 1853, where he resided with his parents, accompanying them to Iowa in 1866. Feb. 19, 1876, he was married to Mary Ann Brunner, also a native of Perth Co., Canada. He had previously, in 1873, purchased a farm on section 13, and on his marriage he settled upon it. He did the first breaking in 1874 and raised his first crop the following year. He has made the usual improvements, set out numerous forest and fruit trees and built his residence. He has a farm of 160 acres, one half of which is situated in Mitchell county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gildner are—William E., John H. and Edward E. Mr. and Mrs. Gildner are members of the German Baptist Church.

James McAdam, a farmer, settled in Falls township in 1867, when he at once became a land-holder on section 27, where he improved his farm according to the best known methods, and built the house in which he now lives. He was married in 1853 to Maria Fox. She was born in Beaver Kill, Sullivan Co., N. Y. They have six children—Elizabeth, William, George, Vettie, Rozana and Albert. Mr. McAdam was born Oct. 18, 1831, in Delaware Co., N. Y. At the age of fourteen he began to work as carpenter with his father, who

was a master builder and millwright. When twenty-three years of age, he went to Ogle Co., Ill., and settled in the new town of Polo, where he pursued his trade until 1867, the date of his removal to Iowa.

George Helm came to the township in 1868. He is a native of LaFayette Co., Wis. He was born Nov. 25, 1843, and passed the years of his early life alternately on the farm and at school. He remained at home until 1868, when he went to Illinois and spent the summer of that year, returning to his native State the ensuing fall, and after a brief visit, proceeded to Iowa where he bought wild land on section 3, of Falls township. He put up buildings as he improved his farm, and had a good frame house and barn which were destroyed by a heavy gale of wind in June, 1882. He rebuilt his house from the ruins, made an addition and again occupied it. Mr. Helm has his land under good cultivation, has set out fruit and shade trees and has an attractive home. In March, 1867, he became the husband of Lucretia Lewis, of Coles Co., Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Helm have a son and a daughter—Lewis C. and Lilian E. Helm.

Conrad Krug settled in the township in 1865. He was born in Germany, June 18, 1833. He was raised to agricultural labor, attending school until he was fourteen years old. In 1856 he left his native land for America, first settling in Canada, where he spent his time in farming and chopping wood. In 1865 he came to Iowa, and in 1866 located on section 36, in Falls township. He built a house and stable in the fall of that year, and his stable, with a pair of horses, together with his farming

tools were destroyed by fire. He then sold the land and went to Portland township where he rented land. In 1868 he bought forty acres of land, which, three years later, he sold and purchased 160 on sections 14 and 15 of Falls township. In 1883 he had 180 acres of land under good state of cultivation. Mr. Krug was married in 1855. They have five children—Henry, Peter, William, Mary E. and Katie. He is a member of the German Methodist Church. Mr. Krug takes much interest in educational matters and has held several township offices.

Christian L. Berlin was born in Germany, March 13, 1837. At the age of fourteen years, he left school to learn the cooper's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years, after which he worked as a journeyman eighteen months where he learned the details of his chosen calling. He traveled in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, working at his trade at intervals during six years, when he made his way back to Germany. In 1863 he came to the United States. He landed at New York and spent a year there and in Hoboken, when he went to Cattaraugus county and engaged in farming four years. In 1868 he settled at Rock Falls, Iowa, where he found employment at his trade. In 1872 he bought a tract of land on section 23, of which, however, he did not enter into possession until three years later. He made extensive improvements and constructed substantial buildings. He has now 295 acres of land. Mr. Berlin was married in 1863 to Sophia Steinhagen. Their living children are—Lottie, Rudolph, Lizzie, Augusta, Charlie and Sophia.

Reuben Kinney was born on the sea shore in New Jersey. His parents were from Scotland, of which country they were natives. They settled in New Jersey, where Mr. Kinney, of this sketch, grew to manhood. He obtained a fair education at the common schools, supplemented by two terms at the high school. At nineteen he decided to become a mechanic and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed in and around Newark, N. J., until 1869, when he came to Iowa. The first six months after his arrival he lived in the south part of Worth county, when he proceeded to Cerro Gordo county and bought a village lot at Rock Falls. He built a fine frame house, laid out his place to the best possible advantage and set out fruit trees and shrubbery. His home is attractive and valuable. Since his location here, he has worked at his trade. In 1871 he purchased a tract of land on section 20, which is tenanted. He was married in 1856 to Julia Spangenburg, born in the State of Maine. Mrs. Kinney became the mother of twelve children, ten of whom are yet living—Sarah A., Margaret, William H., Amanda, Rosella, John, Rachel, Emma, Charles F. and May. The mother died in 1880, and Mr. Kinney married, in September of that year, Elizabeth Lee. By this Union there is one child—Serena.

Simon Calvert was born in Yorkshire, England, Oct. 27, 1836. When he was three years old, his parents emigrated to America and took up their residence in La Fayette Co., Wis. He became a miner when only fourteen years old, which pursuit he followed until 1859 in Wisconsin, and in that year he went to Pike's

Peak, where he operated in the mines about one year, going thence to Mexico. He passed a few months there in the silver mines, and proceeded to California, remaining there until 1862, when he went to Nevada and engaged in mining eighteen months near Virginia City. He proceeded to Oregon and Vancouver's Island, going thence up the Frazier river where he passed a summer, returning to New York via Panama. His next remove terminated at Mineral Point, Wis., where he settled on a farm he had previously purchased. Mr. Calvert was married March 29, 1864, to Martha A. Vickerman, of Yorkshire, England. In 1866 the family moved to Avoca, Iowa county, where they kept a hotel one and a half years. Mr. Calvert sold his property and entered mercantile business in Grant county, where he continued to operate until 1869. July 4, of that year, he came to Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, and soon after purchased a farm on sections 23 and 26, in Falls township, where he now resides and is engaged in stock raising. He owns 370 acres of land. In the Calvert household are four children—Clydie C., Wilbur B., Osmer T. and Charles L.

Henry Calvert, a trustee of Falls township, was born May 26, 1841, in Iowa Co., Wis. He was a farmer's son, and in the early years of his life, his time was passed similarly to other boys. He obtained a liberal education at the district schools. He resided with his parents until 1861, when he went to Nevada. He mined for gold two years in Nevada, and then went to California, where he was for a time interested in mining, and then engaged as superintendent of a stock farm. In 1869

he retraced his steps to Wisconsin, making a brief stay and then came to Iowa. He located in Falls township, where he bought wild, unimproved land on section 24. In 1871 he erected a fine frame building, which was destroyed by fire only a few months after its completion, and again in 1878 he had his entire crops of grain, his stables, threshing machine, horses and other stock burned up. These circumstances, which would have discouraged most men, only excited him to more strenuous exertions, which have surmounted all difficulties, and placed him as one of the solid men of the county, and won for him the respect and confidence of all his neighbors. He was married in September, 1871, to Mary A. Short, who was born in Philadelphia, but reared and educated in Ann Arbor, Mich., and was at that time a most successful and popular school teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Calvert have had four children, and but two of these are still living. Mr. Calvert has his farm under admirable cultivation, and is well supplied with shade and fruit trees, and it is probable that his assortment of fruit is as large and as fine as any in the county, including apples, cherries and plums, and a great variety of small fruit.

George Daney, a settler of 1865, was born near the celebrated Honorlaw Heath, Middelrie county, England, Dec. 1, 1831. When three years of age his father removed with his family to no less noted town than that of Richmond, Surry county. When he was ten years of age his father died, and two years later his mother died, and he was then left on his own responsibilities for a livelihood. At the age of thirteen he went to London, and served

three years as waiter boy in a hotel, when he returned to Richmond and was engaged by Col. Sir John Burgoyne, of the Queen's Guards, and served with him a short time, and receiving from him papers of influence, he endeavored to enlist in the famous Light Brigade, which was soon after cut to pieces in Balaklava, but being one-fourth of an inch too short, he was rejected. After two attempts to enlist he sailed from Liverpool in the year 1848 for the States, landing at New York. He went to Montreal and acted as bar tender for his uncle a brief period, when he returned to New York and engaged in various capacities. His first fixed employment was with a baker with whom he contracted to learn the trade. March 28, 1852, he set out for Panama, where he joined the construction force on the railroad across the Isthmus. He remained six months, and, becoming ill, he went back to New York. His broken health precluded his laboring for nearly a year. On recovery he found a situation at Newark, N. J., to work at his trade. He came west to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1855, and soon after engaged with an Indian trader at Sioux City, with whom he remained two years, trading with the Indians on the plains. His next move was to Omaha, where he spent a season as woodsman, and afterwards served as hand in a saw mill near Council Bluffs. A year later he rented a farm on the Missouri bottoms and left it to operate a bakery at New Carlisle, Ind. At the expiration of a year he went to Buchanan, Mich., where he worked at his trade. He then contracted to clear a lot of timbered land and next rented land and engaged at farming. His crops failed

through dry weather and frost and he went to Wisconsin, where he found employment in a saw mill on the Yellow river. In about a year he built a boat and set out with his family for Illinois, intending to make the route by water. At Bellevue, Iowa, he sold his boat and took passage on a steamboat for Rock Island. Here he worked a year at his trade when he came to Plymouth. Mr. Daney is a genius, adapting himself to all sorts of labor and ready to grapple with any demand that presents itself. He was married Nov. 3, 1859, to Mary E. Slater, of Michigan. They have had eight children—Sarah E., William, Hattie, Jennie, Florence, Blanche, Pearl (died in infancy) and Ernest. Mr. Daney has been identified with religious work in Plymouth since his settlement there. He has been deacon of the Congregational Society for ten years and now belongs to the M. E. Church. He has been superintendent of the Union Sunday school eight years.

Joseph Cotey, general merchant, was born in St. James Parish, province of Quebec, Canada, Nov. 4, 1831. (The name was originally Cote, pronounced as now spelled). His parents moved to Montreal when he was ten years old, when he was sent to the friars' school for four years. At the age of fifteen he was bound out as a clerk in a dry goods store. His principal failed a year after, and he then apprenticed himself to a shoemaker. In 1847 he moved to Rochester, N. Y., where he finished learning his trade in 1851. He went to Dundee and there at twenty years old commenced going to public schools. The following year he attended the academy, paying his tuition by teach-

ing French. In 1855 he went to Columbus, Wis., and opened a shoe shop in company with Samuel Elliott, brother of John A. Elliott. He was married in Otsego, Wis., to Hannah M. Tompkins, of Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y. He prosecuted his business in Columbus eleven years, adding general merchandise during the last six months. He then removed to Mitchell Co., Iowa, in 1866, and opened a general store at West Mitchell. In 1870 he established the first store in the new town of Plymouth, occupying a building now used as a hotel, and known as the Plymouth House. The next year he put up a building, 20x64 feet, which he afterward extended to 48x80 feet. This was destroyed by fire in 1881 when he moved to his present quarters on the south side of main street. His stock is large and varied, including staple and fancy dry goods, boots, shoes, hardware, clothing, groceries, drugs, school books, stationery and trunks, valises and yankee notions. He also has a tin shop connected with his establishment. Mr. Cotey has built several structures in the town and devoted his energies largely to its advancement. His oldest son, Clinton D., is engaged in the store; his second son, Charles J., is a student at Ames' college. His only daughter, Emelie Adelle, died in 1871, aged eight years.

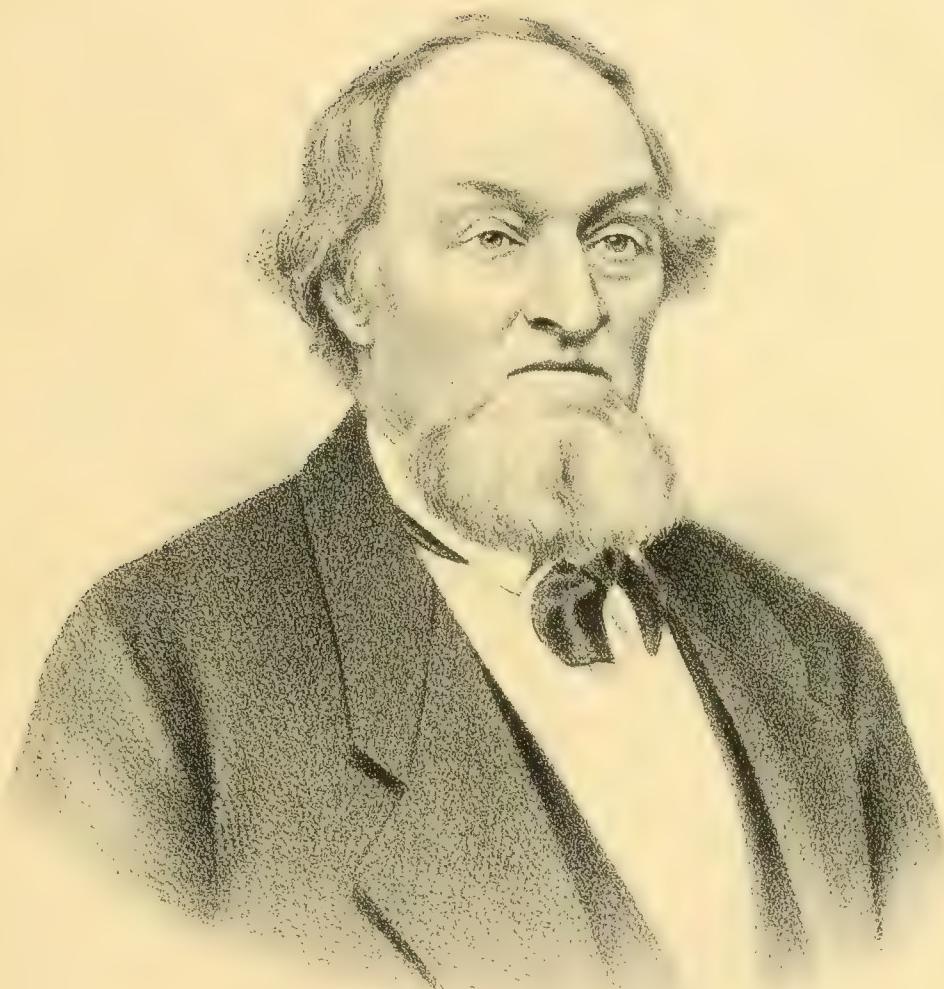
John Gootlieb, blacksmith, was born in Germany, Aug. 19, 1846. At the age of fourteen, he left school to learn his trade. After his apprenticeship he worked as journeyman until 1865 when he came to America. He landed at New York and went at once to Maysville, Wis., where he remained but a short time, going thence to Oshkosh, where he worked at his trade

for one man three and a half years excepting four months. In 1868 he opened a shop on his own account. Two years later he sold his business and removed to Iowa. After a brief stay in Calmar he went to Mason City, where he worked eleven months for Samuel Waukel. He then came to Plymouth and opened the shop where he still prosecutes his business. He was married Nov. 13, 1869, to Clara Iring, a native of Madison, Wis. Six children have been born to them—Johnnie, Frank, Katie, Della A., Mary, and Bertress D. In 1872 Mr. Gootlieb built the house in which he now resides.

George Ward, railroad contractor, is a native of Kent Co., England. While yet a boy he became interested in railroading, and at fourteen years of age was employed on one of the railroads of his own country. He was married in 1859 to Mary Chambers, of Kent county, and the same year proceeded to the United States. He went from New York to Port Jervis, Orange county, and labored as a woodsman for a short period, and again engaged in his former capacity. He went to New Jersey in 1861 and operated a toll gate on the Colesville and Deckertown turnpike. He then bought teams and gave his attention to teaming one year. In 1865 he came to Waterloo, Iowa, and acted as superintendent for Elwell, Couch, Glass & Co., in excavating for the foundations of their great mill. On the completion of this he took a contract from the Burlington Railroad Company, whose line was in process of building between Cedar Rapids and Waterloo. Following this he engaged to construct a portion of the road between Charles City and Calmar, and

afterward between Mason City and Algona. In 1870 he took a contract to build a part of the road between Mason City and Lyle. On the laying out of the town of Plymouth, he bought lots and erected the first building. In 1874 he purchased the interest of the railroad company in the town plat, and has erected several buildings. In 1881 he built his present residence. Mr. Ward was born July 16, 1831.

Patrick Flood is an adopted son of America, and is a fine sample of what a man may become and accomplish under the benefits of republican institutions. He was born in county Kildare, Ireland, in 1818, and there reared on a farm. He was a young man when he first set foot on American soil, in New York. His first employment was at gardening, in Orange Co., N. Y., and his first earnings were sent to his native land for the emigration of a brother. He stayed a short time in Orange county, and went to Albany, and from there to Yates county. Soon after he sent money home for the purpose of bringing out two sisters and another brother. He labored as a farmer in Yates county about fifteen years, then locating in Ogle Co., Ill., where he purchased property in Polo. He worked as a mason's assistant a short time, bought a team, rented land and employed himself in farming. In 1868 he exchanged his property in Polo for land on section 10, in Falls township, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, and in 1870 moved here with his family. He drew lumber from Nora Springs to build his house, and applied his energies to improving his farm. In February, 1883, he rented his place and



Richard Morris.

and moved to Plymouth, where he owns the finest residence in the village. His family consists of his wife, (formerly Katie Nolan, of Carlow Co., Ireland), and three children—Harriet E., Katie A. and Lulie J. Helen M., the oldest child, died when twenty-three months old. Mary A., Ellen, Thomas M. and Annie died in infancy.

Nelson L. Page, grain buyer, was born Feb. 12, 1849, in Windsor Co., Vt. While he was yet in childhood, his parents went to Wisconsin and located in Dane county, where he spent his youth in school and assisting on the farm. On attaining his majority he came to Mona, Iowa, and operated in wheat about six months. He then came to Plymouth, and, conjointly, with his brother, L A. Page, continued to buy wheat. In 1876 he rented Ehler's flour mill, which he managed six years, after which time he resumed his previous vocation, and still retains it, being the sole operator in grain at Plymouth. May 12, 1880, he was united in marriage to Nellie Brimson, of Norwalk, Ohio. Mary is the name of their only child.

R M. Todd, mill owner at Rock, Falls is a native of "Auld Scotia," and was born at Perthshire, July 18, 1836. He was sent to the school in his parish until he had acquired a good degree of education, and in 1852 came to America. Two years later he went to California, where he engaged in mining. In 1858, in company with several others, he made the first exploration up the Frazer river in the Golden State. In 1863 he left California, returned east and settled at Milwaukee, interesting himself in commission business. He was married in 1865 to Salene Elmore, and three years later went to

Minnesota, where he bought a farm in Freeborn county, near Glenville. In 1871 he came to Rock Falls and purchased an interest in the flouring mill, of which he is now sole owner. His fine residence is situated on the south bank of Shell Rock river. Mr. Todd has a family of three children—Charlotte, Helen and Blanche.

L. Cole, station agent, was born in Athens, Somerset Co., Maine, March 1, 1847. He worked on the farm summers and attended school winters until seventeen years of age, when he went to Massachusetts, and located at Neponset village, where he was employed to drive a milk wagon to Boston. In the fall he returned home, and went to school that winter; and the next summer worked at farming. In the fall he went to the Penobscot river, where he was employed in a mill to saw shingles. He worked there one year, then started west. He stopped a short time at Oshkosh, then went up the Little Wolf river, and worked in a shingle mill until fall, when he returned home and attended school that winter. In the spring of 1868 he returned to Oshkosh, Wis., where he entered the commercial college. He graduated in the fall, and engaged with Fletcher & Everett to keep books. He was with them until March, then engaged as clerk on a steamboat running on the Fox river. He then made the acquaintance of L. R. Root, superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, who gave him employment in the depot at Berlin. He was employed in several places in this State until December, 1871, when he was appointed station agent at Plymouth, a position which he still retains. He

was married the 24th of April, 1872, to Clara Stevens. They have been blessed with five children—Bertie, Levi, Eben, Claudie and Clifton D.

Patrick O'Neil is a native of Ireland. He was born in 1822, and reared on a farm in that country, making his home there till 1841, when he came to America. He landed in New York and went to Monroe county, where his brother was living. He was there employed in farming until 1844, when he started west, going directly to Milwaukee, which was then but a village. He worked at mason work there a while, but soon purchased timber land on that section, built a cabin home and improved some of the land. After a short stay there he sold out and moved to Washington county, where he was among the first settlers. He purchased 120 acres of timber land of the government, built a hewed log house, a good-sized barn, and cleared 100 acres of his land. He remained there until 1871, when he sold and moved to Iowa, locating in Cerro Gordo county. Here he bought wild land on section 30, Falls township, erected a frame house, in which he was living in 1883. He was married in 1844 to Mary Hickey, by which union there were nine children—Mark, Catharine, Mary, Maggie, Patrick, Bridget, James, John and Henry.

Patrick O'Connell was one of the settlers of 1871. He was born in Ireland, at the city of Dublin, in 1821. There he received a liberal education in the schools of his native city. At the age of eighteen he left his native land for America, landing at New York city, where he found employment with a plumber for six months,

when he engaged in the North River foundry. Four years later he went to Pennsylvania and settled in Washington county and engaged in farming for ten years. In 1851 he removed to Wisconsin and located in Washington county. He bought timber land of the Government and erected him a log house, cleared his farm up from a dense forest and lived there until 1871, when he sold out and came to Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, settling on section 30, of Falls township. He was married in 1842 to Bridget Bergan, by whom he has had seven children—Thomas, Mary, John, Annie, Aleshia, Daniel and Catharine.

J. E. Cole is a native of Broome Co., N. Y., born July 14, 1838. When he was ten years old his parents settled in Dane Co., Wis., where they were pioneers. In 1856 with his parents he removed to Iowa Co., Wis., where they again engaged in farming. He was married Dec. 5, 1861, to Sarah J. Sanguin a native of Pennsylvania. In 1854, conjointly with his brother-in-law, G. G. Hickok, he purchased a livery stable and stage route at Lancaster, Grant Co., Wis., which business he managed two years then resumed farming in Iowa county. In 1870 he went to Grand Tower, Ill., where he was in charge of the stables belonging to the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company. He returned to Wisconsin in 1871. In the spring of 1872 he located on a farm in Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa. He bought land on section 36, Falls township, which he has put under a high state of improvement. He built the commodious frame house where he now lives in 1882. Eight children grace the home and gladden the parents hearts. Their names

are—Wilbert E., Ida E., Charles G., Perry O., Franklin J., Edith E., Elmer J. and Gracie Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are members of the Free Methodist Church.

Levi Helm, assessor of Falls township, was born March 13, 1848, in Fayette township, LaFayette Co., Wis., and obtained his education in the district schools of his native town. His father was a farmer and the son was instructed in that vocation, and in later years of his minority he traveled with a thresher. At the age of twenty he determined upon the trade of carpenter and joiner, at which he worked eighteen months. In 1872 he came to Iowa and located in Falls township. He rented land on section 15 the first year, and, the year ensuing, leased a considerable tract on sections 20 and 21, during which time he made a purchase of land on section 1, and made a beginning of improving it. In 1874 he raised and harvested his pioneer crop. The next year he built a house which he occupied until February, 1882, when he removed to the Lewis place on section 16, having been appointed administrator of that estate. In addition to the management of a farm, Mr. Helm has worked at his trade to some extent. He was married Dec. 5, 1871, to Ora L. Mosher, of Green Co., Wis., by whom he has four children—Jessie, Charles L., S. Bernice and Roswold X.

Fred Ehlers, miller, settled in Plymouth and established himself in his present business in 1874. He is associated with his brother. They built their mill and continue sole proprietors. Mr. Ehlers was born in Milwaukee Co., Wis., April 28, 1843, and passed his younger days on his father's farm, attending the common

schools. When seventeen he entered a flouring mill at Maysville, Jackson county, to learn the trade, where he remained one and a half years, going thence to Hamilton. He worked there two years and went to Trueville. His next move was to Milwaukee, to attend Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College. On leaving school he went to Chicago and found employment as clerk in a wholesale flour store and afterward in a wholesale grocery. After spending a year in Chicago, he went to Grafton, Wis., and was occupied there in a mill one and a half years, going then to Benton Co., Iowa, where he bought a flour mill of Jacob Sams, at Shellisburg, which he operated until coming to Plymouth. Mr. Ehlers was married in 1867 to Miss M. K. Knapp, of New York. Harry, Freddie, Minnie, George, Daisy and Arthur are the names of their children.

William H. Moore resides in the village of Rock Falls, where he removed in the spring of 1883. He was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., Nov. 28, 1820. His parents removed soon after his birth to Ontario county, and four years after went to Yates county. When he was thirteen years old, they settled in Washtenaw Co., Mich., where they were pioneers of York township. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Moore returned to the Empire State, where he remained some time occupied in farming in Ontario and Allegany counties. He was married in Allegany county, Oct. 24, 1847, to Hannah A. Potter. In 1865 he went to Barry Co., Mich., where he bought land in the oak openings. He improved his farm and built a house and occupied the same place until 1860, when

he sold and went to Minnesota, taking up his residence in Freeborn county, where he bought government land in the township of Freeman. He built a home and made other improvements, remaining there until 1876, when he again disposed of his land by sale and removed to Cerro Gordo county, buying 240 acres of land on sections 26, 34 and 35, which he occupied until his retiring, when he rented this property. His wife died in 1855 leaving a son Edwin G. He was again married in July, 1858, to Euphemia A. Pickle. From the second marriage there are three children—Everett S., Mary Luella and Addie.

Capt. Samuel R. Apker is a native of Lycoming Co., Penn., born July 7, 1834. Early in life he went to South Carolina, where he resided a few years with an uncle. He then went to Baraboo, Wis., and after a three years' engagement in a saw mill, he entered into mercantile business. In December, 1861, he enlisted in company H, 17th Wisconsin Volunteers. He was mustered into service as first lieutenant and a few months later was promoted to the rank of captain. In July, 1863, he veteranized and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 14, 1865. He participated in a number of battles, among them being that at Corinth, Atlanta and the siege of Vicksburg. He marched to the sea with Sherman and was under fire in the numerous frays of that notable campaign. During his period of service he led his command in twenty one general engagements. Following is a reprint from a Madison paper:

"The members of company H, 17th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, presented

Capt. S. R. Apker with a beautiful gold watch and chain as a token of their love and esteem for him as an officer and a gentleman."

On receiving his discharge Capt. Apker returned to Madison, and after a month's stay came to Iowa. He opened a hotel at Conover, Winnesheik county, where he did business two years. He was burned out and came to Cerro Gordo county. After a brief stay at Clear Lake and Mason City, he went to Nora Springs and managed a billiard hall four years. In 1874 he engaged in mercantile business in Plymouth in which he has since continued. He was married in 1866 to Rosa Valley. Ralph and Maud L. are the names of their two children.

Peter Wallraff, harness maker at Plymouth, opened his shop in 1877. He commenced to learn the harness making trade when but three years of age at Cross Plains, Wis., where he served two years, then went to Milwaukee and worked one year, then went to Black Earth. His health being poor, he was obliged to leave the shop, and do out door work. In 1871 he went to Kansas, where he engaged in farming, at Minneapolis, in that State, one year, then returned to Wisconsin. In 1873 he went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he found employment on the railroad. He remained there one year and returned to Wisconsin. He was married the 24th of July, 1875, to Louisa Strums, and settled at West Mitchell, Iowa, where he worked at his trade until 1877. He came from there to Plymouth. Mr. Wallraff is a native of Germany, born on the banks of the river Rhine, March 25, 1851. He was but three years of age when his parents

came to America, and settled in Dane Co., Wis., where he was reared and educated. He is one of the tallest men in the county, measuring six feet and four and one half inches. Mr. and Mrs. Wallraff are the parents of two children—Harry and Oscar.

Daniel W. Walker, a teacher of the public schools of Falls township in 1883, is a native of Iowa, born in Louisa county, May 28, 1853. His early education was received in the district school and advanced by four years' schooling at Grand View Academy, from which he graduated in 1873. He completed his education at Iowa College in 1880. In the meantime he had been teaching school, commencing when he was sixteen years of age. He was at one time principal of a school in Muscatine county for four years. In 1880 he went to Union, where he was engaged as principal of the schools. Two years later he was appointed postmaster there, the same year purchasing a newspaper, the *Union Star*. In September of the same year he sold his paper and resigned his position as postmaster and at once came to Rock Falls, where he was engaged as principal of the schools. In 1876 he married Amanda Jones, of Muscatine county. They have three children—Arthur, Albert and an infant. His father, John P. Walker, is a Scotchman. He came to this country when but ten years of age and settled in Illinois. In 1836 he came to Iowa, settling in Louisa county, being a pioneer settler there. His wife, whose maiden name was Rachel A. Dickey, was a native of Ohio. She died in 1880. Her husband was still living in 1883.

ORGANIC.

Falls township was organized in December, 1856. The first election was held in April, 1857, at the house of John F. Ford, on section 2 of what is now Portland township. At this election there were thirty-four votes cast for the following officers: Thomas Tenney, John M. Hunt, Horace Gregory and A. J. Glover, trustees; Frederick Pattee, assessor; L. S. Eager, clerk; George L. Bunce and Charles W. Tenney, justices of the peace; John Brown and Robert Campbell, constables. In 1882 the officers were: John Claus, William C. Graves and Henry Calvert, trustees; Fred Ehlers, clerk; B. Kenyon and S. D. Gregory, constables; Levi Helm, assessor; G. H. Waller, Joshua McAllister and A. W. Hadwick, justices of the peace.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth in Falls township was a daughter of Robert and Amanda (Baker) Campbell, which occurred July 28, 1856. She was named Delphina, and is now the wife of Albert Week, and is the mother of one child.

The first marriage in this township was that of George Frederick and Miss Arville, daughter of Robert and Amanda Campbell, the ceremonies taking place in their cabin Nov. 19, 1855. Rev. Thomas Tenney married the couple. It will be seen that Mr. and Mrs. Campbell had the honor of being the parents of the first child, and also of giving the first bride in the township.

The first death in the township was that of Thomas Corkerton, who had settled on section 10. He had been married but a few months, and his wife was on a visit in Illinois from whence he had come.

He was stricken with fever, while boarding at Elijah Wiltfongs, and after a short illness died. He was buried on his own land—the west half of the southwest quarter of section 10. His remains were afterward removed to Plymouth cemetery. His death occurred some time in October, 1855.

AN INCIDENT OF HARDSHIP.

In 1855 a man named Ralph, and his family, came to Iowa and took a claim in Worth county, near the line of Cerro Gordo county. They lost their claim and moved to Bristol; and in December of the same year, he and his wife went to Nora Springs with two yoke of oxen and a sled, for provisions. On their return they spent one day and two nights at the house of James Wright, on section 5, Fall township. The morning they left Mr. Wright's for home was pleasant, but soon began to blow and turned extremely cold. That night one pair of their oxen returned to Wright's, and they, supposing a calamity had overtaken them, went in search. The following day William Redington and Charles Johnson started out, and after several hours found the body of the man on the sled, about nine miles from Plymouth. His wife's shawl was closely wrapped about his body. Her body was found three miles further on. It appeared that she had turned the cattle loose and started ahead on foot for help, having left her shoes on the sled, which can never be fully accounted for. She walked three miles in her stocking feet. The two bodies were brought back to Falls township and buried, in one coffin, on the northwest quarter of section 21. They left five children, who were soon taken east to friends.

In 1862, soon after the Indian outbreak at New Ulm, Minn., the news reached Falls township, and caused quite an excitement. J. M. Hunt, Elijah Wiltfong, Joseph Perrett, C. W. Tenney and three others started on horseback for the scene of action. They went as far as Mankato, and there learned that the troops had arrived, and the Indians were being steadily driven back, so they returned by Forest City, Clear Lake and Mason City, and informed the settlers there of the situation and quieted their fears.

Thomas Tenney started the first sorghum mill in the town. It was a wooden roller mill; the pan was of wood lined with sheet iron. Later this mill was replaced by an iron roller mill, and a cast iron rotary evaporator. About 2,000 gallons of syrup were annually made in this mill some years. George Daney and J. G. Ball each have a mill at the present time.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church held their first services in the stone school house in 1865. Rev. Z. R. Ward organized a society that fall with but a small membership, among whom were: Eli Holden and wife, Dr. Charles Graves and wife, Mr. Nicolas, and Daniel Sabin and wife. They continued to worship in the school house until 1875, when they moved to New Plymouth, and there worshiped in the new school house. In 1880 the society built a church. It is a neat frame building, costing about \$2,000.

The Free Methodist, held their first meeting at the school house in district No. 3. Thomas La Due, their first preacher, came in 1871. He organized a society with about twenty members, includ-

Jacob Armstrong and wife, Miss Isabella Johnson, John Claus and wife, Henry Pryor and wife. Meetings were afterwards held in private houses. In 1874 a chapel was built on the northwest quarter of section 10. Henry Pryor donated one acre of land on which to erect the building. The following have preached here since La Due: J. C. Norton, G. C. Coffee, C. A. Cusick, J. S. Bradley, C. M. Damon, J. B. Newvill and H. D. F. Goffin. Their chapel was blown down June 19, 1882, and since then the society has worshiped at Plymouth.

A Sabbath school was organized at the school house, on section 3, in connection with the society. Lawrence McLeo was the first superintendent. It was afterwards united with the school at Plymouth.

In 1872 Rev. Thomas La Due organized a class of fourteen members at the school house, on section 36, and among the number were: Benjamin Reed and wife, Mrs. George Teele and her two daughters, William Johnson and wife, Benjamin Frost and wife, J. E. Cole and wife and Mrs. Charles Farrington. Benjamin Reed was the leader of this class. In 1882 Rev. E. D. Skinner, missionary agent for the Sunday School Union, organized a class here, and J. E. Cole was chosen superintendent. This class numbered twenty members.

The German Baptists of this township held their first meeting at the school house, on section 36, in 1873. Rev. John Croné was the first preacher. He organized a society here of about fifteen members, some of which were from Floyd county. The following were from Falls township: Henry Gildner and wife, Conrad Gildner, Henry Gildner, Jr. Conrad Gildner was

the first deacon. Rev. Mr. Crone was succeeded by H. Shroder, and he by William Fosching, who was the pastor in 1883, at which time there were fourteen members. This church had a branch in Floyd county of nine members.

The German Methodists organized a class at the school house in the northeast part of Portland township. Rev. R. Figenbaum was the first pastor, who served in 1870. This class met for worship in the stone school house at Rock Falls. Christian L. Berlin and Conrad Krug were class leaders. They continued to worship in this building until 1875, when they changed to Nora Springs, where they now worship. Rev. William Kopp is the present preacher. In 1882 they met for worship at the Plymouth school house and also at Valentine Claus' house.

The first Catholic services in Plymouth were held in a private house. The Catholics at that time were mostly Bohemians, and two men of that nationality, named Albert Coben and Frank Yarick undertook the building of a church in 1878; but they did not succeed in obtaining funds sufficient to complete the building, and some of the Irish of that denomination assumed the debt. Father Michael Carolan was their priest in 1883.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Plymouth independent district was taught by Miss Harriet Tenney, who is now the wife of Rev. Henry Craig, of Massachusetts. This school was held in a log cabin belonging to Rev. Thomas Tenney and dates back to the winter of 1856-7. The first school house built was on the plat, in 1858. It was made of grout. C. W. Fenney was the

first teacher. This building was at first furnished with slab benches. In 1867 this building was torn down and a stone structure erected in its place. This was used until 1876. The present building is located in the village and was built in 1875 at a cost of \$1,500. This is a two story frame building, and the school is a graded school of two departments. James Bryden was the first principal. Tom B. Miller was principal in 1883, with Miss L. B. Gardner as his assistant. There are 135 scholars in the district with an average attendance of ninety-five.

The first school house erected in Rock Falls was built in the fall of 1855, and was made from slabs. The first term of school taught was by Julia Hunt. The second building was that erected in 1859, which was 20x26 feet. Emma Adams taught the first school here. This building served for school purposes until 1867, when it was found to be too small for the accommodation of the scholars, and it was sold and a store was afterwards kept in it. A stone structure took the place of this. Commodore Farington was the first to teach in this building. In 1877 this house was condemned as unsafe and torn down, and three terms of school were taught in a store building. The present building was completed in 1878. It is a frame house, 28x42 feet, two stories high, with four rooms. This building and furniture cost \$3,000, and is one of the finest school houses in Cerro Gordo county, and is a great credit to the people of Falls township. In this building is a graded school of two departments. Duncan Rule, afterward county clerk, taught the first term of school in this building. Myra Kling and

Ella Hoyt were his assistants. Lizzie Perrett is the present principal and Libbie Brown her assistant. There are at present fifty-six scholars enrolled; average attendance, forty-six. This is a large sub-district, and a school has been held the past year at a private house in the western part of the district. The first school was taught in Wm. Peckam's house, in 1878, by Hattie Perrett. A new school house will soon be necessary.

The first school in No. 3 district was taught by Truman Judson, in 1856, at Edward Beckwiths house on section 36. This was paid for by private subscriptions. Commodore Farington taught school in a dwelling house on the southwest quarter of section 36, in 1867. The first school house built in the district was erected in 1869; it is a frame house on section 36. Helen Carpenter was the first teacher.

The first school district No. 4 was taught in John Claus granary, in the summer of 1866, the teacher being Ann A. Redington, who is now the wife of T. S. Hill. That same summer a school house was built on the southwest quarter of section 3, in which house Belle Rule was the first teacher. This building served until 1881, when it was torn away and the present building erected. In this new building Bell Lewis taught the first school. In June, 1882, this house was damaged by a cyclone, but was soon repaired.

The first school building in district No. 5 was erected in 1874, and was located on section 34. Ida Dogan was the first teacher. Kate Hemtzleman taught in 1883.

The first building in district No. 6 was erected in 1876, located on section 24.

Lizzie Perrett taught the first school, and D. W. Walker is the present teacher.

The first school house was built in district No. 7, in 1874, located on the southeast quarter of section 30. Mary Maher was the first teacher.

The first school house in district No. 8 was built in 1876; but prior to this time, school was held in a house belonging to Isaac Lewis, for one year, which was taught by Lena L. Gardner. The first teacher in the new school house, erected in 1876, was taught by Ainnie Teele. This building is a frame house located on section 1. Religious services have been held here by the different denominations, and preaching by Revs. Nels Jeffers and Long, Baptists, and Revs. Bradley and Newvill, Free Methodists.

PLYMOUTH VILLAGE.

The village of Plymouth was surveyed and platted by Stephen Henderson, in 1858, on land owned by Rev. Thomas Tenney and his son Charles W. John Morgan and Levi Shepard also had an interest in this plat. There was a log house standing on the plat at the time, which has since been removed to Worth county. This plat was situated on the east quarter of the northeast quarter of section 7, and a few lots on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 8. Levi Shepard erected the first building that year and opened a general store. He remained, however, but a short time, and upon his leaving, the village had no store. A postoffice was established at Plymouth in 1859. Martin Redington was appointed postmaster with the office in his house. This was on the mail route from Charles City to Mason City, and

from Rock Falls to Albert Lea, Minn. Martin Redington kept the first hotel, which he opened in 1859. It was in a building constructed partly of logs, the remainder being a hard wood frame, 28x-42 feet. This was called the Plymouth House. It was run as a hotel about seven years. Mr. Redington also started the first blacksmith shop in town, in 1860. The original town of Plymouth went down, and in 1870 a new town was surveyed by O. H. Bogardus, surveyor of the C. M. & St. Paul Railroad, on land owned by Rev. Thomas Tenney and son, and Charles Gracie. It is situated on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 5, and a few lots on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 6. This plat was recorded the 23d of December, 1870. The town, in 1883, contained about 300 inhabitants, with three stores, one harness shop, two blacksmith shops, two hotels, one drug store, a flouring mill, one elevator, one school building, three churches, two saloons, wagon shop and cabinet manufactory, meat market and shoe shop. The first building was erected by George Warde, the upper part of which he used for a dwelling, the lower part he rented to J. C. Cotey, who put in a stock of general merchandise and drugs. He was still in the business in another building in the town in 1883. This pioneer merchant has indeed achieved success, as he now owns a fine store with one of the largest stocks in Cerro Gordo county. The first building in the place still remains; it was purchased in 1882 by Benjamin Kenyon, who remodeled it and opened a hotel, which bears the name of Plymouth House. The first hotel in the town, however, was

opened by R. A. Warham, in December, 1870.

Dr. G. H. Waller opened a drug store in 1875, and sold the same in 1877. This store is now owned by Murray Bros.

The first blacksmith was Martin Redington, who opened a shop, in 1870, and sold out, in 1883, and moved to Rock Falls.

Truman S. Hill started the first wagon shop, in the fall of 1870. In 1878 he formed a partnership with T. A. Barnes, and engaged in the manufacture of furniture as well as wagons. They are also contractors and builders.

The first warehouse was built in 1870, by L. A. Page, who commenced buying grain that fall. In 1871 he sold to Bassett, Hunting & Co., who, in 1876, bought the warehouse built by C. W. Tenney, in 1870. In 1878 they erected an elevator with a capacity of 10,000 bushels, which, with their warehouse room, gives a storage of upwards of 30,000 bushels of grain. This elevator is run by a fifteen-horse power engine. The company is represented by N. L. Page.

In 1874 George Daney started a sorghum mill, which accommodates the surrounding country.

PLYMOUTH MILLS.

The building of this mill was commenced, in 1874, and completed, in 1875, by Fred Ehlers. The building is 36x50 feet, three stories high, and contains three run of stone. In 1883 the mil'l was remodeled, and the buhrs, with the exception of one run, removed and six set of rollers provided, together with all the improved machinery for making patent flour. The mill is run by water supplied from the Shell Rock river, through a race 100

feet long. There is a constant supply of water, except in extreme cold winter weather. This is a custom as well as merchant mill, and is a great accommodation to the people in this vicinity.

RAILROADS

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was completed to this point in the fall of 1870, and a station house built. R. G. Carter was the first agent, who remained but a short, and was succeeded by A. M. Webster, who in time was succeeded by L. C. Cole.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice was moved from the old town in 1871, at which date R. A. Warham was the postmaster.

CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

The Plymouth Cemetery Association was organized in May, 1880. The trustees were: J. N. Malsbury, L. A. Page and Joseph M. Pennell. President, C. W. Tenney; secretary, Dr. G. H. Waller; treasurer, R. A. Warham. The cemetery was platted in 1880, and was located on the northeast quarter of section 6. The association purchased five acres of land for which it paid \$250. The lots were sold from three to ten dollars each. The first buried on this ground were brought from other places.

A TRAGIC DEATH.

In the month of February, 1877, a heart-rending and fatal accident occurred at Page's mill, at Plymouth. Mrs. N. L. Page went into her husband's mill about dark, either for company to her husband, or on some errand. Together they started across the second story floor, he with a lamp in his hand, and she prattling as young and buoyant people will. Near

their path was a perpendicular shaft, which was at the time making a hundred revolutions a minute. As she stepped over it her skirts were caught by the instrument of death. At the very instant she screamed for help, he grabbed her about the waist, but together they fell to the floor, he stunned and she wound around the fatal shafting. In the fall the lamp was extinguished, and darkness covered the terrible death scene. Mr. Page ran down stairs and shut off the water power; but all took time. When the mill was stopped Mrs. Page was still in death. Each time the shaft carried her over she was brought with violence against the floor, bruising her body in a shocking manner. Mrs. Page was a daughter of C. E. Crane. She was married but a few months previous. She was buried in the Mason City cemetery.

ROCK FALLS.

This village was laid out and platted by Elijah Wiltfong, in 1855. It is located on the northeast quarter of section 21. Soon after platting, he sold to A. J. Glover, who, in 1855, erected a saw mill. He also kept a small stock of merchandise. L. S. Eager opened the first general store, in 1856, and continued in business here until 1876, when he moved to Mason City. The postoffice was established in 1855, and was on the route from Charles City to Mason City. A. J. Glover was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by L. S. Eager and he by T. W. Lane, in 1870. After this, L. D. Cadwell, who was succeeded by the present postmaster, B. A. Brown, who has the office at his store. When first established, this postoffice was called Shell Rock Falls, but when the railroad was built through, the station was named

Rock Falls, and the new postoffice called the same on account of a Shell Rock on the B., C. R. & N. Railroad. David Johnson kept the first public house, which was opened, in the fall of 1855, by a dance. He run this hotel a few months and returned to his former home in Delaware county.

Jesse Clauson was the first blacksmith in the village; he came in 1855 from Michigan, stopped but a few months when he returned to that State. Frederick Drew opened the next shop in 1856. He was there three or four years and then went to Nora Springs, where he still resides. This branch of business is now represented by Martin Redington, who was the pioneer blacksmith of Plymouth.

WATER POWER.

Here is one of the best water powers in Iowa. By nature there was a perpendicular fall of four feet over a ledge of solid rock; but since an improvement has been made by a dam, they now obtain a twenty foot head, which gives almost an unlimited water power. As before stated, Mr. Glover built a saw mill here in 1855. His first dam was built of logs interlocked with whole trees laid with their tops up stream, and the whole covered with dirt and stones. The following spring this dam went out and another one was put in and one run of buhrs placed in the mill by which corn and chopped feed were ground. The second dam was washed out the next spring, and Mr. Glover, after meeting with these repeated misfortunes, sold out to Elijah Wiltfong, who built a crib dam, which was filled with stone; the mill was also raised one story higher at the time. The last dam, which all supposed secure, was swept down the stream the following spring, and

this time the mill itself, as if by a peculiar instinct, followed the current which had carried away so many of its dams. Mr. Wiltfong then sold the mill site, which, after changing hands two or three times, fell into the hands of C. W. Tenney. Alphonzo Brown bought the right of flowage on the right bank of the river, from Mr. Wiltfong, and on the left side, from Mr. Tenney, who gave him the mill site. Mr. Brown constructed another dam and built another mill farther up the stream. In 1868 George S. Heaton bought the property and the next year commenced building the present mill. In 1871 he sold his interest to R. M. Todd. In 1873 the mill was completed. It is a stone building 40x60 feet, four stories in height. The stone from which it is built, was quarried where the mill stands. The rock from which the lime was burned, came from the same locality. This mill was at first furnished with seven run of buhrs, and the necessary machinery. In 1876 Heaton sold his interest to Mr. Todd. In 1880 and 1881, the buhrs were taken out and rollers substituted. It is now furnished with ten double set of rollers and one single set, and two run of buhrs and all other necessary machinery for making first class flour. It now has a capacity for making 200 barrels of flour per day. In 1882 a frame addition was made to the main building, 22x60 feet, which was furnished with three run of stone, for feed, with a capacity of three car loads of feed per day. This is one of the best equipped, as well as one of the largest mills in Iowa.

CREAMERY.

Rock Falls creamery was started in 1882 by Carney & Co. This business was con-

tinued by them during the summer of 1882, but failing in the fall, the property was sold at sheriff's sale. B. A. Brown purchased it and operated the same in 1883. Most of the cream is gathered from Falls, Portland and Lime Creek townships, some coming from Worth county. In 1883 they produced 1200 pounds of butter per week, which sold for the highest price of Iowa butter in eastern markets.

R. M. Todd built an elevator in 1878, with a capacity of 25,000 bushels. This is located 400 feet from the mill on the opposite side of the stream. The power is derived from the mill power, being connected by a wire cable.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway, was completed to Shell Rock Falls in 1872, and a depot built. A. W. Weller was the first agent. He remained but three years and returned to Cedar Rapids, his former home, and is now in the employ of Stewart & Douglass. W. H. Cook succeeded him as station agent.

INCORPORATION.

The town of Shell Rock Falls was incorporated August, 1882. The first election was held at the school house, the 8th of that month, at which time the following officers were elected to serve until the March following: Mayor, R. M. Todd; councilmen, W. C. Owens, R. Kinney, W. C. Baker, B. A. Brown, L. Sumner and John Bliem; recorder, A. W. Hadwick.

The officers elected in March, 1883, for that year, were: Mayor, R. M. Todd; councilmen, W. C. Baker and G. A. Raymond; assessor, A. W. Raymond; recorder, A. W. Hadwick.

RELIGIOUS.

The first Church organization in the town was the Congregational, which was perfected in 1856, by Rev. Thomas Tenney, at Rock Falls. Benjamin Reed and David Butts were the first deacons. The society flourished for some years. Rev. James Mason from Mason City preached here for some years, also Revs. Dykeman and Brooks.

A union Sunday school was organized in an early day at Rock Falls, with David Butts as superintendent. This school, which is still in a flourishing condition, is superintended by George Daney and meets at the M. E. church at Plymouth.

At the time of the building of the Congregational church the ladies formed an aid society and raised money enough to furnish the church.

The Congregational church was built in 1867. Hon. N. W. Cutter, member of Congress from Constitution, Ohio, generously donated a quarter section of land to aid in its construction. B. A. Brown received the land in part payment for laying the foundation. It is a stone structure, very finely arranged within. The several religious denominations donated quite liberally towards the building, and use it from time to time for special meetings.

The Methodist Episcopals held their first services in the school house, about 1865. Elder Ward, from Mason City, was the first preacher. He organized a society of a dozen members, including A. Beyrs and wife, with some of their children, Joseph Cox and wife, George Morse and

wife, and Thomas Whaley and wife. Meetings were held in the school house until the Congregational church was built, which they then occupied. Elders Ward, Cooley, Leslie, Bennett, Garrison, Littler, Leonard and Cameron have served this charge since its organization.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

A union Sunday school was organized at the church in February, 1882, by Rev. D. E. Skinner, of the American Sunday School Union. A. W. Hadwick was chosen their superintendent. They had a membership of sixty scholars in 1883.

CEMETERY.

The cemetery at Shell Rock Falls was laid out in 1865. One acre of land was purchased from David Butts and one half acre donated by C. W. Tenney. The grounds are beautifully situated on the brow of the hill just north of the village. David Butts was the first person to be buried there.

LADIES UNION AID SOCIETY.

This organization dates from the summer of 1882, and contains about twenty members, among whom are the following officers: President, Mrs. George Roebuck; vice-president, Mrs. Smith; secretary, Mrs. Jennie Burke; treasurer, Mrs. D. E. Skinner. The society holds semi-monthly meetings at the school house, to which the gentlemen are invited with the understanding that they drop a small contribution into the treasurer's hands; and in this manner quite a sum of money was raised, which went toward furnishing the church.

CHAPTER XXX.

GENESEO TOWNSHIP.

Geneseo comprises congressional township 94, range 20 west, and is bounded by Bath on the north, by Dougherty on the east, by Franklin county on the south and Pleasant Valley township on the west. Beaver Dam creek enters the township on section 3, but immediately leaves again, re-entering at the northeast corner of section 4, taking a southern course and uniting with the West Fork of the Red Cedar river, on the southern part of section 21, which takes a southeasterly course, leaving the township on the southeast quarter of section 35. The surface of the township is gently undulating, and is well watered by springs and streams. The soil is a rich prairie loam. Near the streams the lime rock is usually from eight to twelve feet from the surface, and in some localities much nearer. Back from the streams at a distance of about one mile exists a clay sub-soil.

Until 1880, wheat was the leading cereal raised; since that time corn and oats have been the principal grains produced. But little wheat is now raised, while much attention is paid to stock raising and dairying.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Jarvis J. Rogers was the first settler of the township. He settled on section 3,

May 2, 1855, where he made claim to 160 acres of land, but when the land came into market it was purchased by other parties, of whom Mr. Rogers purchased. He and his family occupied this tract for nine and one half years and sold to George B. Rockwell. Mr. Rogers built a log house on the land, near where the residence of Mr. Rockwell afterward stood. This was the first house built in what was afterward Geneseo township, the ruins of which still were to be seen in 1883. In 1864 Mr. Rogers bought the farm of Mrs. George Fuller, where he resided at the time of his death. Jarvis J. Rogers was born on Long Island in 1812, where he lived till he was twenty years of age when he removed with his parents to Erie Co., N. Y. Here he was married to Nancy Green, born on Long Island, but afterwards removed with her parents to Erie county. Mr. Rogers was brought up on a farm and followed farming during his life. He was one of the well known farmers of this county. He died Sept. 1, 1871. His widow resides on section 10, on the farm her husband purchased after he sold his original homestead to Mr. Rockwell. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers had eight children, three of whom are living—Anna, Francis, of Mason City, and Mary E. The homestead farm where

Mrs. Rogers and her daughter, Anna, resides, contains about 300 acres of land.

Lyman Hunt settled on section 27, in May, 1858. He was a native of Massachusetts, but came here with his family from Illinois. He died Feb. 11, 1876. His widow, afterward Mrs. Daniel Losee, still lives on section 27. She has several children, one of whom lives in this township on section 27. Her daughter, Mary E. was the first white child born in the township.

George Alonzo Fuller settled on section 10 in 1860, and soon after went into the army, where he died in 1864, after which his family removed to New York.

Francis Walter settled on section 10, in the spring of 1861, and was still residing there in 1883.

Nelson J. Grummon located the same year on section 8, and afterward owned an adjoining farm on the same section.

In 1859 John Whitesell settled on section 9, but later moved to Franklin county, went into the army, since which but little is known of him.

George E. Lyman came to his present home on section 36, in February, 1860. He was born in Susquehanna Co., Penn., Sept. 18, 1828. His parents removed to Wyoming county, where he married Sarah E. Kentner, a native of Monroe Co., Penn., born Oct. 9, 1834, and who had removed with her parents to Wyoming county, when an infant. After his marriage he removed to Lee Co., Ill., from thence to Iowa in 1860. He bought 680 acres, now having but 375 under an excellent state of cultivation. During the war he enlisted Dec. 15, 1863, in the 4th regiment, Iowa Cavalry, and served

until its close, participating in the battles of Guntown, capture of Selma, Ala., Columbus and Macon, Georgia, and numerous campaigns. They are the parents of seven children, five of whom are now living—Lucretia M. wife of George H. Felthous, born Dec. 10, 1851; Myron W. born April 3, 1853, died July 28, 1857; an infant daughter born Dec. 23, 1854; died Feb. 1, 1855; Mary E. wife of C. W. Harris, born July 6, 1856; Eddie W. born July 10, 1860; Elma L. born April 15, 1862; and Lena L. born Dec. 10, 1863.

Rev. Loomis Benjamin was one of the pioneer preachers of Cerro Gordo county. He came to Franklin Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1860, and preached both in Franklin and Cerro Gordo counties, and probably preached the first sermon in Geneseo township. He was well known and held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was born in the state of New York, in 1801. He began the ministry in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church when twenty-five years of age, and continued in the ministry until the time of his death, preaching a sermon the Sabbath preceding his death. He was twice married and had ten children, five of whom are now living. He died Oct. 22, 1879.

George W. Folsom, now a resident of Rockwell, came to Franklin Co., Iowa, June 7, 1860, buying unimproved land on section 5, Ingham, now known as West Fork township, which he made his home and improved well until 1882, when he removed to the village. He is the son of Joseph Folsom, a native of New Hampshire, who moved to, and was one of the early settlers of Ogle Co., Ill., where

George was born in 1838. The family removed to Winnebago county, where the father died, aged eighty-one years. Mrs. Folsom, *nee* Benjamin, is the daughter of Rev. Loomis Benjamin, a pioneer preacher of Cerro Gordo county. They have five children—Elva, Mina, Lucas G., Jessie L. and Wilbert B. Their eldest child, Elvira, died in infancy.

Christian Kittell came from Shell Rock, Butler county, in 1861, and settled on section 31. He also served in the army during the rebellion, and lost his life in the service. His widow afterward married, and in 1883 was living in Sheffield.

Sidney Dillingham came from Cherry Valley, Ill., and settled in Geneseo township in 1863. His son-in-law, Joseph Barnes, came on at the same time, and lived here several years then went to Kansas. Mr. Dillingham died in 1882.

Benjamin F. Lyman came with his family in April, 1861, and purchased a quarter of section 36, but died suddenly, April 28, 1862. His wife and infant son, (born here Dec. 3, 1861), returned to Illinois; but afterwards she again married, and in 1883 was living in Franklin county.

Daniel Warner settled in 1862, built a log house and remained two years, when he removed to Kansas.

George Hunt located on section 35, but soon returned to Illinois.

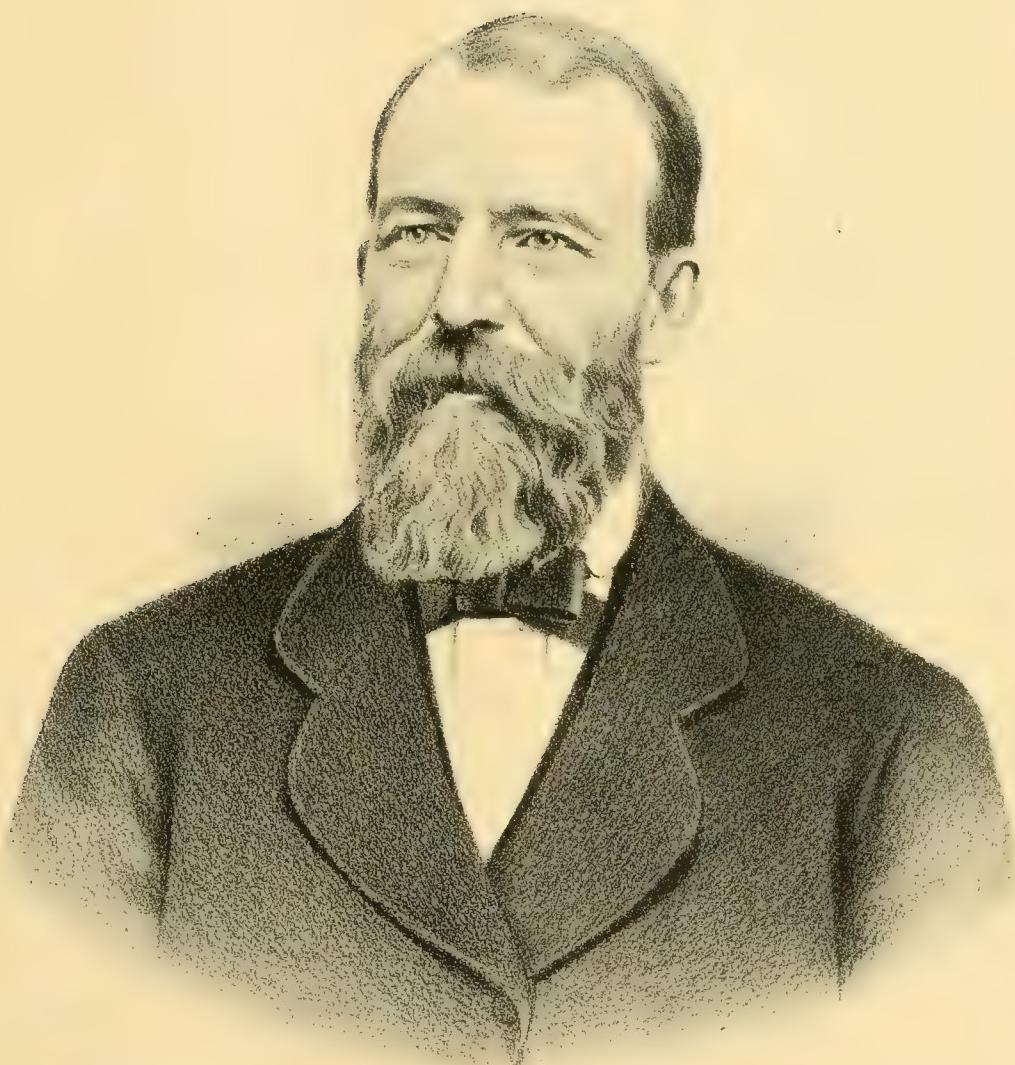
William Wright settled on the northeast quarter of section 36, where he lived two years and moved to Franklin county.

Jeremiah Dodd settled on section 25, where he lived about two years and returned to Illinois.

N. J. Grummon settled on a farm in Geneseo township, in 1861. Having sold

that farm he settled on section 3, in 1876, where he now resides. He was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1836. His father, Horace Grummon, removed with his family to Winnebago Co., Ill., when N. J. was a child, his mother dying when he was an infant. He lived near Belvidere, Ill., for twenty-one years. He married Romelia Quackenbos, a native of Canada, whose father settled in Illinois when she was a child. Mr. and Mrs. Grummon have two sons—Charlie and Willie, both born in this township. Their only daughter, Myrtie, was born in Illinois in 1861, and died here Dec. 16, 1882. She was an estimable young lady, and her death was a severe affliction to her parents and a loss to the community.

Francis Walter, son of Nelson and Elizabeth (Allbridge) Walter, has resided on section 10 since 1861. He was born at Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1823, and lived in the same county until 1861. He was married Nov. 10, 1847, to Frances S. Tubbs, who was born Sept. 26, 1824, in Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y. The father and mother of Mr. Walter were also natives of that county. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Walter's father was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., and her mother in Windham Co., Vt. Her grandfather, John Tubbs, was one of the six men comprising the guard of general Schuyler, when, in 1781, the British commander sent out a party of tories and Indians under John W. Meyer, to capture him at his home, in Albany N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Walter have two sons. J. N. is now living in Oregon, and S. A., who finished his education at the Iowa Normal



George. E. Lyman

School was, in 1883, a telegraph operator in Marshall Co., Iowa.

George B. Rockwell, one of the representative men of Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, came to Geneseo township in 1864, and purchased the farm of J. J. Rogers. He brought his family there in December, of that year. The farm which he purchased of Mr. Rogers was the first farm settled in what is now Geneseo township, and includes the present town plat of the village of Rockwell. Mr. Rockwell is the proprietor of the town plat, and the town was named in his honor. He was born in the town of West Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Dec. 6, 1828. When he was four years of age his parents removed to Orleans county, and when seven years old, to Erie county, same State, and settled near the village of Akron, where his father died in 1874. George B. Rockwell received a good common school education at the grammar and high school at Akron, and at the age of nineteen he commenced teaching. He taught several terms in his native State, and in 1850 went to Walworth Co., Wis., and taught school the following winter. In February, 1851, he came to Allamakee Co., Iowa, where he bought land and taught during the summer of 1851, at Guttenberg, Clayton county. He was married Aug. 31, 1853, in Erie Co., N. Y., to Elizabeth Jackson, of Erie county, same State. After his marriage he returned with his wife to Allamakee county, where he owned 200 acres of land, which he soon after sold and removed to Kane Co., Ill., purchased a farm and resided there for eleven years, at which time he came to Geneseo township. He is a man of more than ordinary ability, energetic

and fearless in maintaining what he believes right as well as opposing wrong, The cause of temperance finds in him an able advocate, and intemperance a determined and unrelenting foe. To him the town of Rockwell is indebted for its exemption from saloons and the liquor traffic. In early life Mr. Rockwell was a democrat, but has been a republican since the formation of that party, yet does not allow party ties to interfere with his sense of duty and justice. By choice and occupation he is a farmer. His homestead, known as Grasdale farm, contains about 600 acres, and is one of the finest in the county, and is specially adapted to the cultivation of grain and the raising of stock. He makes a specialty of shorthorn cattle, and has a number of fine specimens of that valuable class of stock. He is editor of the agricultural department of the *Phonograph*. Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell have three daughters—Mary E., wife of J. A. Felthous, born in Blackberry, Illinois; Julia Ruth and Grace. The two eldest were born in Illinois, and the youngest in this township. Their second child and only son, David W., was born in Illinois, where he died in infancy.

David S. Trapp settled on section 4, May 1, 1869, where he now resides. He first purchased seventy acres of Joseph Barnes, but has since increased his farm to 146 acres. He has made nearly all the improvements, built a fine residence in 1878, and set out and cultivated a fine grove, mostly soft maples. He was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., in December, 1826; removed with his parents, Uriah and Sarah Trapp, to Wayne Co., Ohio., where they lived until their decease. David S.

Trapp was an early settler in Dodge Co., Minn., in 1856, where he owned a farm adjoining Kasson Village. He married Margaret Long, a native of Ohio. They have nine children—William, Theodore, Mary, Frank, Alice, Ida, Charles, Minnie and Lillie. Their oldest son, William, was born in Ohio, and died in Iowa. The youngest child was born here. Mr. Trapp has a fine stone quarry on his farm, from which is obtained all the building stone used in the vicinity.

James Howland is one of the first settlers on the village plat of Rockwell, Geneseo township, Cerro Gordo county. He built the first house on the town plat in the fall of 1870. He occupied this house until 1883, when he removed to his farm in Geneseo township. He was born in Canada West, in 1835, but when a child removed with his parents to Orleans Co., N. Y. His father, William Howland, was a native of New York. When James was ten years of age he removed with his parents to Illinois, remained there till 1868, when he removed to Fairfield township, Fayette Co., Iowa, where he engaged in farming. In 1870 he exchanged his farm in Fayette county for one in Dougherty township, this county, which he improved; built a house, set out a grove, and made other improvements. At one time he owned in that township about 800 acres, all of which he has since disposed of. He owns a farm now of 240 acres in Geneseo township, where he at this time resides. His wife was Susan Irvine, born in Pennsylvania. They have three children—George W., William L. and Charles G.

Michael Colwell, a prominent and respected citizen of Geneseo township,

located on section 15, in 1870. He purchased wild land from Sandford Childs, and has made great improvements. He was born in Cavan Co., Ireland, emigrating to the United States in 1849. He lived four years in Connecticut, then removed to Illinois, from thence to Dodge Co., Wis., where he made his home until 1870. He married Mary McConlogue, also a native of Ireland. They have no family.

Albert Bruce was the first merchant of Rockwell. He came in April, 1871, and opened a general store in the front part of the Putnam House, remaining in trade about three years. He was born at East Randolph, Vt., May 13, 1833. In 1851 he commenced clerking in a store in his native village. In 1854 he removed to Woodstock, Vt., where he remained a clerk in a store until 1857, when he moved to Green Bay, Wis., from there to Marquette county, thence to Columbia county. He was engaged in the mercantile business in Portage City, also at Randolph for several years. Feb. 22, 1865, he was married to Sarah E. Blodgett, a native of Vermont, by whom he had five children—Morris E., Helen M., William R., Mary E. and Harry L. His wife died Oct. 22, 1877. Nov. 19, 1879, he married his present wife, Dolly Dills, a native of Indiana. They have one son—George Albert. Mr. Bruce owns a fine farm on section 2, Geneseo township. He is a member of the present board of supervisors.

J. B. Patterson was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1830. His father, Jeremiah Patterson, removed to Morgan county when the subject of this sketch was only three years old. From that State he

moved to Illinois, and, in 1865, came to Franklin Co., Iowa. In 1871 he moved to Rockwell. Mr. Patterson married Miss E. J. Short, of Ohio. They have one son —Charles A., who is engaged in railroad ing. Mr. Patterson served a year and a half in the army, belonging to the 4th Illinois Cavalry, and was honorably discharged for disability.

J. A. Felthous came here in 1871, and worked for his brother in the grain business for a number of years before he went into business for himself. He is the hardware and grain dealer in Rockwell, having succeeded E. P. Nyre, in September, 1877. He has a complete stock of goods. In 1878 he erected a new store building, the main part being 22x50 feet, two stories high, with basement the same height as the upper rooms. The floors are connected by elevators and the store is conveniently arranged. An addition to the main building is used for a tin shop. The entire cost of building was about \$2,000. J. A. Felthous and his brother, J. C. Felthous, are also engaged in the grain and coal trade, under the firm name of Felthous Bros., successors of their brother, George H. They are energetic young men and possess that business tact which means success. J. A. Felthous was born in Dubuque county, in 1855. His wife is Elizabeth M., daughter of George B. Rockwell. His brother, J. C. Felthous, of this firm, was also born in Dubuque county, in 1859.

Among the representative business men of Cerro Gordo county is George H. Felthous, a native of Dubuque Co., Iowa, who located here in the summer of 1871, a few months after the village of Rockwell

was laid out. He came to Geneseo township first in the spring of 1869 and bought a farm of 280 acres on sections 17 and 19, improved the land the following season and took up his residence in Rockwell in 1871. He has been prominently identified with the town since its commencement. In 1871 he built the warehouse which is now attached to and forms a part of his elevator, the latter of which he built in 1875, which, with the warehouse, has a capacity of 15,000 bushels. He engaged in the grain business immediately after locating here and continued the same until the fall of 1882, when he was succeeded by his brothers, J. A. and J. C. Felthous. In 1872 he built a dwelling house on the corner of A and Third streets, and the same year he sold the farm he first bought and purchased another on section 11. In 1883 he built the finest dwelling in the town, at that date, located on A and Fifth streets. He has retired for the present from the grain business, but is actively engaged in other branches of trade. He is highly esteemed as a good business man and an excellent citizen. He was born in Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1848. His parents John H. and R. C. Felthous, were natives of Germany and settled in Dubuque county at an early day. His father died in 1869, and the mother lives with her children in Rockwell. Mr. Felthous married Lucretia M. Lyman, born in Pennsylvania. She is the oldest daughter of George E. and Sarah E. Lyman, who reside near Rockwell.

Thomas Federspiel was born in Switzerland, in 1842, and settled in Geneseo township, where he now lives, in 1872. He bought his farm of 160 acres from

Annie Goodrich, of Indiana. His farm is located on section 6, and he has made valuable improvements, among which is a very fine grove of soft maple and willow about his house. He was twenty-five years of age when he came to America. He first settled in Dubuque Co., Iowa, and resided there until 1872, when he came to this county. There were no improvements on his farm here when he bought it, and the house which he built in 1872 was destroyed by the tornado of June 1, 1878. Not only was his property destroyed by this cyclone, but his little four-year old daughter, Rosa, was instantly killed; his oldest child, Kunie, had her leg broken, and his wife also was considerably injured. His house, a frame building 16x24 feet, was carried from its foundation to a distance of eight rods, and then dashed to ruins. He rebuilt his house the same season. He married Annie Behr, who was born in Dubuque Co., Iowa, and they have three children—Kunie, Georgia and Modesta.

C. J. Behr has been a resident on section 6, since 1873. He has a fine farm of 320 acres, well improved, containing the finest apple orchard in the township. He was born in Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1847, to which place his father, John Behr, had emigrated from Germany, in 1846, and where he still resides. C. J. Behr married Barbara Conrad, also a native of Dubuque county, and has two children—Maggie and Charlie H., both born in the township. He came to the county a year previous to locating on his farm, which he purchased from George C. Talmon, a non-resident.

Isaac B. Hathaway was the first drayman of Rockwell. He came in 1873, beginning business September, 1874. He was born in Newport, N. Y., in 1821; afterwards moved to Illinois, and in 1863 removed to Clear Lake, Iowa, working for Marcus Tuttle. He taught school a number of terms in Cerro Gordo county. His wife is a native of Illinois.

John B. Piersol, general merchant at Rockwell, was born Dec. 14, 1843, in Park Co., Ind. In 1846 he moved with his parents to Green county, and in 1848 to Winnebago Co., Ill., where he worked with his father on the farm. In 1852 his parents moved to La Fayette Co., Wis., where he worked by the month to help support a large family of boys and girls. He had to chop wood winters instead of going to school, as boys usually do. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the 45th Illinois Volunteers, under Col. John E. Smith. He served four years and three months in the army, being in most of the great battles of the rebellion, in which the Western Army took any part. At Fort Donelson he was wounded, and notwithstanding he was a mere youth at the time, he stood up under his trials manfully. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and was with the army until the close of the war, and was discharged in 1865. As his parents were poor, his advantages for an education were poor, and he thought it time to avail himself of more schooling, so he attended district school for a year, and then commenced teaching, and followed it for five terms, then removed to Floyd Co., Iowa, and purchased a farm. In 1869 Mr. Piersol married Sarah Flinn, a girl he had been acquainted

with from boyhood. In 1875, by advice from his physician, he quit farm life and moved to Rockwell, engaging in trade, which was small at first, but in 1883 had grown to a business of \$25,000 annually. Besides his store he deals in grain and stock, and owns a large farm a half mile north of the town.

Gabriel L. Secor located on his present farm, on section 35, Geneseo township, in 1876, where he now resides, having bought his farm from William Moore. He is an old resident of Iowa. He was born in Albany Co., N. Y., in 1824. He afterward lived in Oneida and Jefferson counties, N. Y., until twenty-one years of age, then went to De Kalb Co., Ill., where he lived ten years, then moved to Floyd Co., Iowa, in the winter of 1853-4. He is a carpenter and builder by trade, which he followed for many years. He built the first flouring mill at Marble Rock. He also owned and carried on a farm in Floyd county. His parents, John and Jane Secor, removed to Illinois with their son, afterwards went to Delaware Co., Iowa, where the father died. The mother died in Cherokee county. Gabriel L. married Martha Darland, born in Ohio. They have four children—Mary, John F., Ida F. and Andromeda. Mr. Secor's farm contains eighty acres, and is a pleasant home.

James Bruce settled on section 4, in 1876, which he purchased from G. B. Rockwell. His farm is finely located, containing 160 acres, and, being elevated, he has one of the finest sites for a residence in the township. He is a native of Scotland, born in 1825, and emigrating to the United States in 1850. He first moved to

Dodge Co., Wis., where he bought and improved a farm, which he sold and then removed to his present home. He married Ann Baxter, born in Scotland in 1831. He has seven children—James W., Charles T., William B., Francis A., Annie W., Maria J. and Freddie. Mr. Bruce and wife, three sons and two daughters, are members of the Baptist Church in Rockwell.

Josiah D. Johnson came to the township in 1872, bought wild land on section 8 and located in 1874. He has so improved and beautified it that he now has a most desirable farm. He was born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1830. When young, his father, Robert Johnson, removed with his family to Erie Co., Ohio, where his parents resided until their decease. He enlisted in the 96th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He learned and followed the carpenter trade a number of years. He assisted in the construction of several of the principal buildings of Rockwell, including the school house and Mr. Rockwell's dwelling. He was married in Illinois to Eliza Willard, a daughter of Joseph Willard, born in 1836, and has one son—Henry, born in Ohio in 1858.

William Nettleton, one of the largest farmers and stock dealers in Geneseo township, is located on section 27, where he located in March, 1882. His farm contains 320 acres, which he purchased of Frank Andrews. Mr. Nettleton is a native of Ireland; he was born in Antrim county, in 1836, and emigrated with his father, Benjamin Nettleton, to Dixon, Ill., and later to Paw Paw in the same State, where his father died in 1851. Mr.

Nettleton enlisted, in 1862, in the 75th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, company K, and served till the war closed. He was at the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, siege of Atlanta; and when Sherman marched to the sea, he fought with Gen. Thomas. In the fall of 1866 he settled in Ingham township, Franklin Co., Iowa, where he bought a farm of James Allen. He lived on this farm and at Hampton for two and a half years, when he removed to Cherokee county, where he remained till he came to this township. He has a fine farm of rolling land from which a beautiful cold spring flows forth, affording an abundant supply of pure water for domestic and stock purposes. Mr. Nettleton married Maria Miller, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children—Charles B., Ernest and Guy C.

ORGANIC.

Geneseo township was formerly called Linn, and was organized under that name Sept. 23, 1859. The first election was held at the school house, near Jarvis J. Rogers', Oct. 11, 1859, at which there were but six votes cast: Lyman Hunt, John Whitesell, William Holmes, James W. Goheen, Jarvis J., and Francis Rogers. The following officers were elected: Trustees, John Whitesell, James W. Goheen and William Holmes; justices of the peace, J. J. Rogers and Lyman Hunt; constables, James Goheen and John Whitesell; assessor, James W. Goheen; clerk, Francis M. Rogers; road supervisor, Jarvis Rogers. The judges of this election were: William Holmes, J. W. Goheen and John Whitesell.

In 1862 the name of the township was changed to Geneseo, at the suggestion of George A. Fuller, who came from near Geneseo, N. Y. In 1883 the township officers were: M. Colwell, Thomas Feder-spiel and F. Gauley, trustees; James Bruce and C. W. Harris, justices of the peace; F. C. Bowe and E. F. Gould, constables; J. C. Felthous, clerk; C. J. Behr, as-sessor.

The first couple married in the town-ship, were Elihu Brown and Mary Rog-ers; the ceremony was performed by Rev. Loomis Benjamin, June 3, 1861.

The first death was that of Benjamin F. Lyman, April 28, 1862.

The first birth was Mary E., daughter of Lyman and Samantha Hunt.

The first sermon preached in the town-ship, was delivered by Rev. Loomis Ben-jamin, early in the spring of 1860. Rev. Shoffer, of the United Brethren, preached at about that date, also.

CEMETERIES.

The first burying place, in Geneseo township, was on the southwest quarter of section 36, now but little used. The prin-cipal cemetery in 1883, was on the northeast quarter of section 10, which joined the town plat of Rockwell, containing two and one half acres. It is regularly laid out, having many native oaks, with evergreens here and there. There are several fine monuments in this cemetery.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was taught by Mary Rogers, in 1859, in a log building on section 3. Miss Rogers after-wards became the wife of Elihu Brown.

In 1883 the township had been organ-ized into six sub-districts with six school

houses, located as follows: On southwest quarter of section 14, southeast quarter of 18, southeast quarter of 6, northeast quarter of 33, the center of section 35 and one in Rockwell village

VILLAGE OF ROCKWELL.

The town plat of this village includes the southeast quarter of section 3, township 94, range 20 west, in Geneseo township. It was named by Charles C. Gilman, the first president of the Central Railway of Iowa, in honor of George B. Rockwell, the owner of the ground on which the town is located. It was laid out by Mr. Rockwell and the Iowa Valley Construction Company. The survey was executed by C. F. Vincent, in the fall of 1870, at a time when the track of the Central Railway of Iowa reached this point. The original plat, however, only included the west half of the present limits. The northeast quarter of the plat, lying east of the Iowa Central track, was laid out several years later, by Newell, Dickson and Todd, and called Kirtland. The first house was built by James Howland, in the fall of 1870. The depot and house for the section hands were built the same fall. The following spring the Putnam House and several dwellings were put up. The first store was opened by Albert Bruce, in the front part of the Putnam House. He was a resident of the place in 1883. The first wagon maker was Christian Zeidler, who, in 1883, was engaged in the lumber trade in Rockwell. The first blacksmith shop was opened by James Platt. The first shoemaker was John Winship, who afterward engaged in the harness business at Chapin, Franklin county. He was suc-

ceeded by Hans R. Hansen, who represented the trade in 1883.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

In 1883 Rockwell had three general stores, as follows: Myron Dexter, J. B. Piersol and Hugh McLaughlin.

The first regular grocery store was kept by M. V. Todd, who sold to Ford & Fuller.

The first drug store was kept by Miller & Curtis; and in 1883 the drug business of the place was carried on by J. Kinyon & Son.

J. Kinyon & Son, druggists, succeeded E. Bonner, on the 1st of March, 1882. John Kinyon was born in the State of New York, July 10, 1826. He went to Portage Co., Ohio, with his parents, when he was a child, where he grew to manhood. He was an early settler of Winneshiek Co., Iowa, having settled there in 1857. He came to Cerro Gordo county, March, 1877. His wife, formerly Priscilla Haughwaunt, was born in Pennsylvania. They have three children—Benjamin, Alice, wife of A. B. Willsey, and C. P., who is associated with his father in business.

The first hardware store was kept by Harris Bros., who were succeeded by E. P. Nye, who sold to J. A. Felthous, the present hardware merchant.

The grain business of Rockwell, for many years after the first location of the town, was an extensive and paying branch of industry, as all the broad prairies are first made to produce wheat and oats, they being the most profitable crop, until after the soil has been better subdued and adapted to corn raising. In 1883 there were two good-sized elevators and a warehouse in the village; one was built by J. B. Piersol, who still continued to operate

in the grain business. The other was erected by George H. Felthous and afterward operated by Felthous Bros. This elevator and warehouse combined was 24x70 feet, and fifty feet in height, with a capacity of 15,000 bushels. An average of 135,000 bushels has passed through this elevator annually. This warehouse was provided with the best of machinery for cleaning and grading grain. The machinery is propelled by a fifteen-horse power engine. Felthous Bros. also deal largely in coal, having a building holding 200 tons, handling about 125 car loads annually.

The lumber interests of Rockwell were represented, in 1883, by Walch & Zeidler and William Brett. The grain business was then carried on by J. A. and J. C. Felthous, J. B. Piersol and Wm. Brett. The agricultural implement business was, in 1883, carried on by Bowe & Hutchins, who also were dealers in real estate, and acted as insurance agents.

The furniture business of the place is conducted by C. W. Harris. The first man engaging in this business, however, was S. E. Nutting, who moved to Iron Ridge, Wis., and engaged in the lumber business.

C. W. Harris succeeded S. E. Nutting in 1877, the latter being the first who engaged in furniture business here. Mr. Harris was born in Canada West, in 1846, where he was reared on a farm. His father, Thomas H. Harris, was a native of Maine, and removed with his family from Canada West to Michigan, in the spring of 1862, and now resides in Sheffield, Franklin Co., Iowa. C. W. Harris came to Jones Co., Iowa, with his father, and to this county in 1867. He worked at the

carpenter trade at Clear Lake, at Rockford and elsewhere, until he went into the furniture business here. The building he now occupies as a furniture store, he moved to its present site, from Linn Grove, and used it as a hardware store for awhile, which was also the first hardware store in the village, and was kept by Harris Brothers. The building was constructed by Marcus Tuttle, and is entirely of hard wood. Mr. Harris has been justice of the peace since Jan. 1, 1883. His wife was Miss M. E. Lyman, a native of Pennsylvania. Her father was George E. Lyman. They have two children—Maud L. and Ada E., both born in Rockwell.

The harness business in 1883 was conducted by G. P. Utendorfer, who was doing an extensive business.

The blacksmith trade was at this time represented by Charles Zeidler and M. F. Snider.

H. R. Hansen carried on the boot and shoe business of the place.

A. Uetz kept the only restaurant of the village.

G. P. Utendorfer is the harness maker in Rockwell. He went into business here in the fall of 1876, and is the only harness marker ever in the village. He was born in Warren Co., Penn., in 1851. His parents removed to Sauk Co., Wis., when he was a child. His father, George H. Utendorfer, died in June, 1878; his mother is still living. He learned his trade at Prairie du Sac, with James Bailey. Since he came here he has built up an extensive and lucrative business, is a good workman, and possesses the confidence and respect of the community. His wife was Sarah



C. W. Harris.

Newell, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children—Jay D. and Ada. Mr. Utendorfer is also a breeder of thoroughbred fowls, and his yard is known as the Kirtland Poultry Yard. He has several varieties, all of which are of the best blood in the country: Plymouth Rocks, Black Cochins, Houdans, S. S. Polish, White Leghorns, New American and Hamburg. He sells eggs from these finest blood at low prices.

Hans R. Hansen, boot and shoe maker, located in Rockwell in 1875. He was born in Denmark, in 1846, the family emigrating to the United States when he was ten years old and settling in Waukesha Co., Wis., where his father lived until his decease. His mother now lives in Nebraska. He learned his trade in Waukesha county, and followed it several years in Randolph, Dodge Co., Wis. He married E. A., a daughter of C. Heyer, a native of Wisconsin. They have three children—Minnie, Harley and Jessie.

John S. Hutchins came to Rockwell in 1876. He is one of the firm of Bowe & Hutchins, dealers in farm machinery, also insurance, real estate agents and notary public. The firm was established in 1880. Mr. Hutchins was born in Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1858. He lost his father when he was seven years of age, and until he was sixteen years of age he lived with a sister in Missouri. When he came to Rockwell his mother, Mrs. Loomis Benjamin, was living here. She died in February, 1880, and Mr. Benjamin died in 1878. John S. Hutchins followed teaching for a number of years, mostly in Franklin county, and in the meantime attended the Iowa State University, where he was a student about

two years. Mr. Hutchins is a brother of Dr. J. H. Hutchins, of Hampton. His wife was formerly Mary R. Ashman, born in Franklin Co., Iowa.

POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was established in October, 1860, at the house of G. A. Fuller, the first postmaster. The name of this office was Linn. Mr. Fuller enlisted in 1862, and his wife continued in charge of the office until his death, when she returned to New York, and was succeeded by J. J. Rogers. In 1871 the office was removed to Rockwell, and W. R. Putnam became postmaster. It became a money order office in 1879, the first order being drawn by Dexter Bros., the amount being \$18.05, in favor of the Davenport Glucose Manufacturing Company. The first order was paid to Mrs. Clarissa Bigelow, amount \$25. Mr. Putnam continued as postmaster until his death, which occurred Jan. 7, 1876. His wife, Mrs. Martha Putnam, was commissioned as postmistress, May, 16, 1876. Mr. Putnam was born in Stonington, Conn., Jan. 22, 1812. At the age of four years he removed with his parents to Oswego Co., N. Y., where he was reared to manhood. Mr. Putnam was twice married; first in 1839 to Mary A. Crary, of Onondaga Co., N. Y. She died in 1852, leaving four children—Addie, now Mrs. O. A. Sutton; Eliza, deceased; D. C. and L. W. He subsequently married Miss M. L. Reynolds, of Cazenovia, N. Y. They removed to Hardin Co., Iowa, in 1864, settling at Xenia, engaging in the mercantile business. He came to Rockwell in 1871, and built the Putnam House. Mr. Putnam left three children—Mattie L. wife of Dr. Miller; Thomas N., who in

1883 lived at Brainard, Minn., and Fred R. They lost a son, Frank L., who was killed by accident on the railroad in 1873.

The first attorney in the place was P. J. Dougherty, afterward of Mason City; the second was James H. McConlogue; but in 1883 the town had no representation of the legal fraternity.

The first physician was Dr. J. C. Le Fevre, who removed to Randall, Wis. In 1883 the medical profession was represented in Rockwell by Dr. E. C. Miller and Dr. Thomas A. Smith.

The Rockwell Creamery, located a half mile west of town, was established in 1882 by a joint stock company, composed of the citizens of Rockwell. J. A. Feltous, J. B. Piersol and Wm. Henderson were the first directors. It was afterwards leased to R. I. Jakway, of Nora Springs, who had much experience in butter making. The creamery was run by a four-horse power engine, and had all the modern improvements for butter making.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Rockwell was taught by Prof. S. W. Cilley, a graduate of the University of Vermont, at Burlington. He taught during the winter of 1871-2, and was a very successful teacher. In 1883 he was practicing law at Minneapolis, Minn. He taught in the present school house, which was erected in the summer of 1871. The main part of this building is 26x40 feet, and two stories high. It is a frame building divided into two rooms above and one large room on the first floor. The building is also used for church purposes. The building and furniture cost about \$3,000. The school is graded, including a high

school department. In 1883 the average attendance was 100.

The following are the names of the principals since the village was started: Prof. S. W. Cilley, one year; Prof. Charles Hemming, one year; Emma Hemming, one year; Prof. J. C. Kling, three terms; D. D. Ford, one term; Miss Humphrey, one term; Prof. D. A. Ham, one term; Libbie Webster, one term; Prof. A. W. Wier, fifteen terms. These principals have been assisted by numerous teachers.

SOCIETIES.

Fraternity Lodge No. 344, I. O. O. F., was organized April 18, 1877, by D. D. G. M., U. R. Jeffers, of Hampton, Iowa. The charter members were: E. C. Miller, W. J. Todd, J. B. Piersol, Charles J. Behr and Samuel Vandervoort. The first officers were: E. C. Miller, N. G.; Samuel Vandervoort, V. G.; Charles J. Behr, R. Secretary; W. J. Todd, treasurer; J. B. Piersol, P. Secretary.

The following is a list of the noble grands, with the time they served: E. C. Miller, eight months; S. Vandervoort, six months; W. J. Todd, one year; J. B. Piersol, one year; H. R. Hansen, one year; C. J. Behr, one year; G. Utendorfer, six months; C. W. Harris, six months. At one time the lodge numbered thirty-three, but in 1883 it had but twenty-five. Only one death had occurred previous to June, 1883, at which date the following named officers were serving the lodge: E. C. Miller, N. G.; J. W. Combs, V. G.; C. P. Kenyon, secretary; G. P. Utendorfer, treasurer.

CHURCHES.

Rev. W. P. Bennett, a Congregational minister, preached the first sermon. The discourse was delivered in the school house. He organized a society here. The Rev. Loomis Benjamin preached a discourse at about the same time.

The religious organizations here, in 1883, were the Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Roman Catholic, Christian and Baptist. The Congregational and Roman Catholic denominations each have buildings. The Methodists in 1883 worshiped in the Congregational church, as did the Baptists. The Christian denomination held services at this date in the school house.

The Congregational Church of Rockwell was organized April 26, 1873, by Rev. W. P. Bennett. The membership at first were: C. Carriel and wife, Lura Carriel, Mrs. Caroline Felthous, J. A. Felthous, Hattie Hutchins, Mrs. Nancy Rogers, Anna Rogers, J. A. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Rockwell and Miss M. E. Rockwell.

The meeting for organization was at the residence of Rev. C. Carriel. Mr. Carriel was a carpenter by trade and preached occasionally. He was an early settler of the village, but afterward moved to Minneapolis, where his wife died and he then moved to Hardin Co., Iowa, where he lived in 1883. The first officers of the church were: J. A. Barnes and Mrs. G. B. Rockwell, deacons; J. A. Felthous, clerk; C. Carriel, George B. Rockwell and Mrs. C. Felthous, trustees. The first regular pastor was Rev. W. P. Bennett, of Mason City, who preached semi-monthly for two years, from the date of organi-

zation. The next pastor was Rev. George B. Adams, who remained but two months, during his vacation of 1876, and who afterward graduated at Yale Theological School. Succeeding him came Rev. W. T. Blakesley, semi-monthly, from Mason City. He was a native of Ohio and a graduate of the Western Reserve College, also of Andover. He was pastor for six months from November, 1876. The society was without a pastor during the greater part of 1877. In May, 1878, Rev. C. J. Richardson served the Church. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College and Yale Theological School. He remained with the church until the fall of 1879. The church building was erected while he was pastor, he being instrumental in the work. He was succeeded by W. H. Brocksome, from Lime Spring, who preached semi-monthly for one year. The society was then without a pastor for nine months. The next pastor was Rev. Charles W. Willey, born in Ireland, Nov. 9, 1847, educated at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa. He removed to Marshalltown after a year's pastorate. He was succeeded by Rev. James Alderson, who was there in 1883.

The church edifice, built in 1879, cost about \$2,200. In 1883 the church officers were: George B. Rockwell, and T. M. Brown, deacons; G. B. Rockwell, A. Bruce, C. Graham, Mrs. C. R. Felthous, and Margaret McMullin, trustees; J. A. Felthous, treasurer; J. S. Hutchins, clerk. The membership at this date was thirty-seven.

The several protestant churches all united in holding a union Sunday school of about 150 members.

The first Methodist preaching at Rockwell, was in the month of October, 1869. Rev. W. S. Darwin was the first preacher. The first class was organized by Rev. W. W. Miller in 1872, and a church organization incorporated Dec. 11, 1875. The first trustees of the society were: George E. Lyman, George Gibson, Francis Walter, Albert Bruce and George H. Felthous. The first members were Francis Walter, Rev. Loomis Benjamin, Mary Benjamin, M. E. Kenniff and M. Kenniff. The first services by the society were held in the school house at the grove. The names of the different pastors down to 1883 are as follows: W. S. Darwin, W. Gough, W. W. Miller, E. Hoskins, A. J. Griswold, G. Crinklow, W. W. Robinson, O. Sprawl, F. M. Coleman, E. A. Hawn, C. H. Gramley and E. Will. In 1883 George Folsom was class leader, and George Lyman, Mrs. M. Dexter, and Mrs. G. Felthous, stewards. At this date the society numbered forty-two, and was reported by one of its members, as "peaceful and prosperous." In connection with the church the society have maintained their share of a union Sunday school.

The Christian or Disciple Church was organized, in 1876, by Rev. Charles W. Sherwood. The first members were: Silas W. Geer and wife, D. S. Trapp and wife, Thomas R. Diltz and wife, Jane Dexter, Enoch Garrison and wife, William Foster and wife, Effe Geer, Philip Brisbin and wife, John Kew and wife, Fannie Sherwood, Harmon Diltz and wife, John Nelson and wife, Joseph Gilchrist and wife, Bertha Hemming, Lizzie Hodrow, Joseph Dexter and John Knesel and wife. Rev. Charles W. Sherwood was the first pastor;

Silas S. Geer and Joseph Gilchrist, elders; Thomas R. Diltz and D. S. Trapp, deacons. Prior to 1883 they held services in the school house, at which time the society numbered forty-two.

The Baptist Church was organized April 13, 1878, by Rev. Austin Gibb, who was the pastor at Mason City at the time. The original members were: James Bruce, Ann Bruce, Charles T. Bruce, William B. Bruce, Nelson J. Grummon, Romelia Grummon, Hans Hansen, Eda A. Hansen, Gifford D. Rice, Emma Rice, German Hunt and John Cook, who was deacon. James Bruce was the first clerk, and Hans Hansen the first treasurer. The Church was served by Revs. Button, of Sheffield, two years; W. C. Bryant, a student, six months; and J. F. Bryant, who was still pastor in 1883. The society numbered thirty-seven. They worshiped in the Congregational church previous to 1883, at which date N. J. Grummon was deacon, James Bruce, clerk, and Francis Bruce, treasurer.

ROCKWELL CORNET BAND.

This band was organized Nov. 22, 1877. E. E. Arquette was chosen president, Alexander Moir, secretary, and Dr. E. C. Miller, treasurer. C. E. Densmore was the first leader of the band; following him were B. F. Kinyon, Ray Densmore and C. P. Kinyon. Mr. Densmore, the first leader, was chiefly instrumental in forming the band; he and C. P. Kinyon having previously belonged to a similar band. They have from time to time had various instructors, and became a well trained band, which was the pride of the village.

INCORPORATION.

Rockwell was incorporated in September, 1881. The first officers were: James Howland, mayor; Peter Fries, Jr., recorder; George H. Felthous, J. A. Felthous, I. B. Patterson, Myron Dexter; B. A. Angell and Daniel Newell, trustees; G. W. Howard, treasurer; G. M. Strong, marshal.

The municipal officers in 1883 were: E. C. Miller, mayor, J. H. McEwen, recorder; George H. Felthous, James Howland, I. B. Patterson, Daniel Newell, George W. Howard and John Kinyon, trustees; E. F. Gould, marshal.

The town of Rockwell has had a fortunate experience in dealing with beer saloons. The dominant sentiment of the place has always been hostile to such places, and whenever one has started, its natural tendency to overstep the bounds of the law has been promptly made the occasion of its suppression. In this way, at different times, five saloons were suppressed previous to the incorporation of the town. Since that event the temperance party has prevailed at every election, and ordinance No. 1 provides a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than \$100 for every sale of beer or other intoxicating beverage. This was soon followed by an ordinance, with the same penalty, prohibiting billiards and other public gambling devices. The work of suppressing the saloons that were started in the town previous to its incorporation was very easily managed in the first two instances, but the later ones were more obstinate, and required a vigorous application of legal suasion, which the people were ever ready to promptly administer. In the spring of 1878 the third saloon

was opened, and ran briskly till the evening of June 15, when a boisterous, drunken brawl in the street in front of the building, furnished provocation for a suit against the proprietor for selling beer to a minor, the offense having occurred a few hours before. A judgment in favor of the school fund for \$100 and costs was obtained against the saloon keeper, and nearly enough collected by execution to pay plaintiff's costs. This saloon closed out July 4, 1878. In 1880 two more saloons were opened in the place—one each side of the railroad. In the fall of that year a suit was begun against the keeper of one in the west part of town, for selling beer to a person who was in the habit of becoming intoxicated, which, after a protracted wrestling by the jury, resulted in a verdict for the defendant. This defeat suggested the need of a better organization of the temperance force, and more systematic work in their efforts to maintain the supremacy of law and order. Accordingly, in January, 1881, the Rockwell Temperance League was organized with a stock subscription of about \$300, which was to be assessed and collected as needed to defray expenses of the organization in prosecuting violations of the liquor laws. The officers of the league were: G. B. Rockwell, president; James Howland, vice-president; J. A. Felthous, secretary and treasurer. The first work of the league was to employ E. Andrews, a detective from Alta, Iowa, who came after the snow blockade in the latter part of March, 1881, and worked up the two saloons, securing several bottles of whisky and wines, which were properly labeled and filed with the secretary

of the league. On the afternoon of April 2, two constables, armed with search warrants and a suitab'e posse, divided their forces and made simultaneous descent upon the quiet of the unsuspecting saloon keeper. The company visiting the east saloon was composed of constable George M. Strong, assisted by J. A. Felthous, W. A. Rugg and J. S. Hutchins. The force for the west saloon consisted of constable F. C. Bowe, attended by William Foster and James Howland. To omit these names would be to neglect the duty of a faithful historian. In each case a warrant for arrest for alleged violation of the liquor laws was first used to place the saloon keepers in custody, after which the premises were thoroughly searched and kegs of whisky, also bottles and kegs of wine, not "to the manor born," were seized in each place and soon graced the hands and shoulders of the members of the posse, who formed in single file procession, and marched with their trophies to the temple of justice. This novel street parade was witnessed by many people, with pleasure by the temperance people, with chagrin by the drunks party, with astonishment by all. A

few days later nine trials were held, which resulted in the condemnation of liquor, which was destroyed, together with the bottles and kegs.

The details of the raid, as well as the work of the detectives, were arranged by the executive committee of the league. The west saloon closed out at once, and was followed by the east one on the 1st of May, 1881. Some months later the keeper of the east saloon was imprisoned in the county jail, at Mason City, for non-payment of a fine imposed by the district court of the county, for violation of law at Rockwell. So he was added to the long list of those who demonstrate that "the way of the transgressor is hard." The proprietor of the saloon building contributed \$115 to the fund of the Temperance League to reimburse the expenses it incurred in the prosecutions. Thus ended the experience of the town of Rockwell with that disgrace to Christian civilization — the American saloon. Since that time, the morals of the town and vicinity have made steady and decided improvement, which is recognized by all.



CHAPTER. XXVI.

GRIMES TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded on the north by Union township, on the east by Pleasant Valley, on the south by Franklin county, and on the west by Hancock county, and comprises congressional township 94, range 22 west.

Grimes township is all prairie land with rolling surface; the upland is a gravel loam. There are some extensive sloughs with surrounding flat lands that furnish an excellent grazing territory, which is utilized during the summer months by large herds of cattle. Two small streams run in a southeasterly course through the township.

The first actual settlement was made in 1869 by Lorenzo Pratt, who settled on section 30, and remained there until 1881, in which year his wife died, after which he moved to Hancock county. The next settler was Henry Prescott, who located on section 35, where he still resided in 1883. Mr. Prescott was born in New York, Nov. 26, 1828, and at the age of twenty-one went to Illinois. In 1856 he married Miss E. McNish, and in 1860 came to Floyd Co., Iowa, and from there to Cerro Gordo county, in 1876. The third settler was Peter Severts, who settled on section 29, in 1879. The same year John Hunter came and remained two years after which he moved to Wright county.

Charles A. Winter, a prominent agricultural and stock farmer of Grimes township, is located on the northeast quarter of section 24. His farm of 240 acres was purchased by his father in 1871, and is devoted to stock-raising. The present proprietor has been a resident since March, 1880. He has added buildings to the value of \$2,000. and the place is supplied with all first class facilities for the business which chiefly occupies Mr. Winter's attention. His parents, William and Sarah (Robinson) Winter, settled in Black Hawk county, coming thither from Michigan, in August, 1859. Mr. Winter was born May 13, 1856, and grew to manhood in Black Hawk county. He was reared to the duties of an agricultural life, and was married May 31, 1876, to Ida May daughter of E. M. and Mary J. Stead, of Cedar Falls, Iowa. Their two children are deceased. Mr. Winter is a gentleman of perseverance and energy, and of upright, trustworthy character. In politics he endorses the principles of the republican party, and has served his township as trustee and treasurer.

George Beck, clerk of Grimes township, is a native of the Keystone State; born in Cumberland county, Oct. 18, 1852. He is the son of David and Amy Beck. His parents went in 1854 to La Fayette Co.,

Wis., and in 1864 came to Iowa and settled in Floyd county, where they still reside. Mr. Beck was married in 1872 to Francis R. Cook, of Wisconsin, at which time he again became a resident of La Fayette county, in that State. In 1879 he came to Chapin, Franklin county, and in the winter of 1880 settled on section 32, of Grimes township. Mr. and Mrs. Beck have six children—David, William, Francis, Christopher, Ida and Ira. Mr. Beck is a subscriber to the principles of the National greenback party. He has filled various township offices.

S. S. Sanford, township trustee of Grimes since its organization, was born in Illinois, March 6, 1846. His father, Nirum Sanford, was a farmer, and brought up his son to pursue the same honorable and profitable calling. His mother was Jane Austin before her marriage. Mr. Sanford was an inhabitant of his native State until the age of eighteen, when he went to Watertown, Wis., where he obtained a situation as clerk in a general store. He was there employed two years, when he went back to Illinois and resumed farming. In 1867 he came to Fayette Co., Iowa, where he lived until 1880. Since that year he has been a resident of Cerro Gordo county and of Grimes township. He was married in 1869 to Martha, daughter of William and Eliza Wells. Mr. and

Mrs. Sanford have one son—Lester. Mr. Sanford is an adherent of the republican party.

ORGANIC.

Grimes township was organized in 1880, and the first election held at the house of J. H. Hunter, in April of that year, at which time the following officers were elected: S. S. Sanford, George Beck and Jonathan Mann, trustees; J. H. Hunter, clerk; Henry Prescott, assessor; Lorenzo Pratt, justice of the peace; A. H. Prescott, constable.

Upon the constitutional amendment in June, 1882, there were nine votes cast for and two against the proposed amendment.

In 1883 the following officers were elected: S. S. Sanford, R. W. Henning and L. T. Lillie, trustees; George Beck, clerk; L. T. Lillie, justice of the peace.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Grimes township was held in the house afterward occupied by C. A. Winter, in the winter of 1879-80, which was taught by Jonathan Mann. There were two school houses in the township, in 1883, costing \$450 each.

The first death in Grimes township was Cecil M., son of Charles W. and Ida May Winter, who died April 2, 1880, aged two years and eight months. He was buried on the farm.



James. R. Carr.

CHAPTER XXVII.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

Grant township is bounded on the north by Worth county, on the east by Lincoln township, on the south by Clear Lake township and on the west by Hancock county, and comprises congressional township 97, range 22 west. This township was originally well timbered, but it was mostly cut off by the early settlers of the county. About onefourth of the territory in this township is low land. The upland is a sandy loam, with here and there a gravel knoll raised far above the common surface. The principal stream is Lime creek, which enters the township on section 19, crosses 20, 17, 8, 9, 4 and 3, where it enters Worth county. Willow creek is a small tributary of Lime creek, rising on section 11, flowing north through section 2 into Worth county.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settler of the township was Abram Bennett, who settled on section 36 in 1855 or 1856. He was a trapper and hunter, to which he gave nearly all his time and attention. He went from Grant township to Colorado, where he shortly afterward died. He erected a log cabin which served to accommodate travelers. Mr. Bennett broke the first land in the township. James Spear broke the next land on section 16, in 1860, and George Frost broke thirty four acres on section 34, raising 600 bushels of wheat

which he hauled to Waverly and sold for thirty-five cents per bushel, and with the money paid fifty cents per yard for cotton cloth.

James Spear came to the township in 1858. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1796, but at two years of age his parents removed to Ohio, where he was reared and married. Four years after his marriage his wife died, and in April, 1852, he married Mrs. Beatrice Emsley, who had six children by her first husband, two of whom are now living—Thomas G. and Margaret, wife of Charles Meddaugh. In 1857 Mr. Spear came to Iowa and made arrangements for his land, engaging Abram Bennett to build him a cabin. He then returned to Ohio and brought his family on in the spring of 1858, coming as far as McGregor, Iowa, by steamboat, and from there by team to what is now Grant township, landing May 7. He had traded his store property in Ohio for 400 acres of land, and at once set about improving the same. He carried on farming until his health failed by reason of over work, and in 1865 he moved to Clear Lake village, renting his farm. After a lingering illness of six years he died at Clear Lake, May 3, 1869. They had six children, two of whom are now living—John and Jennie, wife of E. Rosecrans. Mr. Spear was a strong democrat in politics. Mrs. Spear

still lives at Clear Lake, where she is esteemed by all.

The next settlers came in 1865. Among their number were J. W. Cook, Messrs. King and Thompson, also Silan Noyes who sold to James Goodwin land which he first improved on section 31. McReady Martin and Mr. Faulp settled in 1866 on section 32, and a year later, Charles Boothe came to the township.

J. W. Cook became a resident of Cerro county and Grant township in 1865. He brought \$450 with him, and he invested \$300 in land, devoting the balance to improvements. His property now includes 226 acres of land, in the best condition, one of the best planned barns in the county and a good residence. Mr. Cook was born in Locke, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1831. The year following his birth the family moved to Ohio. There Mr. Cook's mother died in 1846, leaving seven children. His father still lives on the homestead in the Buckeye State. Mr. Cook, Sr., was born in the year 1800. His children are—Mrs. McCauley, James, the custodian of his father's interests; Nathan, settled in Lincoln township, Cerro Gordo county, and died in 1867; Lois, Mrs. Ezra Scoville, of Hebron, Neb.; Betsey, Mrs. Helsel, of Hillsdale Co., Mich.; Joseph W. and Euphemia, now Mrs. Henry B. Ogram, of Kossuth county. Mr. Cook shared in the family labors on the homestead farm until 1854, when he went to Columbia Co., Wis. There he married Zelia E., daughter of Frank and Elmira Folsom. Their children are—William M., Fremont E., Florence E., Sheridan G., Permelia E., Robert E., Bertha May and Maud E. James H. Dickerson, a member of Mr.

Cook's family and associatng with him in his farming interests, was born in Vermont, April 10, 1832. He went to Wisconsin in 1853 and enlisted in February, 1865, in company E, 50th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and was in the service of the Union one year. He came to Iowa immediately after his ,discharge and has since been a resident of Cerro Gordo county.

McReady Martin purchased his present property, in Grant township, of James Goodwin and Silan' Noyes, Nov. 2, 1865. He is finely situated on section 32, and has put his farm under valuable improvements. Mr. Martin was born in Crawford Co., Penn., in 1832. He is the son of Jacob and Martha (Mason) Martin, of Pennsylvania, where his father still resides. His mother is not living. In 1860 he went to LaFayette Co., Wis., and came from there to Iowa. He married Margaret Galbraith, also of Crawford county. They are the parents of four children—Mary E., Ida A., George C. and Jessie A.

William Fisher was born in the State of New Hampshire, May 18, 1808. His parents are Israel and Cuziah (Blood) Fisher. In 1817 the family emigrated to New York State. Here Mr. Fisher was reared on a farm. In 1834 he married Pleopa Horton. In 1844 he emigrated to Sheboygan, Wis., afterwards to Fond du Lac county, and followed farming principally. He also worked at the carpenter's trade. His wife died in Wisconsin, leaving four children—Homer E., Hayden, deceased; Horace W. and Frank J. He came to Iowa in 1874 and now resides with his sons.

Homer E. Fisher, son of William Fisher, was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Dec. 20. 1837. He removed with the family to Wisconsin, where, in July, 1865, he married Lucy E. Thompson, daughter of E. O. Thompson. He came to Cerro Gordo county and settled where he now lives in 1866. He owns 160 acres of well improved land. The children are—Lillian S. and Hattie May. In politics Mr. Fisher is a republican.

C. W. Booth settled in Lincoln township in 1865, and Grant township in 1868. He was born in Kentucky, Sept. 9, 1823, and is the son of W. S. and Elizabeth (Witt) Booth, the former of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky. In 1827 the family emigrated to Illinois, and in 1835 to Iowa Co., Wis. December, 1848, C. W. Booth married Susan Leach, daughter of Oliver and Susan (Knight) Leach, and came from Wisconsin to Iowa in October, 1865. Their children are—Aurelia, now Mrs. S. E. Rood; Annie, now Mrs. George Osborn; Minerva, now Mrs. Andrew Hennis; W. Oliver, Charles, Alard and Dora. In politics Mr. Booth is of republican persuasion, and in religious matters he is an adherent of the United Brethren Church.

Andrew Hennis was born in Washington Co., Iowa, Nov. 19, 1858. He was left fatherless when a child and was reared in the family of David Fisher, with whom he came to Cerro Gordo county. March 19, 1878, he married Minerva Booth. They have two children—Clarence and Gertrude.

Henry Garlock came to the county in 1869 and settled on section 24, of Grant township, where he still resides. Mr. Garlock has made good improvements

on his farm. He was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1839, his parents being Joseph and Nancy Garlock. In 1846 the family removed to Wisconsin, and lived five years in Milwaukee, then settled at Milton, Rock county. Here Henry helped till the soil, and in 1863, at Janesville, Wis., married Hannah Hurd, a daughter of Denois and Mary Ann Hurd. In 1869 he came to Iowa as above stated. They have eight children living—Sarah, Dora, Henry D., Mary, Maud, Josephine, Sherman and Bertha.

David Garlock, a brother of Henry, also came to the county, in 1869, and purchased land on section 25, which he improved and still owns.

Ellsworth H. Sampson settled in the county in 1869. He first lived at Clear Lake and followed the carpenter's trade. In 1872 he engaged in farming in Lincoln township. In 1875 he settled on section 34, Grant township, where he still resides, owning 160 acres. He was born Nov. 15, 1848. His parents were T. S. and Electa L. Sampson. In 1853 the family emigrated to Illinois; four years later to Kansas, afterwards to Wisconsin, and in 1869 to Iowa and settled on Clear Lake where the parents still reside. In January, 1872, he married Mary L. Goodwin, daughter of C. S. and Rosanna Goodwin. They have four children—Zelma, Clara, Rosanna and Clyde.

H. L. Brown settled in Cerro Gordo county in 1856, and thus establishes his claim as a pioneer of the county. He was born in Rutland Co., Vt., Dec. 18, 1824. His parents were Hiram and Phebe (Atkins) Brown. They removed soon after his birth to the State of New York, and

when but three years old he was left motherless. He returned to Vermont and was reared under the care of his grandfather, Philip Brown. He was reared on a farm, but on reaching his majority he learned the moulder's trade. In 1848 he married Harriet L. Ward, and three years later, went to Whiteside Co., Ill., and interested himself in farming. In 1856 he came to Iowa and located in Lime Creek township. He settled in Grant township in 1870. His farm was located on the southeast quarter of section 18, and he made many improvements while he occupied it. In 1877, his health becoming impaired, he sold out and retired from active life, taking up his residence with his son, whose sketch follows. His children are—Albert G., Hiram E. and Warner J. In politics Mr. Brown is a republican, and has held many official positions in the township. He is now justice of the peace. He belongs to the M. E. Church.

Hiram E. Brown was born in Whiteside Co., Ill., Oct. 16, 1853. He has resided in Cerro Gordo county since the date of his father's settlement. He was married Dec. 25, 1874, to Sarah E. Miller, born in Cook Co., Ill. Mr. Brown is one of the oldest teachers in the county and has taught thirteen terms; twelve in Grant township. He now lives on section 9, and owns 200 acres of land.

J. R. Carr, stock farmer, has resided in Grant township since November, 1870. At that date he purchased eighty acres of land and has since increased his real estate to 320 acres, which is located on section 9. The entire tract was unbroken prairie, but it is now all under good improvements, and is beautified and in-

creased in value by one of the model farm houses of the county. Mr. Carr was born in McHenry Co., Ill., July 25, 1838. His parents, Darius and Thankful (Spencer) Carr, were both natives of the State of New York. In 1854 the Carr family removed to La Fayette Co., Wis., where the elder Carr engaged in farming. In 1859 Mr. Carr, of this sketch, was married to Mary Donneough. Her parents, Edward and Mary Donneough, were residents of Ireland and came to the United States when Mrs. Carr was only six years old. Mr. Carr returned to his native county in 1869, and the next year came to Iowa. Of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Carr, seven still survive—Edward, William, Ella, George, Etta, Benton, Florence and Lester, born April 29, 1883. Mr. Carr endorses the principles of the republican party but takes little active interest in politics. He is chiefly interested in his own business and is a successful and extensive dealer in fine stock.

Mark Dexter is the name of one of the most prominent and conspicuous figures in the local history of Grant township, and also bears the same relationship to Mason City, in which latter place he settled in February, 1856. He was a wagon maker by trade, and finding his knowledge in that line in requisition, he opened a shop and manufactured the first wagons made in Cerro Gordo county. He devoted part of his time and energies to the calling of carpenter and builder, and also to bridge building. He built the first school house in the county, and hung the first bell, whose tones summoned the school children to duty. Mr. Dexter was married in 1859 to Amanda, daughter of Alva

L. and Miranda (Hartwell) Whiting. In 1863 he settled on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 16, in what is now Grant township. He made his purchase of the claim in 1864, holding possession until 1866, when he sold to J. C. Thompson and removed to his present location on section 8. He is now proprietor of 240 acres of fine land. Mr. Dexter has at intervals, as occasion demanded, given much attention to building and has erected several school houses. Mrs. Dexter died in December, 1880, leaving seven children—Olive (Mrs. J. L. Hooper), Dwight, Whiting, Amanda, Mary Jane, Selee and Thomas. Mr. Dexter is a native of Canada, and was born July 27, 1834. His parents were John and Margaret (Dudgeon) Dexter, the former a Canadian, the latter a native of Scotland. The family came to the States in 1835, settling in Lee Co., Ill. Mark Dexter was reared on a farm, but at the age of eighteen learned his trade, and followed it as a vocation in Lee county until 1855, when he started for Iowa, driving a team for J. B. Long, who brought the first steam engine to Cerro Gordo county. The same engine supplies the power in a mill at Forest City. Mr. Dexter is a republican in politics, and has received the support of the voters in the town and county where he resides for official positions nearly all the time of his residence here. He is a fine sample of the material that has placed Iowa in a fair rank among the western States.

Horace W. Fisher, son of William Fisher, was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Oct. 30, 1843. He was a resident of Sheboygan, Wis., some years, whither he

accompanied his parents. In 1866 he came to Iowa and fixed his residence at Charles City. In 1873 he came to Cerro Gordo county, and now owns 160 acres of land with valuable improvements on section 28, of Grant township. He was married in March, 1878, to Hila, daughter of George Hayes. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have two children—Cora May and Ida Mabel. Mr. Fisher is a republican and active in local politics. He has held several township offices.

George Hayes, a large stock farmer, was born in Addison Co., Vt., March 18, 1832. His parents were John and Permelia (Devine) Hayes. In 1835 the family removed to New York. Here George was reared on a farm, and in 1853 married Helen Heath, a native of Canada, daughter of John and Evaline (Brown) Heath. In 1854 he emigrated to Illinois, and settled in De Kalb county. Thence he came to Iowa, in 1876. They have had twelve children, eleven now living—Edwin, Bennett, Hila, Permelia, Herbert, Servilla, Endora, Frank, Harvey, Harry and Nellie.

L. O. Sanderson resides on the northwest quarter of section 3 in Grant township. He was born in Norway, Nov. 23, 1859, and is the son of Ole and Gro Sanderson. The Sanderson family came to the United States in 1847, and settled in the township of Moscow, Iowa Co., Wis., where the father died in 1853. The mother subsequently married Kittel Paulson, and lived on the old homestead until 1882, when they moved to Fertile, Worth Co., Iowa, where they now reside. L. O. Sanderson was brought up on the farm, and acquired a good education. He com-

menced teaching school at the age of eighteen, a vocation he has pursued winters upwards of twenty-five years. He was married Dec. 17, 1862, to Sarah Gullickson, also a native of Norway. Her parents came to the United States when she was but four years of age. Her father was Gullick, and her mother Aase Gullickson. She was born Aug. 20, 1840. Mr. Sanderson settled in Worth Co., Iowa, in 1876. He located in Grant township, Cerro Gordo county, Sept. 15, 1877. He is a republican in political principles, and while in Wisconsin held the office of township clerk nine years, assessor one year, and has also officiated as justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson have had eleven children, ten of whom are now living—Anna Marie, Gunhild Louisa, Sophia Martine, Berget Matilda, Grethe Otilia, Gullick Olaus, Amanda Helene, Sander LaMartine, Louis Samuel and Olena Amelia. Their first child, Ole Gunnerius, died at the age of one year, four month and eleven days. The family belong to the Lutheran Church.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first marriage in Grant township was George Osborne and Annie Booth.

The first birth a son to James and Beatrice Spear, who was born March 29, 1861. He lived only two years; his remains were first buried on grounds belonging to Mrs. Osborn, but later removed to Clear Lake.

The first deaths which occurred were three children of Mr. and Mrs. Spear, who died in June, 1873—James, aged ten years, died June 3; William, aged five years, died June 6, and Mildred, aged two years,

died June 7. These three children all died of diphteria.

ORGANIC.

The first general election in Grant township occurred Nov. 3, 1868. The meeting was called to order by Frank Hartshorn, clerk of the district courts, who appointed Wm. Owen, M. C. Martin and J. W. Cook judges of the election. Abram King and H. Humphery were clerks of the election. At this election the following officers were elected: J. W. Cook, L. F. McMillen, McReady Martin, trustees; Abram King, clerk; Harrison Humphrey, assessor; Squire Humphrey, supervisor; Abram King, Wm. Owens, justices; Charles Booth and Squire Humphrey, constables.

In 1883 H. E. Fisher was elected as township trustee; J. White, clerk, and Joseph Dawson, assessor. H. L. Brown and Joseph Lingle, justices of the peace.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Grant township was held in a log cabin built for the purpose by Mr. Spear, who made application to the township for a school in 1862, whereupon an arrangement was made by which he was to furnish a building, and the township was to hire the teacher. Ellen Tuttle taught this school, and had but four pupils—Maggie, James, John and Willie Spear. Her wages were \$2.50 per week, \$1.00 of which she paid Mrs. Spear for her board.

The school building in district No. 1, is situated on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 11. It was built by Mark Dexter in 1879. It is a frame building costing \$540.

The third school house was built in what is now sub-district No. 2, in 1878. It is a stone building, costing \$540. The first teacher was Jackson White.

The school house in district No. 3 was built in 1871, and stood on the southwest quarter of section 19, but has since been moved to section 17. Mark Dexter built this house also; cost, \$487. The first teacher was Irene Hubbard.

In 1868 a stone school house was erected in district No. 4, on the northwest quarter of section 16, at a cost of \$700. This was a very substantial one, and is still used for school purposes. Harrison Humphrey taught the first term of school in this district in the winter of 1868-9.

The school building, for district No. 5, is situated on section 25. It was built by Mr. Dexter in 1871, for \$487.

In district No. 6, the school house is situated on the southeast corner of section 30, in a frame building which was removed from Clear Lake township, in 1878. The first teacher was Miss Pence

RELIGIOUS.

The first society which was organized in Grant township was that of the Christians, who first met as a body in the spring of 1869. Their meeting place was at the school house in district No. 4. Rev. Cottell, of Clear Lake, was their pastor for two years. There is no society now there, as most of the members have moved away.

The Free Methodists organized in district No. 4, in 1874, with Rev. Greenup as pastor. This society went down in 1881. The United Brethren have a society in this district. Rev. H. H. Shields was their first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. John Fulcumer. Rev. Johns is their present pastor. They have a membership of twenty-five, also a good Sunday school.

CEMETERY.

The Grant township cemetery was platted on the southwest quarter of section 9, in 1870. In 1883 there were only five graves within this cemetery.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

Lake township originally took in all the northern part of Cerro Gordo county, embracing a territory twenty-four miles north and south, by nine miles east and west. In 1865 Clear Lake township was set off from Lake, and in 1883 the town-

ship contained congressional township 96, range 21 west, and was bounded on the north by Lincoln, on the east by Mason, on the south by Mount Vernon and on the west by Clear Lake township. Lake is a beautiful agricultural district, which in

1883 contained some uncultivated land, but was fast developing. Willow creek and its numerous tributaries water the township. The main stream being the outlet of Clear Lake, passes through the township, from section 18, in a northeastern direction, making its exit from section 1, and from there runs southeast to a point just east of Mason City, where it unites with Lime creek.

There are beautiful native groves on sections 7 and 18, besides a portion of what is called east grove, which is situated about three miles southeast of the lake. At an early day there was considerable timber in the northern part of the township, a portion of which was cut off by early settlers. There are now many cultivated groves in the township which serve admirably as wind breakers in winter time, and lend picturesque beauty to the scene in the summer. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, passes through the township from east to west, with a station near the line between Lake and Clear Lake townships, at the town of Clear Lake.

SETTLEMENT.

The first actual settler, in what is now Lake township, was James Dickirson in 1852. He settled on section 7, and built the first house in the township.

James Sirrine, of Clear Lake, is one of the oldest settlers, not only of Clear Lake, but of Cerro Gordo county. He came here in 1852, and entered six forties, four of which were on section 13, at the east end of the lake, where he now resides. Mr. Sirrine was born at Peekskill, N. Y., in 1811. His father removed to Pennsylvania, when James was a child, and settled

in Pike county in that State. He was reared in Pennsylvania, married and returned to the State of New York, where he lived thirteen years. He then removed to Illinois, where he lived two years, then came to Iowa. His father settled near him, where he resided until 1878, when he removed to Minnesota. But few families were living in Cerro Gordo county when Mr. Sirrine came here. Dickirson and Hewitt, the earliest settlers of the county, had been here but two or three years. One by one, the pioneers are passing away and Mr. Sirrine is one of the few who are left of those who laid the foundation of a home here thirty years ago. Mr. Sirrine married Susan Reese, born in New York; she died here in 1859. His present wife was born in Indiana. Mr. Sirrine had five children by his first wife, three of whom are living—Robert, Frederick and Stephen. James and David were soldiers in the army of the Union during the rebellion; the former was a member of the 12th United States Regulars, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness; the latter was a member of the same regiment, and was killed accidentally at Fort Hamilton. Robert Sirrine, the oldest son, was born in McHenry Co., Ill., in 1837, and came to this county with his father. He is one of the most prosperous and substantial farmers of Lake township. He resides on section 16, where he has a fine farm of 160 acres; he also owns another farm of 160 acres on section 21. He married Martha Denslow, daughter of John Denslow. She was born in Linn Co. Iowa.

The next to come in were Mr. Rice and Mr. Alloway. No others came until 1855,



Elton A. Tuttle

during which year the following became settlers: Hiram A. Stiles, Rowland Gardner, Harvey Luce, E. A. Tuttle, Andrew Butterfield, William Wilson, Abram Bennett, Peter Parrish, James B. Wood and Charles A. Meddaugh.

Hiram Stiles settled on section 6, where he remained about five years and removed to Hancock county and later, to Wabaunsee Co., Kan.

Elon A. Tuttle is one of the pioneers of Cerro Gordo county, and resides on section 9, of Lake township. He was born in 1823, in Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he grew to manhood, and was married, after which he went to Cortland county, and there resided twelve years. In 1855, in company with his brother Marcus, and their respective families, Mr. Tuttle removed to Johnson Co., Iowa, remaining there but a brief period, and the same season they made their way to Cerro Gordo county. Here Mr. Tuttle purchased forty acres of land on section 7, of James Dickirson, the first he owned in the township and which was the nucleus of a farm including 300 acres on which he was resident many years, and which, under his management, became one of the model places in the county, adorned with a most enviable home. Associated with his brothers, Marcus and A. B. Tuttle, he entered a claim of 500 acres, and the same season drew the lumber for his first house from Iowa City. The same fall he built his residence and moved his family from Johnson county. This was the first frame house in what is now Lake township. The wife of Mr. Tuttle was Orrissa C. Humphreville, born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1823, and died May 14,

1880. Six of Mr. Tuttle's seven children are living—Nellie, wife of A. H. Hotelling; Hattie (deceased); Sylvia, wife of Rev. George A. Cressey, resident at Huron, Dakota; Adelmer M., practicing physician at Britt and Lucien, also living in Britt, Hancock county; Nettie, wife of D. D. Howe, of Britt; Sophia, wife of David Howe, a resident of Mandan, Dakota. Mr. Tuttle and his brothers are popularly and widely known as pioneers of Cerro Gordo county, and rank among the promoters of progress and growth to a fair position among the best counties of the State. A. B. Tuttle resides at Mason City; Marcus Tuttle has settled in Clay county. After the death of his wife, Mr. Tuttle sold his homestead farm, and has since resided on a quarter section of which he became proprietor in 1855, and on which he built a pleasant home.

Joseph Wood was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1804. His parents were not possessed of much of this world's goods, and the untimely death of his father left his mother with five little children dependent upon her for support. She fulfilled this duty as best she could and kept her family together until her son Joseph was eight years old, when she was obliged to place him according to circumstances. He spent his life in this way until nearly fourteen years old, when he put into practice a resolution to test the innate manhood he believed himself to possess, and set out to meet more than half way his struggle with life. The small pack of his possessions placed on his back was lighter than his heart, as he bade good-bye to his friends and youthful associations, and set forth for a foot journey of more than 200

miles. He had but a few shillings, and made the route with the utmost possible self-denial, eating but four meals. Reaching Perry Co., Ohio, nature succumbed; he was too nearly starved to make further progress. This was in 1817; the country was well nigh a wilderness of primeval forest, and the settlers had but little to eat save corn and the wild meat which rewarded the hunter's toil. But they divided food and hearthstone with the forlorn boy, and he resolved to rest his travel-weary feet for a time, if he could find anything to aid in self-sustaining. He engaged to work for a shoemaker for the necessities of life, in order to learn the trade. Food, clothes and instruction ranked alike in value, but he managed to go to school for three months of the year he stayed with this man, and obtained a slight knowledge of reading and spelling. He believed the future held a better fate for him, and once more he essayed a foot journey, with his knapsack on his back. He halted at Johnstown, Licking Co., Ohio, and worked there for eight and ten dollars a month until he was twenty-four years of age. He was married at twenty-one, and in less than three years, he was a widower with two young children to care for. His small savings were exhausted by the expenses of his wife's illness and burial, and he was forced to begin anew. After a time he again married. At thirty-two, having saved a little money, he removed with his family to Indiana. He was frugal and industrious, and in 1855 was enabled to come to Iowa. He made his claim on section 25, township 96, range 22, about a mile from Clear Lake. The severe winter of 1856-7 discouraged him and he went to Missouri

and Kansas, where he stayed about two years, when, impelled by sickness, he returned and reoccupied his claim, of which happily, he had not disposed, and here has his lot been cast. He stands among the best citizens. The traits which characterized his independent spirit in boyhood, have made him a valuable acquisition to the community where he has spent the strength of his manhood's years. His farm is under fine improvements, stocked with horses and cattle he has abundance of small and other fruits, and in his transactions with the community he is deservedly popular and trusted. Of a family of ten children, resulting from his second marriage, but three are living—James B., Mrs. Eunice Hayden and Mrs. Sarah Stevens, all of whom are settled near their father, and are in easy circumstances. Mrs. Catharine McKinney is a daughter of Mrs. Wood by a former marriage. Peter R. Wood, another son, laid his life upon his country's altar. He was sergeant in the 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Pleasant Hill, La. Father Wood is a fine sample of the element that forced its way into the western wilds, and hewed success from the resources of the wilderness. His history proves the folly of the times. Nearly eighty years old, his judgment is still sound, his mental and moral strength firm, and the iron resolution that cast aside the misfortunes of his youth, is still unbroken. He lives with his wife in a green old age, passing down life's western slope, flooded with a brightness reflected from his noble and well-spent life, as fresh and rosy as

the halo of the dawn that blesses the world in the mornings early June.

James B. Wood, of the firm of Wood & Berkley, wagon makers, was born in Henry Co., Ind., Nov. 10, 1839. He married Mary Denslow, whose father was among the first settlers of Cedar county. He died at Council Bluffs about the year 1850, while en route for California.

Charles A. Meddaugh is the son of Peter Meddaugh, who settled with his family in Cerro Gordo county, in June, 1855. The elder Meddaugh was a native of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., born July 4, 1795. He was of Dutch descent; his grandparents having come to this country from Holland many years prior to the Revolution. He was a harness maker and saddler by trade, and was engaged in this occupation before coming to Iowa. On his arrival in the State he bought a quarter section claim in the present township of Lime Creek, whose present owner is John D. Glass. His wife was also born in Dutchess county, and after the death of her husband returned to the State of New York. She died there in Tompkins county, Feb. 20, 1882. Four of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Meddaugh are still living—James resides in Florida; Mrs. Rebecca Robinson in Broome Co., N. Y.; Mrs. Lydia Bull, in Tompkins Co., N. Y.; and C. A. Meddaugh, of this sketch. The latter is third in the order of succession, and was born in Tompkins county in 1841. He married a daughter of the Buckeye State—Margaret G. Emsley. Her father died in her childhood, in Ohio, and her stepfather, James Speers, was an early settler in Cerro Gordo county. He died in Clear Lake township, in 1869. Her

mother lives at Clear Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Meddaugh have two sons—Lofton A. born in Florida, Aug. 19, 1870, and Karl E., born Oct. 30, 1879. Thomas G. Emsley, of Mason City, is a brother of Mrs. Meddaugh. Mr. Meddaugh has been much of his life engaged in teaching, and is still interested in all educational matters. He deals to some extent in school furniture, although his chief occupation is farming. In 1866 he went to Florida where he passed four years. He resides at Clear Lake, and owns a fine farm of 200 acres in Grant township, also a 430 acre farm in Florida.

During 1856 E. A. Tuttle, A. B. Tuttle, Charles Gillespie and Elnathan Crowell located.

Elnathan Crowell was born at Cape Cod, Mass., in 1812, which was his home until he was thirty years of age, as it was that of his father and grandfather, who passed their entire lives there. Mr. Crowell went to sea at twelve years of age. He shipped on a merchantman and during his nautical life saw much of the world. He visited the principal seaboard cities of America, as well as the chief places in France, Spain, St. Domingo and other countries. When he abandoned a seafaring life he followed the vocation of carpenter and worked at Boston and Southbridge, Mass., and at Keene, N. H. He first located in the west near St. Mary's, Ohio, and came to Mason City in 1856. In June of the next year he became a resident in Lake township. Mr. Crowell has been married three times. His first wife was a native of North Dana, Mass., and died eighteen months after her marriage. Her successor was Roxanna

Gibbs, who died after coming to Lake. The third wife, Mrs. Sarah (Dickerm) Hall, is still living. One of three children of the second marriage—Lewis C.—still survives. Mr. Crowell owns a valuable farm of 120 acres, on section 26, and resides at Clear Lake.

Mrs. Elvira F. (Gibbs) Dort and her daughter, Mrs. R. A. Howard, are the representatives of two prominent pioneer settlers of Clear Lake, who came here together in 1857. Mrs. Dort was born in Sullivan, N. H., in 1813. She married Willard Dort, with whom she lived forty-seven years. Following is a sketch of Mr. Dort, published at the time of his death. Mr. Dort was born at Gilsum, N. H., April 5, 1807. He received an ordinary country school education and was engaged in farming and carpentering all his life. He married Elvira F. Gibbs, April 24, 1834, who survives her husband after a pleasant companionship of forty-seven years. They have three children, two sons who reside east, and one daughter, Mrs. Rosa A. Howard who has always resided with them. Mr. Dort and family came to Clear Lake from Keene, N. H., in 1857. Mr. Dort was one of the few pioneers of Clear Lake who spent the best part of their lives in improving and building up our town. He was a remarkably industrious man, and, though he had attained the age of seventy-four years, seldom passed a day unemployed till his last sickness, or six days previous to his death. He joined the Baptist Church at Sullivan, N. H., in 1838, and lived a consistent Christian life. In 1867 he with others organized the First Baptist Church at Clear Lake, and was elected the first deacon of

this Church, a position he held to the day of his death. In 1872 he began the erection of a church for the society. He cut and hewed and hauled all the timber for the frame, and stone for the basement, and during the following summer, with the help of others, built the church, paying nearly one half of its cost, and donating all his labor, and by his zealous labors the denomination have a church that is an ornament to the town and a credit to the society. When the building was nearly finished he, unfortunately, fell from its roof and received injuries from which he never fully recovered. He was an earnest temperance man, and did all in his power to forward whatever tended to elevate the people morally or religiously. Generous and hospitable, his doors were always open, and in pioneer days the tired and hungry were always sure of a generous welcome, and found rest and refreshment without money and without price." He died at his residence at Clear Lake, April 16, 1881.

Mrs. Rosa (Dort) Howard became the wife of Thomas O. Howard in December, 1856. They accompanied Mrs. Howard's parents to Clear Lake. Herself and two children survive the husband and father. A daughter, Nettie L., wife of O. J. Hubbard, resides in Lake township. The son is the namesake of his father. Mr. Howard was born in Marlow, N. H., Dec. 13, 1832. He was a resident of Keene in that State some years previous to coming to Iowa. He was a carpenter and builder by trade, and, with characteristic energy, identified himself with a new and growing country, and soon became well and

widely known and universally esteemed for his manly and noble qualities. He enlisted in August, 1862, in company B, 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and received a mortal wound at the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April, 9, 1864, and died two days after at the hospital at that place. The following account of this brave soldier was published in the Sketches of Iowa Soldiers. "Thomas O. Howard, 1st lieutenant of company B, 32d regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, was born in the State of New Hampshire, and was thirty years of age at the time of his death. He was made orderly sergeant on the organization of the company, and upon the death of Lieut. Lane in December, 1862, was promoted to a second lieutenancy, and subsequently was made first lieutenant, which position he held at the time of his death. He served with the regiment on all its marches and campaigns, except in the expedition to Meridian, when he was absent on sick leave. It is said that death loves a shining mark, and the truthfulness of this saying is well illustrated in his death. Lieut. Howard was the idol of his company, and, perhaps, it might in truth be said, of the regiment. Tall, well formed and comely, with a dignified bearing and a winning, open countenance, truthful and honest in all his dealings, courageous, brave, firm, yet kind and generous, he was every inch a gentleman and a man. As an officer, he had no superior among the officers of his regiment. There was the material in him of which successful generals are made. During the long, weary hours of waiting, preceding the battle of Pleasant Hill, he commanded the skirmishers in front of the right wing

of the regiment, and his bearing on that occasion was worthy of all praise."

The first settlers on the prairie were Abram Bennett and Mr. Gardner. Bennett located on section 6, in 1855, and Gardner on section 9. Gardner remained a year or two and removed to Spirit Lake, where he and all but two of his family were killed by the Indians in the spring of 1857. Bennett removed to Colorado and died.

E. A. Tuttle brought his family on and moved on his place in 1856. About the same time Caleb Hubbard and Mr. Piser settled on the prairie.

During the years of the war but few settlers came in. About the next settlement was made, in 1868, by R. O. Sirrine, William Jackson and Myron Barton, all of whom located on section 16.

C. B. Seabury resides on section 10, Lake township, on a farm of 100 acres. He was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in March, 1832. He married Susan Case and in 1869 they came to Iowa. Mr. Seabury sent his family by direct route and made the journey himself with teams. Mr. and Mrs. Seabury have three daughters—Florence, Irene and Lena. Mr. Seabury was elected supervisor in 1873, held the position three years and has also been township trustee several terms and acting justice of the peace three years.

Joseph Case came to Iowa in 1869, making the route overland with his teams and personal property. He was born in the eastern part of the State of New York and when a boy, in 1807, went to Chautauqua county. He died at Clear Lake in September, 1880. Mrs. Case, his widow, resides with her daughter, Mrs. Seabury.

She was formerly Patty Fairbanks and was born in Vermont in 1810.

Rodney Palmer was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1848. He came to Iowa with his father, who is a resident of Lake township, in 1869. He is located on section 26, on a farm he bought of C. Patrick, a non-resident land-holder. It comprises eighty acres and Mr. Palmer has made all its improvements, it being wild land when he purchased it. He was married to Lizzie, daughter of George Carlton, and the children are—La Fayette, Clarence W., Merwin and Alice E.

Osman Burdick located on section 4 of Lake township. He is a resident on a tract of land originally entered by E. A. Tuttle. Mr. Burdick purchased of Moses Stewart in January, 1869. He was born in 1840 in Madison Co., N. Y., and came with his father, Perrin Burdick, to Rock Co., Wis., when eight years of age. His father lives with him. His mother died when he was but two years of age. The family removed from Wisconsin to Clayton Co., Iowa, and soon after to Bremer county. They next moved to Floyd county and eventually settled as stated. Mr. Burdick's farm contains 160 acres. He married Adeline Rice, sister of James A. Rice. She was born in Illinois. Their children are—Elmer and Clara.

J. G. Lindon, of the firm of Lindon & Bolton, stock dealers, was born in England in 1850 and was there trained to the vocation of farmer. In 1869 he came to the United States and spent a year at Watertown, Wis., coming to Clear Lake in 1870, and at once entered into his present business. The copartnership of Lindon & Bolton was formed in 1877. The house is

ranked among the most extensive in the State, and enjoys a large degree of public confidence. At the present writing, May, 1883, they have in stock 3,000 head of cattle, all of which were wintered within a radius of a few miles. Mr. Lindon has had large experience in the management of stock, and is versed and practiced in the details of business. The interests of the firm are extending, and have every prospect of far outstretching their present dimensions. Lindon & Bolton own a fine farm of 400 acres near town, and Mr. Lindon owns individually a quarter section. His fine residence is situated in the east part of the village. Mrs. Lindon was formerly Carrie E. Quick, a native of Ohio, of English descent. She is the mother of two children—Adella and Vida Belle Lindon.

James D. Freeman settled in Cerro Gordo county in June, 1871. He purchased forty acres of virgin prairie, erected a good house and set out shade trees, which gives the place an appearance of having been much longer occupied. He has added forty acres to his original purchase. Mr. Freeman was born in Plainfield, Vt., July 19, 1827. His parents, Nathan and Esther (Converse) Freeman, were both of New England origin. He was the youngest of six children, and, at thirteen, he found himself comparatively homeless. His brothers and sisters were married, and his mother being in a hopeless state from consumption, the home was broken up, and James went to Lowell, Mass., finding employment in a cotton mill as extra hand. In nine months he had secured the confidence of the owners and an expert knowledge

of the machinery, and was put in the position of assistant overseer of several hands, and also attended to card grinding. He operated in this manner nine successive years. He then went to Manchester, N. H. and assisted in the opening of a new cotton mill, where he remained two years. He was married in that city, in the fall of 1849, to Martha Straw. He had an illness of several months duration in 1851, and left his position. In the fall of that year he returned to Vermont. A year later he went back to Lowell, and again entered a cotton mill. In 1853 his wife died, leaving a son—Le Roy A., and in 1854 Mr. Freeman was married to Maria L. Vose. He then removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and followed the vocation of painter. In 1855 he went to Columbus, Wis. Later he took his family in a prairie schooner and set out for Chatfield, Minn., where he followed his trade. When his country called for the aid of her faithful sons, Mr. Freeman responded, and in 1862 enlisted in company D, 8th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. His regiment was on the frontiers of Dakota one year, where it did good service defending the territory from Indian depredations. Mr. Freeman was in action at Murfreesboro and other important battles. As a result of exposure incident to a soldier's career, his eyes were seriously injured and he was discharged and sent to Chicago for treatment, after which he went to Springfield, Mass., where his family had gone. He again obtained employment in a cotton mill at Holyoke, and acted as third overseer. At the end of six months he was tendered the position of second overseer,

but was obliged to leave the mill from failing eye-sight. He then went to Waverly, Bremer county, where he became totally blind. After a year of darkness he partly recovered sight and can now read with the aid of magnifying lenses. He next removed to his present home. By his second marriage, Mr. Freeman had nine children, five of whom died of diphtheria while he was in the service. Those remaining are—Gilman, Frank, Leon and Myron. Mr. Freeman belongs to the G. A. R., and in religious belief is a Congregationalist. He is a republican in politics.

E. Howard purchased his farm on section 11, of Palmetter Brothers, and took possession in the spring of 1872. He is a minister of the Church of the United Brethren, but in consequence of advanced years and impaired health has retired from active labors. He was formerly connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and assisted in the organization of its first conference in the State of Iowa, about the year 1844. Mr. Howard was born in the State of New Hampshire, emigrated to Illinois and thence to Iowa. His first wife died in 1840, in Illinois. By this marriage he had four children. The present Mrs. Howard was Merilda Hoyt. She was born in Broome Co., N. Y., and went with her parents to Illinois. She has three children. The eldest, Martin Luther, was born in Allamakee Co., Iowa, in 1852; Emma Jane is now Mrs. J. A. Weller, of Toledo, Tama Co., Iowa; Nellie A., is a teacher in Cerro Gordo county.

N. W. Warren resides on section 19, on a farm purchased of E. C. Johnson, and

on which he settled in 1873. He was born in Massachusetts in November, 1835. When a boy, he accompanied his parents to Rushford, Allegany Co., N. Y., where his father died. In 1853 Mr. Warren emigrated to Columbia Co., Wis., and engaged as clerk in a general store. He subsequently bent all his energies toward farming, which has occupied his attention the greater part of his life. His wife, Olive J. Williams, was born at Rome, N. Y. They have six children—Frank, Carrie, Fred, Charles, Rosa and Myra. Mr. Warren owns 130 acres of land. In religion, he belongs to the M. E. Society.

Joseph Thada owns eighty acres of land on section 7, which he has put in creditable condition. The improvements are first class and buildings good. He purchased the property in 1874, of Fred Langenberg. Mr. Thada was born at Mecklenberg, Germany, in 1842. At the age of fourteen he came to America with his father, John Thada. His mother, Sophia Thada, died in Germany. The senior Thada, located at Green Bay, Wis., where he yet lives. Joseph Thada married Agnes Schiller, born in Germany, in 1853. Her parents came to America in 1858 and settled near Green Bay, Wis. They now live in Lake township, Cerro Gordo county. Mr. and Mrs. Thada have five children—Nathalie E., Hattie E., Bertha M., Sylvia A. and Oscar V.

Benjamin Leonard, Jr., came to Cerro Gordo county in 1875. His farm is on section 5, Clear Lake township, on which he took up his abode in the fall of 1882. He was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., April 4, 1836. When he was fourteen his father, Benjamin Leonard, Sr., removed

to Wisconsin, and is still living in Green county in that State. Benjamin Leonard became a soldier in the hour of his country's sore need, enlisting twelve days after the firing on Fort Sumter, in the 3d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was with General Pope in the Shenandoah Valley, and received a severe gun-shot wound in the right arm at Antietam, two years after his enrollment. The result was his discharge. He went to Wisconsin, where he was married to Lavina Brayton, a native of Illinois. In 1871 he went to Kansas, where he resided four years. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard have four children—Walter J., Flora A., Lily May and Imogene. Mrs. Leonard's brother, Charles Brayton, resides on the same section. In 1878 he bought his farm of W. G. Ettles. He is a native of McHenry Co., Ill., born in 1838. He went to Wisconsin, and, in 1862, enlisted as a soldier of the civil war, in the 31st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was in the service three years. In 1868 he located north of the lake from which the township is named. Mrs. Brayton is a native of Illinois. They have three children—Ed, Elna and Hattie.

James B. Heath is a resident on section 32, Lake township, where he fixed his abode in 1875, on a farm of 160 acres. He is a native of England, born in August, 1848. His father, James Heath, made a number of trips to this country before his final emigration in 1849. He landed at New Orleans, whence he proceeded to St. Louis, going thence to Delaware Co., Iowa. He had become thoroughly Americanized when the rebellion threw the Nation into consternation, and adopting the ill as well as the good fortune which

befell the land, he enlisted in her defense in the 21st Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served about eight months, when he was discharged for physical disability. He returned to Delaware county, where he passed the rest of his life. His death occurred Sept 8, 1868, at the age of forty-two years. He was a grain and provision merchant, a calling to which he was trained in his native country. His widow resides at Delhi, Delaware county. Mr. Heath, of this sketch, married Eliza, daughter of Thomas C. Helm, a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Heath was born in Delaware county. She is the mother of two children—Harry C. and Nellie Maud.

Milton Young Moore settled on section 15, in the spring of 1876, having purchased the farm of Theron Palmeter. He was born in Centre Co., Penn., in 1835. When he was nine years old his parents, Thomas and Sarah (Richards) Moore, removed with their family to Clinton Co., Ohio. The mother died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856. The father went to West Virginia, where he died in 1876. From Ohio Mr. Young, of this sketch, went to Indiana, remaining there two years. He came to Lee Co., Iowa, in 1858. He married Lydia E. Cook, a native of Salem, Henry Co., Iowa. They are the parents of six children—Mary Ida, eldest, is the wife of James McLaughlin; Lizzie married R. W. Clark, of Clear Lake. The others are Edgar T., Ethel L., Arthur C. and Milton W. Mr. Moore's farm contains 177 acres.

Sylvester Hill resides on section 28. He took up his residence here in October, 1877, but purchased the place in the spring of 1875, of George W. Hyde. At the time of the purchase the farm had few

improvements. About forty acres had been under the plow, and the house was a small structure of logs. A comfortable and commodious house replaces the primitive abode, 125 fruit trees are in position, and the place now has other valuable improvements, and many others in prospect. Mr. Hill was born in Barford, Stanstead Co., Canada, in 1840. His father, Aaron Hill, was born in New Hampshire, and his mother, Caroline (Goodspeed) Hill, was a native of Vermont. In 1859 Mr. Hill emigrated to Randolph, Columbia Co., Wis. He became a soldier during the last year of the war, and was enlisted in the 51st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. In the spring of 1868 he came to Clear Lake, and at once turned his attention to carpentering, and was soon after employed in railroad bridge building. Mrs. Hill was, in her girlhood, Mary M. Allen. She was born in Vermont. Her parents, Oliver and Orpha Allen, removed to Wisconsin when their daughter was eight years of age, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have three children—Edgar S., Nina E. and Freddie. Mr. Hill's farm contains eighty acres.

Nelson Hanson purchased the farm where he resides, in 1880. It is located on section 27, and contains 120 acres. He is a native of Sweden, born in 1836. At the age of eighteen he came to this country, leaving his parents in their native land, where they completed the period of their existence. On coming to America, in 1854, Mr. Hanson went to Darlington, Wis., where he attended school for a time, afterward becoming a student at Beloit College. He learned the trade of mason, to which pursuit he has devoted many

years of his life. Mr. Hanson is a man of education, an extensive reader and well versed in all general subjects. Mrs. Hanson (Jennie A. Moody), was born in Pennsylvania. The Hanson family includes four sons and three daughters.

Lakeview Creamery is located on section 16, Lake township, two and a half miles east of Clear Lake village. It was built by Orville J. and Orrin R. Hubbard in 1882. The establishment is furnished with all facilities for first-class products. The cream is collected from the surrounding country for many miles. In 1882, the first season, the product was about 90,000 pounds of butter, and the probable results of the season to come, will greatly exceed that amount. The butter is shipped to New York and commands the highest rates of that market. The Hubbard Brothers are natives of Otsego Co., N. Y. O. J., the elder, was born in 1851; the second, O. R. Hubbard, in 1854. Caleb N. Hubbard, their father, came to this county in 1867 and settled in Lake township. He died in July, 1877. Their mother is yet living. Orville J. Hubbard was associated in the mercantile business with J. C. Davis at Clear Lake, from 1875 to 1880. He married Nettie L., daughter of Thomas O. Howard, July, 1876. She was born at Clear Lake in 1858. The children are three in number—Howard C., born in 1877; Ethel E., born in 1880; and Floy D., born in 1882. Orrin R. Hubbard married Hat-

tie L. Bates, a native of Blue Earth, Minn., July, 1876. They have three children—Vera B., Yeta L. and Merton E.

ORGANIC.

Lake township was one of the three original townships of the county. The first election was held on the first Monday of April, 1857, at the house of James Sirrine at Clear Lake, when the following officers were elected: Marcus Tuttle and Horace Parker, justices of the peace; Peter P. Wood and Hiram Stiles, constables; Joseph Turner, clerk.

In 1883 the officers were: George P. Smith, Robert O. Sirrine and Samuel Bool, trustees; J. H. Boeye and C. B. Seabury, justices of the peace; M. P. Rosecrans, clerk; J. B. Heath, assessor; William Evans, constable.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first marriage was that of Michael Callanan, Jr., to Mary Ann Gray.

The first birth was Joseph Dickirson, son of the first white man who came to the lake for settlement. This occurred in May, 1855.

The first death was a little girl of Marcus Tuttle, who died Jan. 3, 1857.

SCHOOLS.

The pioneer school of Lake township was taught by Mrs. Lutz, at her own house in 1856. The first public school was taught in the winter of 1857-8, on section 9, by E. A. Tuttle. In 1883 the township had seven school houses.

CHAPTER XXX.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

Lincoln township was set off from Mason and Lake townships by the board of supervisors at their June session, 1861, and now comprises congressional township 97, range 21 west. The township is well watered by Lime creek and Callamus creek. The former furnishes a good water power. Originally there was a good supply of timber along these streams, but it is fast disappearing before the ax of the settlers. There is but little wet land in this township, the greater part being a beautiful rolling prairie land, with the richest soil found in the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To Abel Clark belongs the honor of being the pioneer of what is now Lincoln township, settling here with his family in 1854.

Ira Williams first settled on the west side of the Shell Rock river, between Rock Falls and Plymouth, from where in May, 1856, he came to Lincoln township and located on section 24.

In 1856 Gabriel Pence, accompanied by his son, John, came to Cerro Gordo county and purchased several hundred acres of land in the northwest portion of Lincoln township. In May, 1857, Mr. Pence, wife and seven children removed from Jackson county and settled in their new home. The oldest daughter was married and did

not come to the county until 1859. Gabriel Pence settled on section 6, and his sons, two of whom were married, located near him.

Gabriel Pence was born April 18, 1806, in Ohio. His father, John Pence, was the owner of a flouring and woolen mill in the State of Ohio, which property he sold and removed with his family to Indiana, where he built new mills. He operated these a number of years, and finally because of impaired health and a desire to see his family settled in life without being scattered, he sold out and went to Illinois, where he purchased a large tract of land, established his children on farms, and there resided until his death, which occurred in 1844. He was twice married and reared a large family of children. Gabriel Pence was trained to the vocation of his father. While in Indiana he married Nancy McConnell, and about 1836 emigrated to Illinois. Six years after he moved to Jackson Co., Iowa, where he purchased land and resided until 1857. In that year he came to Cerro Gordo county, and actuated by the inherited desire to preserve his family in one unbroken circle so far as possibly, he bought a large tract of land in Lincoln township, and distributing it among his children, had the satisfaction of seeing them all

settled in the same neighborhood. At a surprise party given in his honor, every lineal descendant was present including children, grand-children and great-grand-children—four generations, about fifty-three in number. He died Feb. 7, 1880, and his wife followed him Oct. 11, 1882. Of the ten children, Mr. and Mrs. Pence reared to maturity, seven still survive, John, Elizabeth (Mrs. George Goodell); Hannah (Mrs. William Rhodes); George, Allen W., Eliza (Mrs. B. G. Richardson), and Lydia, now the wife of Benjamin Duell. Mr. Pence was a man of sterling traits of character. He was a fond father, and built a substantial and permanent reputation in the township where he expended his fortune. He bore the highest character as an old-fashioned Christian gentleman. John Pence, his oldest surviving child, was born May 7, 1828, in Indiana. He settled in Iowa at the date named in his father's sketch, and in 1849 was married to Louisiana Lock. He settled in Cerro Gordo county in 1857, on section 6, Lincoln township, where he is the proprietor of 500 acres of land. His children are as follows—Levinna, now Mrs. Umbarger; Nancy, now Mrs. Booth; Sarah, now Mrs. Lavanway; Charlotte, now Mrs. Yokom; Lizzie, now Mrs. Taylor; Ella, now Mrs. Umbarger; Arthur C., Rachel A., John L. and Lawrence W.

A. W. Pence was born April 11, 1835, in Henderson Co., Ill. He was reared on a farm and settled in Cerro Gordo county in 1857, and has since been a resident of Lincoln township, where he owns 158 acres of land. He married Caroline, daughter of J. B. Cobb, of Jackson Co., Iowa. Following are the names of their

children—Mary M., John E., Lincoln G., Phebe J., Cora F., Carrie A., Alice N. and Wallace S. Mr. Pence is an adherent of the republican party, and belongs to the Church of the United Brethren.

George Pence was born Oct. 14, 1832, in Indiana. In 1857 he came to Cerro Gordo county with the members of his father's family. In the fall of the same year he returned to Jackson county and was married to Susanah Kegley. She died Nov. 9, 1879, leaving seven children, three of whom have since followed their mother to the unseen land. Those who still survive are—Nancy, Mrs. D. A. Zokom, Lenora, Laura and Susanah. Mr. Pence is engaged in farming, and intersperses his agricultural labors with that of a sportsman's life. He is a republican in politics, and in religious views adopts the creed of the M. E. Church.

Among other earlier settlers was Richard Osborn, who settled in 1859, on section 5. Milton Goodell also settled on the southwest quarter of section 9, in 1859. He was a single man, but built a log house and went to farming. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in the service, was wounded and taken prisoner on the Red River Expedition and sent to a hospital, where he died from the effects of his wound.

B. G. Richardson has been a resident of Cerro Gordo county since 1860. He is a farmer and a man of fine faculties, well read, genial and courteous, and a public spirited citizen of his township. Since the date of his residence he has been continually in local office, and is now secretary of the school board, and has been justice of the peace for the last fourteen

years. He is an adherent of the republican party. His parents, S. M. and Loceenia Richardson, emigrated from New York to Wisconsin, and in 1860 to Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, where they settled with their family. Mr. Richardson was born Aug. 3, 1840, in Cortland Co., N. Y., and became a resident of Lincoln township in 1863. While a young man he was engaged summers in farming, and in teaching winters. He was married in 1863 to Eliza J., daughter of Gabriel Pence. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have the following children—Seth G., Ida M., Ralph, Roy, Rosa, Grace and Byron P. The homestead includes 174 acres of land.

George Goodell, a pioneer of Iowa, came to the State in 1854 and first settled near Iowa City. Two years later he went to Bristol, Worth county. The next season he went to Illinois and afterwards to Kansas. He returned to Iowa in 1860 and has since been a resident of Lincoln township. He was born in Ohio, July 4, 1839, where he spent his boyhood. He is finely located on 160 acres of land on section 5. Mr. Goodell has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was united in 1863, was Marietta Pence. She died in 1872, leaving three children—Lydia, Gabriel and Haven. The present Mrs. Goodell was Mrs. Elizabeth (Pence) Osborn, sister of Mr. Goodell's first wife. In political principles Mr. Goodell is a republican.

Thomas Law, Sr., is a son of "Auld Scotia," born in 1806. In youth he learned the weaver's trade, which occupation he followed in his native country. He was married in 1830 to Mary Hamilton. In 1849 he came to the United States and

took up his residence in Oneida Co., N. Y., and was employed in the dyeing department of the New York Mills. He brought out his family in 1850. In 1855 he went to Columbia Co., Wis., and engaged in agriculture. Some time after he went to Dodge county in that State. He came to Iowa in the fall of 1863 and located on section 16, Lincoln township, where he died in 1878. His wife is still living. They reared a family of twelve children, eleven of whom were born in Scotland, and seven are still living. Following are the names of those surviving—Thomas, Jeanette, Mary, John, James, Elizabeth and Isabella.

Thomas Law, Jr., was born in Scotland, Dec. 3, 1830, and was instructed in the weaver's trade. He came to the United States in 1850 with the other members of his father's family, and worked in the New York Mills, of Oneida Co., N. Y. He went to Wisconsin in 1855 and in 1861 to Michigan. In February of that year he was married to Mary Bishop, daughter of William and Janet Bishop. In 1862 Mr. Law went back to Wisconsin, and came to Iowa in the same year in search of a permanent location, and after some prospecting fixed upon Cerro Gordo county. In 1863 he brought his family to Iowa and established a home, where he now resides. Mrs. Law died Oct. 3, 1878, leaving five children—Jessie C., William H., Mary E., Annie M. and Thomas B. Mr. Law was a second time married. His second marriage was with Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas H. and Susan French, and occurred Nov. 27, 1879. They have one son—John S. Mr. Law belongs to the republican party and has been township clerk, and

was township treasurer for a period of six years. The family attend the Congregational Church.

Emory Osgood Thompson has been a prominent citizen of Cerro Gordo county since 1866. He was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1814. He was brought up on a farm and received an excellent education in an academy. In 1836 he went to Wisconsin and was there engaged eighteen months in surveying. In 1838 he returned to New York and was married to Lucinda Hildreth. In 1853 he again went to Wisconsin, where he followed farming, in Green Lake county. He enlisted in the Union service in 1861, enrolling in the 57th Illinois regiment, Volunteer Infantry, and after serving a year was discharged on account of physical disability. He was under fire at the battles of Shiloh and Fort Donelson. Mrs. Thompson died in 1880, leaving eight children—Julius, Julia, Alice, Lucy, Emma, Rozella, Mary and Nellie. Mr. Thompson was afterwards married Dec. 2, 1882, to Mrs. Nancy Williams. He has been actively interested in local and county politics most of his life. He has acted as county supervisor and has held several township offices. Among other positions of prominence, he has occupied that of postmaster at Rockwell for fourteen years. In religious sentiment he has been a Baptist from youth. Ira Williams, the first husband of Mrs. Thompson, was the second settler in Lincoln township. He was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., in 1809, and was reared on a farm. He was married in 1834 to Nancy Richardson, and emigrated, in 1845, to Illinois. In 1855 he came to Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, and lived one year on the west bank

of the Shell Rock river, in Falls township, and then took up his residence on section 24, Lincoln township. He was a soldier for the Union three years. He died in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Williams reared nine children, seven of whom are living—Cynthia, Reuben, Ellen, David, Lemuel, Mary and Gilbert.

Amos Thomas, a settler in Cerro Gordo county, is a son of Rufus and Mary (Ford) Thomas, the former a native of New York and the latter born in Connecticut. He was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1834. The family transferred their residence to McHenry Co., Ill., in 1837, and in 1854 to Winona Co., Minn., where the senior Thomas died, in 1877. The mother died in Cerro Gordo county in 1882. Of the children, brothers and sisters of Amos, four are still living—Louren, Rufus, Charles and Lorenzo. Mr. Thomas was brought up a farmer, and 1857 went to McHenry Co., Ill., and was married to Mary Westcott. After that event he returned to Winona. In 1864 he enlisted in company K, 11th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the Union service until the close of the war. He settled on section 16, Lincoln township, in 1866, where he now owns 160 acres of land which is in an excellent state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have six children—Janette, Polly, Clara, Cora, Alice and an infant son. Mr. Thomas is a republican in politics, and is warmly interested in educational matters.

C. H. Phillips owns and resides on a farm of 168 acres of land in Lincoln township, every detail of which gives evidence of the good sense, thrift and energy of its proprietor. His residence was erected at

a cost of about \$1,200. He was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., April 27, 1820. His parents, Abiather and Hannah (Ranney) Phillips, were natives of Massachusetts. Mr. Phillips was brought up on a farm, and in 1854 was married to Almira, daughter of Edwin H. and Cynthia Blackmore, of Ontario Co., N. Y. They remained residents of that county until 1865, when they moved to Ripon, Wis., and the next year to Lincoln township, Cerro Gordo county, Iowa. The children who yet survive are —Lambert, Lester, Norman, Edwin, Nina, Albion and Dora. Mr. Phillips takes little interest in politics save in the discharge his privileges as a citizen of the United States.

James Ferrier is a native of Scotland, born May 1, 1826, and growing to manhood among the lochs and mountains of "Auld Scotia." He was married in 1847 to Joanna Lumsdale, and eight years later turned his face to the new world, reaching the United States in 1855. His first tarry was in Columbia Co., Wis., going thence to Dodge county, in that State, and from there to Iowa. In the spring of 1866 he purchased 200 acres of land in Lincoln township, on section 15, where he took up his residence the same fall. He now owns 440 acres of land in first class condition. Mr. and Mrs. Ferrier have been the parents of ten children, and have eight now living —Catharine, Joanna, Jane, William, Ellen, James, George and Martha. Mr. Ferrier is a Presbyterian in his religious sentiments. He has identified himself with the republican party, and held the various township and school offices.

C. W. Fuller is fully entitled to be enrolled among the prominent and worthy

citizens of Cerro Gordo county. He has received the best evidence of the confidence of his townsmen in their support for local offices, has fought for the integrity of his country's flag, and made a meritorious record as a citizen. He was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., July 13, 1841, where he attained his majority on a farm. In 1861 he went to Columbia Co., Wis., returning to his native State in the fall of 1863. He enlisted in January, 1864, in company F, 4th New York Heavy Artillery, which command was attached to the Army of the Potomac from the battle of the Wilderness to the surrender of Lee. On the mustering out of his regiment he returned to Wisconsin. He was married in 1866 to Marion, daughter of Gideon and Rachel Aldrich. He moved to Iowa and located on their present home in the spring of 1867. They have two children—Walter E. and Leslie C. Fuller. Mr. Fuller is a republican in politics, and owns a farm of 160 acres of fine land on sections 17 and 21.

H. J. Willis became the owner of 120 acres of land in Lincoln township in 1868. At the date of his purchase it was an unbroken prairie, but he has placed it under fine improvements and erected a good residence, suitable and commodious barns and other buildings. The farm now includes 190 acres. Mr. Willis was born in Massachusetts, Aug. 18, 1821. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Newcomb) Willis. He was left fatherless at eight years of age. His mother went, in 1832, to Onondaga Co., N. Y., and five years after to Wayne Co., Ohio. In 1842 she went to McHenry Co., Ill., where she died in 1854. At the age of fourteen Mr. Willis com-

menced his struggle with the world as clerk in a mercantile establishment. When he attained his majority he adopted farming as his vocation in life. He was married in 1844 to Fannie Bun, and in 1863 came to Iowa. He first went to Winnesiek, county, where he lived two years, and then made another transfer to Richland Centre, Wis. In 1867 he returned to this State and made a brief stay in Floyd county, after which he fixed his residence in Cerro Gordo county. To general agriculture he has added stock farming, and exhibits fine samples of thoroughbreds. Mr. Willis is a leading citizen of Lincoln township, and is valued by his townsmen on account of his meritorious character. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a republican in politics.

W. H. Moffett settled in Lincoln township in 1868. He was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Nov. 6, 1839, and emigrated with his parents to Walworth Co., Wis., in 1859. In 1861 he enlisted in company A, 4th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving under Gen. Banks until May, 1866, when he returned to Wisconsin and in 1868 came to Iowa, and has since that time lived in this township. In 1860 he married Susan Hill, daughter of William and Mary Hill. They have eight living children—Delos P., Fred, Clarence, Bert, Hubert, Wayne, Maud, Edna and May.

D. Taylor, who has been a resident of the township since 1868, was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1817. His parents were Nathaniel and Eunice (Draper) Taylor. He was reared on a farm and married to Amelia A. Braydon. In 1844 he moved to Columbia Co., Wis., and in 1868 came to Iowa. His wife died Jan.

12, 1876, leaving three children, one of whom was living in 1883—George D. He married Clarissa Whitman, Dec. 25, 1877. In politics he is a republican. He has been a member of the Methodist Church over forty years.

Rev. H. H. Shields connected himself with the denomination of United Brethren at the age of seventeen, and when twenty years old began his labors as an itinerant preacher. He was actively engaged in that capacity through a long term of years. In 1867 he was stationed in charge of the United Brethren Church in Lincoln township. He was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Sept. 27, 1838. His father's family removed to Huntington Co., Ind., in 1852. They moved to Winnesiek Co., Iowa, in 1855, and went afterwards to Clayton county, and thence to Jones county, where the mother died, leaving nine children. The father is now a resident of Lincoln township, and is in hale old age, able still to work at his trade, shoemaking. Mr. Shields still acts as local preacher, but devotes himself chiefly to agricultural pursuits. His farm is located on section 6, of Lincoln and Grant townships. He was married in 1863 to Nancy J., daughter of Isaac and Barbara White. The family includes four children—Barbara E., John W., Edith M. and Ira H.

S. H. Conrad Class owns 200 acres of land in Lincoln township, where he has been a resident since 1873. He is engaged to some extent in dairy and stock farming, to which his farm, fixtures and belongings are well adapted. Lincoln Springs Creamery is located on Mr. Class' farm, and he is one of the interested partners. He was born Dec. 25, 1835, in Germany. His

parents were Conrad and Dorothy Class. In 1857, at twenty-two years of age, he entered the Prussian army and after two years service, hired a substitute and emigrated to the United States where his brothers, Fred and William, had settled some years previous. His younger brother, Simon, accompanied him and they went first to Oconto, Wis. Mr. Class went to Michigan in 1860, thence to Pennsylvania, and afterwards settled in Holmes Co., Ohio. In 1862 he was married to Nancy Frazier, a native of that county, and daughter of John and Mary (Cassidy) Frazier. Two years after his marriage, in 1864, he enlisted to fight for the Union in company K, 178th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving one year. He returned to Ohio and operated a saw mill until 1869. In that year he went to Henry Co., Ill., and engaged in farming, coming to Iowa four years later. The children of Mr. Class' family are—Almon F., John W., Joel F. and Phebe J. Mr. Class is a republican in political faith and is at present township clerk. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and holds a high position in the esteem of his townsmen. The family attend the Christian Church.

L. R. Harding has been a resident of Cerro Gordo county since 1873. He passed a year in Mason township, lived three years in Lake, and has been a citizen of Lincoln township six years. He owns 240 acres of land on section 22. He is the son of David H. and Fannie (Reeves) Harding, and was born in Orange Co., N. Y., April 23, 1832. He was bred to the calling he now follows, and, March 11, 1858, married Hannah, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Hallock) Mapes, of Orange

county, born Aug. 25, 1836. He resided in the Empire State and interested himself in farming until his removal to Iowa. In politics Mr. Harding is a republican, but was formerly a democrat. He commands the respect and good will of all who know him, for honesty and integrity of character. Mr. and Mrs. Harding have three children—Alva, born Feb. 18, 1860; Edgar, born July 15, 1862; Harry T., born April 3, 1864.

Jacob P. Hill, of the firm of Hill Brothers, proprietors of Lincoln Flouring Mills, is a prominent business man and a leading citizen of the township of Lincoln. He was born in Rockland county, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1855, and the same year his father's family emigrated to Whitewater, Wis., where Mr. Hill, Sr., followed the business of a cooper until the year 1862, when he enlisted in the United States service, where he remained until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1864. The wife and mother then removed with her children to Jefferson Co., Wis., where she lived till her family grew up and commenced life for themselves, when she removed to Rockford, Iowa, remaining there till 1881, when she removed to Clear Lake, this county, where she now lives. Four of her five children are now living—Georgiana, now Mrs. William Hill, James, Jacob P. and Susie, now Mrs. Franklin Ayers.

Jacob P. Hill resided in the State of Wisconsin until 1873, when he came to Floyd Co., Iowa, and followed the cooper business till 1877, when he made the acquaintance of and married Rebecca Hiller. He then, with his wife, removed to Cherokee, Iowa, and engaged in the

milling business with P. F. Fassler under the firm name of Hill & Fassler, merchant millers. The same year Mr. Fassler withdrew from the milling business and it was continued then under the firm name of Hiller & Hill, with J. P. Hill manager until 1881, when Mr. Hill sold out and came to this county. Their two children are—Edward Leroy and Nora Zuella.

James Hill, of Hill Brothers, mill proprietors, is son of George and Ann Conklin Hill. He was born in Rockland Co., N. Y., in 1852, and accompanied his father's family to Wisconsin, and in 1870 came to Rockford, Iowa, where he engaged in coopering until that business became unprofitable, when he interested himself in milling, which has since occupied his attention. In 1882, conjointly with his brother, he purchased Lincoln Mills, where he is still engaged in business. He was married April 23, 1876, to Alma Walker. Their sons are named George and Guy.

Daniel Watts was born in England, in 1822, and received the training and instruction required for the duties of a bailiff, general auctioneer and appraiser. He is a man of unusually fine business qualifications and exhibits the rare qualification of ambidexterity, using both hands in penmanship with equal facility. He is highly esteemed by his fellow citizens and is prominent in all public interests. He married Mary Ann Ind, and in 1854 emigrated to Canada, where he managed a meat market and afterwards a hotel until 1863, when he engaged in farming. Two years later he came to the United States and purchased a farm in the vicinity of Milton, Wis., where he

resided, in order that his children might have the advantage of good schools. His wife died Sept. 27, 1868, leaving seven children—George A., James, Henry, Daniel, Fannie, William and Sarah. Mr. Watts married his present wife, formerly Mrs. B. A. Sumner, in 1871. He came to Iowa in 1875 and settled on section 28, Lincoln township, where he now resides.

George A. Watts, eldest son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Ind) Watts, was born at Bristol, England, April 26, 1849. He came to Canada with his parents and in 1865, to Wisconsin, where he followed the trade of machinist in Milwaukee and Racine and afterwards at Chicago. He became a resident of Lincoln township, in Cerro Gordo county, in 1874. He purchased unimproved land, but has now a fine residence and a farm under good improvements. He was married in 1869 to Mary J., daughter of Thomas and Jane Giddings, of Dane Co., Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Watts have three children—George Wilbert, Harry Earl and Lavergne G. Mr. Watts is a man of good business qualities and is highly respected as a citizen, having been honored with several offices in his township.

Thomas H. French was born in England, July 16, 1851. His parents, Thomas A. and Susanna (Pitman) French, came to America in 1855, and after a stay of one year in the city of New York, went to Rock Co., Wis., and afterward to LaFayette county, in that State. The mother died in August, 1863. Five children reached maturity—Henriette, Thomas H., Mary Ann, Martha and Florence. The father died in Texas. Thomas H. French was reared a farmer, and remained a resi-

dent of Wisconsin until 1875, the date of his settlement in Lincoln township, Iowa. He pursues the vocation to which he was trained, and has a valuable farm of eighty acres, located on section 16, of this township, and under good improvements. He was married in 1878 to Ella, daughter of Ross and Ellen (Bentley) Whitman. Lelroy, Claude and Luella, are the names of the children of this household. Mr. French is a republican.

E. S. Winans first came to Cerro Gordo county in 1855, but as he was a single man, he remained but a short time. After leaving he followed boating on the Mississippi river. In 1862 he enlisted in company C, 3rd Wisconsin, and served twenty-nine months, and was discharged on account of disability, caused by a wound received at the battle of Chancellorsville. He returned to Iowa and engaged in farming in Worth county. In 1879 he came to Cerro Gordo county, settling where he now lives in Lincoln township. He owns 180 acres of excellent farm land. His residence was erected in 1880, and is the best in Lincoln township. He was born in Ohio, Nov. 6, 1829. His parents were H. S. and Rachel Winans. He resided in his native State until 1854. In 1857, at Berlin, Ohio, he married Amelia Faukell. They have three children—Henry S., Edward W. and O. B. In politics he is a republican. He served as county supervisor of Worth county. He is member of the Masonic fraternity.

ORGANIC.

Aug. 20, 1861, the clerk of the board of supervisors issued a call for the first election on the second Tuesday in October. The voters met at the house of John Rus-

sell. Gabriel Pence was chosen chairman, John Pence and James L. Fry, judges. This election resulted as follows: Gabriel Pence, supervisor; A. W. Pence, John Pence and Abel Clark, trustees; James Speers, clerk; Gabriel Pence, assessor; James Fry and Ira Williams, justices of the peace; George Pence and Abel Pence, constables. Officers serving in 1883 were: D. Bryson, John Pence and George P. Dempsey, trustees; S. H. C. Class, clerk; G. W. Aldrich, assessor.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught by Nancy Williams, in 1857, in the house of Mr. Williams. The pupils were the three daughters and one son of John Russell, two of Mr. Robinson's, three of Abel Clark's, and five of Mr. Williams', also a son of Henry L. Brown.

This township is made up of seven school districts.

District No. 2 was provided with a school house in 1865, and was located on section 9. It is a frame building, costing \$450. The first teacher was Mrs. John Law.

In district No. 3 a school house was provided in 1869, at a cost of \$950. This is a frame structure, located on the southwest quarter of section 29. The first school taught here was by Ellen E. Willis, who had fourteen pupils enrolled.

Districts No. 5 and 6 each have good school houses. The former is situated on section 21, and the latter on section 11.

District No. 7 was formed in 1875. The present school house, erected at a cost of \$550, is on section 18. Alice Cobb, now Mrs. Andrew Brown, taught the first

school. She had about twenty scholars enrolled.

POSTOFFICE.

Rock postoffice was established in 1863, with Gabriel Pence as postmaster. He was succeeded by B. G. Richardson, W. P. Yokum, E. O. Thompson and J. H. Hazelbarger.

CEMETERIES.

The first burying place in Lincoln township was located on the northwest quarter of section 5, and known as the Osborn cemetery. The bodies buried there have all been moved to other grounds. The present cemetery is located on section 8. The first interment was George Clymer, who died in 1871.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services held in the township was at the house of Gabriel Pence, in 1858, by Rev. James Hawkins, who was a Methodist clergyman; there was no class formed, however, as there were not members enough in the vicinity to warrant it. The first organized society was perfected at the house of Gabriel Pence, in 1860, by Rev. Musselman, a United Brethren preacher. The first members were: A. W. Pence and wife, John Pence and wife, Richard Osborn and wife, and Mrs. George Pence. Meetings were held at Gabriel Pence's residence for nearly a year, and in the school house until 1876, when a church building was erected. Rev. Musselman was succeeded by Revs. Murphy, Preston, Potter, Martin, Kanouse, Lash, Morris, H. H. Shields, Howard, Hall, Laughlin, Fulcunner and Rev. Mr. John, who was pastor in 1883.

The class in 1883 numbered about twenty-five. The society have a parsonage near the church.

The Methodists had preaching at various times, but no organized class until 1872, at which time a protracted meeting was held by Rev. Mallory, in the school house. In 1876 they built a church edifice. In 1883 Rev. Elliot was the pastor in charge. The society also maintained a good Sunday school.

LINCOLN SPRINGS CREAMERY.

This branch of industry was established, in the spring of 1883, by S. H. C. Class and John Johns. It is situated on section 9, at a point where gushes out a large cold spring, forming a steady stream almost ice cold. The size of the Creamery is 18x24 feet, two and one half stories high, costing \$1,250. Both butter and cheese are manufactured here under the direction of Mr. Johns, whose long experience has made him an expert at the art of butter and cheese making.

MILLS.

The Lincoln Mills were located on the right bank of Lime creek, which furnishes a nine foot head. These mills were built by N. C. Carpenter, who commenced to operate them in 1879, but were not completed until 1882. In March, 1882, Mr. Carpenter sold to J. P. and James Hill, who now operate the same under the firm name of Hill Brothers. It is run as a custom mill. This mill is 26x40 feet, besides wheel house, and is two stories high, containing three run of buhrs. The power is derived from a forty inch turbine wheel. The cost of the property was \$4,500.

A WINTER NIGHT'S EXPERIENCE.

In the winter of 1856-7 two sons of Ira Williams, Reuben and David, aged twenty and fourteen years, respectively, went over to Horace Green's, a neighbors, to water his cattle. They left home about 10 A. M., and owing to the extreme cold weather, they had to go up the stream in search of another place at which to water the stock. They finally succeeded in watering them, but while doing so a violent storm arose with such fury that they could not get the cattle to return, and in their attempt they themselves were lost, and compelled to remain out all night. After wandering some time they found a small grove, in which they took shelter, and kept on the move all night to keep from freezing to death. They finally thought the storm had abated sufficiently to admit of their venturing home, but they again soon lost their way, and were also unable to return to the clump of trees, around which they had tramped so many long hours as their only refuge. David became exhausted and Reuben gave him

his left hand, keeping his right one in his pocket, as he knew the one exposed would be frozen soon, and he took the precaution to save the right hand. In this manner they moved along not knowing whither they journeyed, keeping pace across the stormy prairies, until the bitter night had passed away, and the sun had made its cheerful appearance in the eastern horizon, when they found, to their utter astonishment, that they were near Mason City. They were overheard by two men, who were cutting wood and who came to their relief, taking them on into Mason City. Reuben could still walk, but David was completely exhausted. David, very naturally, was the first to receive medical attention, and thus was saved from much suffering endured by Reuben, who lost his right foot, and half of the other, also a finger on his left hand. David lost a part of his right foot and two toes from the other foot. The latter resided in Worth county in 1883, and Reuben was a resident of Minnesota.

CHAPTER XXX.

LIME CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This is in the northern tier of townships in Cerro Gordo county, bounded on the north by Worth county, on the east by Falls township, on the south by Mason township and on the west by Lincoln,

comprising congressional township 97, range 20 west. This township is mostly a prairie township, with an occasional natural grove, around which the first settlements were made. Lime creek, the prin-

cipal stream, is one of the finest water courses in the county. It enters the township on section 19, and passes through its territory in a southeasterly direction, making exit from section 34, into Mason township. Some of the best tilled farms of the county are situated along this stream, and the passer-by cannot help admiring the beautiful farm houses, large barns, well cultivated lands and apple orchards.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in what is now Lime Creek township was the second in Cerro Gordo county, and it was effected by David and Edward Wright, who settled on the northeast quarter of section 28, sometime during the month of September, 1853. They were natives of the State of New York. David Wright afterwards removed to section 29, where he resided for several years. At this early date deer were plenty, and one day while Mr. Wright was out hunting his dogs gave chase to a deer. The frightened animal becoming tired in his race for life, sought refuge in the creek near Mr. Wright's house, whereupon Mrs. Wright rushed bravely to the spot, and with a hatchet killed the animal, which was half buried in the creek. The family subsequently removed to Northwood, where Mr. Wright died in 1881, and Mrs. Wright died in May, 1883. Edward Wright removed to the State of Oregon, where he died. His widow resided in that State in 1883.

In 1854 Wellington Benton settled on section 28, where he resided until 1869, then removed to Newton Co., Mo.

Henry Martin, a native of Vermont, entered the northeast quarter of section 21. In 1855 he erected a log cabin on the same, which served as a residence until 1866. He then built a stone dwelling, and in 1882 erected his present spacious farm house.

Stephen Wright, a brother of David and Edward Wright, in the same year settled on section 28.

James G. Beebe, came from La Salle Co., Ill., and resided on section 28 until 1870, then removed to Mason City. In 1883 he resided near Motley, Minn.

A. Beebe settled on section 27, and remained a resident of the township until some time during the civil war. He then returned to Eldora, Hardin county, where he has since died.

Seth B. Stevens also came from La Salle Co., Ill., and has since resided on section 22.

Jacob Van Curen came from Indiana, in 1854, and resided on section 27 until 1862, then emigrated to Oregon.

Mr. Van Patter and family came from Illinois and settled on section 28, where Mr. Van Patter, while plowing in the field, suddenly fell dead from heart disease. His son, John Van Patter, resided on the homestead until 1882, then went to Dakota, and now lives near Chamberlain.

Seth B. Stevens, another settler of 1854, became a resident of Lime Creek township when it was still designated in the official papers as township 97, range 20. He was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 20, 1824. His parents settled in La Salle Co. Ill., when he was fifteen years old. In 1854 he came to Cerro Gordo county and settled on section 22, of this town-

ship. He belongs to the long catalogue of the Union's defenders, having enlisted in the 14th Iowa regiment, in company C, Oct. 24, 1861. He went with the regiment to Dakota, on frontier duty, and veteranized in the spring of 1864. In April, 1865, he was prostrated by disease, and discharged from the hospital in August, 1865, when he returned home. He has been a prosperous farmer and is now the proprietor of a half section of land.

In 1855 John Russell came to Cerro Gordo county, removing from Jackson Co., Iowa, with seven or eight yoke of oxen, and at the same time bringing about forty head of cattle. When he arrived in the county he purchased more stock, thus increasing his herd to over sixty head. The following winter, 1855-6, was very severe and as his stock was not properly sheltered over forty head perished in the storms. Mr. Russell first settled in the timber near Lime creek in a log cabin 20x32 feet. It was covered with the fashionable roofing of that day, shakes, which was made by himself. This spacious cabin had a wide doorway so as to admit a yoke of yearling steers, with which he used to haul large logs into the cabin to be burned in the fire-place. In 1856 he came to Lime Creek township and settled on section 30; one year later he removed to section 29. He now resides in Mason City.

John J. Russell is the son of John and Matilda (Ferguson) Russell, pioneers of Cerro Gordo county. He was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Nov. 5, 1838. His parents became residents of Iowa, and he reached man's estate under the personal care and guidance of his father. In Octo-

ber, 1861, Mr. Russell made the cause of the Union his own, by enlisting in the 14th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. His command went to Fort Randall, Dakota. In 1864 he was transferred to the 41st Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and later to the 7th Iowa Cavalry. He received an honorable discharge Oct. 31, 1864, and returned to his home. In 1867 he located upon the farm he has since occupied, on the northwest quarter of section 33, in Lime Creek township. He was married in 1866 to Miss Hartshorn, of DeKalb Co., Ill. William Arthur, Hester H., Charity, Mary E., Nannie, Julia and Bettie are the names of their seven promising children. Mr. Russell has been several times chosen by the votes of his townsmen to fill offices of trust, and is the present assessor.

Thomas B. Wilson, a native of Vermont, came to Iowa from LaSalle Co., Ill., and in 1855 settled on section 27. He died in 1871, and his wife died in 1878. Paul Dennis, a son-in-law of Mr. Wilson, came at the same time. He first located on section 27, and afterwards removed to section 20. In the same year Timothy H. Parker, a native of Pennsylvania, came from Indiana. He left his family in Dubuque while he came to Cerro Gordo county, purchased land on section 34, Lime Creek township, and made necessary preparations for his family, which he removed to their new home in the spring of 1856, where he still resides. Mr. Parker brought five horses, one wagon and a carriage to the county.

Ambrose M. Bryant is one of the pioneers of Cerro Gordo county. He came in 1855 and pre-empted the southwest

quarter of section 9. For many years his house stood alone on the prairie, the settlement in the early days being along Lime creek, and it was twenty years before any improvement was made in the northern part of the township. He made a splendid selection of land, upon which there are never failing springs of good water. He is a native of New York, born in Chenango county, Oct. 2, 1833. His younger days were spent on the farm, where he remained until 1855, then came west. He has engaged in grain and stock raising in which he has been successful. In 1883 he had 400 acres of improved land. In 1860 he built a frame house, and in 1872 a large barn. He was married in 1860 to Mary Dennis, a daughter of Paul and Mary Dennis. They have been blessed with five children—Paul, Jessie, Seth, Jethro and Walter.

Timothy H. Parker is a leading representative of the pioneer corps of Cerro Gordo county. He settled here in 1855. Mr. Parker was born in Broome Co., N. Y., Nov. 16, 1818. His parents went to Erie Co., Penn., in his youth and a few years later to Trumbull Co., Ohio. Their final move was to Jay Co., Ind., where they were pioneers. Mr. Parker was married in Mercer Co., Ohio, Oct. 17, 1839, to Elizabeth De Hayes. She was born in Preble Co., Ohio. They settled in Jay Co., Ind., where they remained until 1855, when they set out to find a new home farther west. In the spring of 1856, they pitched their tent on section 34, which has ever since been their home, Mr. Parker having come the previous year. They have nine children—Betsey A., Martin B., Margaret J., Ellie C.,

Francis S. and Frances E. (twins) Lydia L., Mary L. and Willie H.

A. L. Whitney, a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., and a blacksmith by trade, came to the county in 1858, and first locating at Mason City, he opened a shop and pursued his trade for about ten years. He now resides on section 28, where he has also erected a shop.

David Dunbar, a native of Pennsylvania, took up a claim, on section 16, some time previous to 1860, as in that year he sold to Levi Parker, who still resides on the place.

Leonard Hill, a native of Putnam Co., N. Y., came from Linn Co., Iowa, in 1860, and settled on section 34, where he tilled the soil until his death, which took place in 1882. His family still reside on the homestead. Leonard Hill settled in Cerro Gordo county in 1860, and was a pioneer not only of this county but of the State, of which he became a resident in 1856. He was born in Putnam Co., N. Y., June 6, 1821. He passed his early life in school and on his father's farm, but when he was seventeen, was thrown upon his own resources by the death of the latter. He went to the city of New York, and served three years learning the trade of a mason. He acted three years in the capacity of foreman with his employer and then came west. He stayed two years in Wisconsin, working at his trade, going back to New York at the expiration of that time. He invested his money in a sloop and engaged in the Hudson river traffic. But he had imbibed a strong regard for the west, and in his own words "never saw a train start for the west, without a desire to go." At the expiration of two years he sold his



Leonard Hill.



Lorinda B. Hill.

sloop and turned his face toward the setting sun. He settled in Linn Co., Iowa, where he took the contract to build the Western College in that county. He was married Jan. 15, 1857, to Lorinda Berger, a native of Stark Co., Ohio. The family resided in Linn county until 1859, when they came to Cerro Gordo county. Mr. Hill bought land on section 34, and also on section 3, of Mason township. His first house was built of plank and lined with stone. In this the family lived seven years, then going to Mason City, where Mr. Hill worked at his trade. In 1874 he built a fine two story brick house on section 34, Lime Creek township, and took possession in November of the same year. He died there April 27, 1882. Mr. Hill's entire life was characterized by industry, energy and perseverance. He left to his family the fruits of a life of thrift, and to his townsmen the record of his honest and upright career. He is survived by his widow and five children—Laura, William F., Byron, Kate and Carrie.

Levi Parker, a representative of the pioneer element of Cerro Gordo county, is a son of the Green Mountain State. He was born in Franklin Co., Vt., April 2, 1822. His parents removed to Illinois in 1840 and were pioneers in Lake county. His father bought government land which he put under first class cultivation and occupied until his death. Mr. Parker also bought government land, built him a home and resided there until 1860, when he sold out and moved westward. He bought school land on section 16, Lime Creek township. The family occupied the log house first erected for several years, when their present frame building was built.

Mr. Parker was married in 1845 to Martha C. Vandermark, a native of the Empire State. The family includes seven children—Martha C., aged 37; Silas G., aged 35; Stephen F., aged 33; Albert L., aged 31; Alonzo M., aged 28; Obed H., aged 25; John W., aged 21.

Josephus Cooper was a native of that portion of the State of Virginia which is now West Virginia. He was born in December, 1808, and when twenty-one years of age went to Illinois, where he settled in Stephenson county. The land he there purchased became his through government patent and he is in a double sense a pioneer. He put his farm in good condition with improvements and in 1857 sold out and came to Iowa. He tarried one year in Dubuque county and set out for Bremer county, then in its primal state. He located twelve miles north of Waverly, remaining until 1860, when he removed to Floyd county. Four years after he came to Lime Creek township and purchased a farm on section 1. On this place he put excellent buildings and first-class improvements, and here he passed the remainder of his life. He died March 6, 1879. He was a kind-hearted, generous spirited man, and left a splendid record among his fellow men. His wife, Ibbie (Tucker) Cooper, died in 1860. Six of their eight children are living—Jane, Emeline, Jesse, Emery, Rebecca and Josephus. Eliza died in 1866; Elizabeth, in 1878. Josephus, youngest son, occupies the homestead. His brother Emery and a sister reside with him. Emery Cooper owns a farm in Worth county.

Charles H. O'Neil, trustee of Lime Creek township, was born in Clinton Co., N. Y.,

March 11, 1844. His parents became residents of Marquette Co., Wis., when the son was seven years old. In two years they went to Fond du Lac county, where they were pioneers. When at the age of twenty-two years Mr. O'Neil went to Minnesota, and stopped in Dodge county, where he was married Dec. 24, 1866, to Marcella Beidleman. They went to Fond du Lac county, where they passed the next two years, then came to Lime Creek township, and purchased unbroken land on section 19. They lived on this land five years and then bought their present farm of 160 acres on section 8, on which they have since lived. Mr. O'Neil has built a house and put his farm under good improvements. In 1883 he built a barn, 30x40 feet, with 16 feet posts, and has besides a granary, 16x24 feet. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil have three children—Melville J., Ella M. and Leslie D. George A. O'Neil, brother to C. H. O'Neil, was born in Clinton Co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1848. He was married Nov. 25, 1875, to Lucinda B. Whiting. They came to Lime Creek township in 1878, and purchased a farm of Dwight Brown, on the southeast quarter of section 7. Their children are—Arthur and Lucia.

L. A. Peek, who came to Lime Creek township in 1869, was born in Rock Co., Wis., Nov. 26, 1847, and was there reared to agricultural pursuits and received a fair education at the common schools, and afterward was advanced by three terms at the Milton Academy. In 1869 he came to this township, where his father had a large tract of land. He improved some of the land, staying on it part of the time and spending the remainder in Wisconsin. In

1881 he located permanently on section 27, where he still lives.

Dwight Brown came to Cerro Gordo county in 1870, and settled on the east half of section 7, in the northwest portion of Lime Creek township. He was born in Windham Co., Vt., June 1, 1823. At the age of eighteen, he went to Chicopee, Mass., and was there employed several years in a cotton mill, going thence to Lowell, Mass. He there engaged as an operative in a factory. His stay in Lowell was brief and he proceeded to Fitchville, Conn., where he worked three months. At the expiration of that time, he went to Clinton, Mass., and acted as overseer of the weaving department in the Lancaster Mill, some twelve years. His first independent business venture was in the grocery and provision trade, which he operated a year, sold out and moved to Wisconsin. He bought a farm in Linden, Sauk county, where he lived ten years, and then moved to Madison. He lived there a short time and went to Charles City, Iowa. Here he engaged in farming and dairy business three years, then came to Cerro Gordo county as stated. He has interested himself quite extensively as a wheat grower. His crop in 1876 was 3,220 bushels. Mr. Brown was married Aug. 11, 1844, to Maria M. Ingalls, born in Caledonia Co., Vt. They have children as follows—Adelbert D., Frank M., Emma M., Hattie J. and Carrie E. The first child died in infancy. Frank was born in Massachusetts May 26, 1858, and died Dec. 21, 1874. Hattie was born July 23, 1859, and died Dec. 11, 1874.

Ansel Harroun is a pioneer in the strongest sense of the term, having changed his location with the westward progress of

civilization three times. He was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Dec. 23, 1818. When he was two and a half years old his parents went to Pennsylvania, and settled in Crawford county, near Meadville. He was educated in the common schools and reared to a farmer's vocation. In 1844 he came west and located in Darien township, Walworth Co., Wis., and two years later went to Fond du Lac county where he was a pioneer. He took up government land in Springdale township, built a log house and proceeded to make the customary improvements preparatory to successful farming. In 1856 he became a pioneer in Olmstead Co., Minn. He bought land in Dover county and engaged in wheat culture. In 1870 he sold his property and came to Iowa, settling on the northeast quarter of section 24, Lime Creek township. His farm shows all the improvements common to the first-class homesteads of the county. The buildings are good and Mr. Harroun has a fine grove of trees of his own planting. He was married to Delilah Crossly, a native of Crawford Co., Penn. Mr. Harroun is an indefatigable reader and is one of the best informed men in the vicinity.

Patrick Reynolds settled in the township in 1873. He was born in Ireland in 1830. When seven years of age, his parents moved to America, settling at Toronto, Canada, where they lived seven or eight years and then moved to Wisconsin, living a year at Milwaukee, then removed to Washington county. His father purchased timber lands of the government. He assisted his father in clearing up three good farms. In 1856 his father gave him forty acres of land and he, at the same

time, purchased forty acres adjoining, thus making him an eighty acre farm, which he sold in 1869, and came to Iowa, purchasing land on section 2, Lime Creek township. He returned to Wisconsin and in 1873 made another purchase of land in this township, on section 34; this time moving his family on the place. His farm is well improved and shows every mark of being cared for by a thrifty farmer. He was married June 21, 1858, to Susan Short, a native of Carroll Co., Ohio. They were blessed with nine children—John, Eliza, Frank, Maggie, Thomas, Lizzie, Eddie, Ella and William. Lizzie died when two and a half years old.

Henry Matley, a settler of 1876, was born Feb. 17, 1836, in Lancastershire, England. At the age of ten years he entered a cotton mill, where he worked four years. At fourteen he came to America with his parents. His father bought a farm in Columbia county, near Portage City, Wis., and he resided there until twenty-one years of age, when he went to Monroe county, and bought a farm near Sparta. He enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in company C, 23d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and served until the termination of the struggle for the Union. He was honorably discharged July 4, 1865. Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Cypress Bayou, Greenville, Miss., Champion Hills and Black River Bridge, are among the engagements in which his command was actively engaged. At Vicksburg he received a Minnie ball in the fleshy part of his arm which inflicted a severe wound. He was in action at Jackson, at Carrion Crow, Miss., and was taken prisoner at the last place, Nov. 3, 1863. He was exchanged June 6, 1864, at Jack-

son. The war ended he returned to his former employ of farming, at Sparta. In June, 1867, he sold his farm and went to Minnesota, where he bought a place in Buford township, Blue Earth county. He put it under good improvements, erected valuable buildings, and in 1876 sold out and came to Lime Creek township, where he bought his present property on section 6. He has made extensive improvements, built a brick house, barn and sheds and has a beautiful and valuable homestead. He has a large number and variety of shade and ornamental trees, and an assortment of fruit trees, all of which enhance the worth and beauty of the location. Mr. Matley was married Jan. 27, 1870, to Ann Draper, a native of Derbyshire, England. Bessie Matley is the only child.

Among the settlers of 1876 was George R. Miller, a native of Vermont, born in Alburgh, Grand Isle county, Feb. 10, 1823. When but a few years of age his father died, and soon after his mother moved to Canada and located in the province of Quebec. When he was seventeen years old, he commenced to learn the blacksmith trade. After a few months of hard work, he and the trade had a falling out, as he remarked to a friend, and he then turned his attention to farming. He was married in 1849, to Mary Wilsey, who was a native of Canada. He settled at Russelltown, where he remained until 1854, at which time he moved west. He made the trip to Chicago by lake, and from there he took a team and drove to Minnesota, locating in Fillmore county. He built a log house which he covered with shales. He remained in this until 1869, when he built a good frame house. In 1876 he

sold out and removed to Lime Creek township. Mrs. Miller died in January, 1879. In 1883 they had three children living—Sabra, George E. and Lucinda. His second wife, to whom he was married in November, 1873, was Helen Maning. By this union there were two children—Julia W., and Ethel E. Mrs. Miller also has three children by her first husband—Hattie H., Lottie L. and Eddie M.

Lewis C. Neidermyer came to the township in 1877. He is a native of Germany, born June 6, 1850. When four years old he came, in company with his parents, to America, settling in Orange Co., N. J. When but fourteen years of age, he enlisted in company H, 39th New Jersey Volunteers, and was with the regiment until its discharge in July, 1865. He participated in the battles of Hatch's Run, Pittsburg Landing, Stone Creek, and many other engagements. When discharged he returned home. When he was only seventeen years old he started out in life for himself, first going to Indiana, where he engaged in farming one year, and then went to Colorado, and there engaged in mining and farming for about eighteen months, after which he returned as far as Kansas, and spent four years near Atchison, and from there went to Illinois, spending one year, thence to Pierce Co., Wis. He was married in 1876 to Miss L. Thing. They have four children—Florence E., Clarence C., Chester A. and Frank.

Mrs. Sarah Fisher, daughter of John H. and Rebecca (Cross) Vandemark, was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1817. She was married May 2, 1836, to J. B. Nickerson, a native of the Old Bay

State, born near Boston. He was a machinist by trade, and settled at Owego, N. Y., where he opened a machine shop in 1839. He afterwards went to Chicago, which was at that time but a small place. In 1854 they went to Danby, DuPage county, where Mr. Nickerson died of cholera, July 4 of the same year. Mrs. Nickerson was married in 1856 to Daniel Fish, a farmer near Danby. After a residence there of nearly eight years they went to Wheaton, where Mr. Fish died in 1873, leaving one son—Daniel. Mrs. Fish had four children by her first marriage. William Henry died of cholera at Danby three days before his father. Robert C. died in Chicago in his fifteenth year. James D. was born in Chicago, where he obtained a good education in the public schools. He was graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, and enlisted in the 141st Illinois Infantry, and afterward re-enlisted in the 9th Illinois Cavalry. He lost his health and set out to travel. He has been absent sixteen years and the family have had no intelligence from him in fourteen years. George Albert, youngest son, died at the age of twenty-two months. Mrs. Fish owns a residence in Wheaton, Ill., which she left in 1883 to reside in Lime Creek township where she has a farm, managed by her son Daniel, who was born May 8, 1858, at Danby, Ill.

ORGANIC.

This township was set off from Mason in 1870; but the records of the first election were lost. The following served as township officers in 1882: C. H. O'Neal, D. H. Simons and John Pedalty, trustees; Lorenzo Thompson, W. H. Kling, con-

stables; B. F. Gibbs and James Draper, justices of the peace; J. J. Long, clerk; J. J. Russell, assessor.

FIRST DEATH AND MARRIAGE.

The first death in the township was Mrs. Corington, who died in the winter of 1855-6. She was buried in Mason township.

The first marriage was that of Charles Lutz to a daughter of Alexander Long in the summer of 1855. They were married by 'Squire John McMillen at the house of the bride's parents, on section 34. He obtained the license from Floyd county.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Lime Creek township was taught in the summer of 1855 by Eliza A. Gardner, who was one of the family whom the Indians captured at Spirit Lake. This school was taught in a log house owned by Wellington Benton, which was a rude cabin covered with shales, and was situated on the northeast quarter of section 28. In the summer of 1856 Frank E. Temple taught in the same building.

The first school house built by public money was erected in 1857, on section 34.

There are now nine sub-districts, eight having a school house, and one having three—making eleven school houses in the township.

In district No. 1 the first school house was built in 1874 on section 2. Miss Cummings taught the first school.

District No. 2 was provided with a building in 1878, on section 10.

District No. 3 held its first term of school in a building situated on section 6, erected in 1872. Fannie Dexter, afterward wife of Julius Thompson, of Worth

county, was the first teacher. Nellie Dexter taught in 1883.

In district No. 4 the first school was held in a log cabin owned by Stephen Wright, located on section 19, in the winter of 1858-9.

In 1860 a school house was built from public money, on the same section; but in 1864 it was being moved to the southeast part of that section, and while on the way was damaged by lightning, but was finally repaired and in use in 1883.

In district No. 5 the first school house, built in 1857, was located on section 22. Elizabeth Hoyt taught the first school. This house was afterwards enlarged and converted into a church for the several denominations worshipping in the neighborhood, and was used for such purposes until 1880, when it was changed into a dwelling house. The next building in the district was erected in 1865, and located on section 21. It was a stone building, and used for school purposes until 1875, at which time it was torn down. In 1882 the district had no school building.

The first building in No. 6 was constructed in 1878, situated on section 13. Edith Crane taught the first school.

In district No. 7 a school building was provided in 1871, which stood on section 25. Emma Russell taught the first schools.

District No. 8 has three school houses. The first was built in 1857, on section 34. Henry Gray and Frank Temple were among the early teacher. During the years of the war this house was destroyed by fire and another reared on the same site. The other two are located on sections 27 and 28.

In district No. 9 the school house was erected in 1878, on section 31. Cora Babcock taught the first term of school.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The first services in the township were held by the United Brethren at the house of Alanson Beebe. Rev. Musselman conducted the services.

The Free Methodists organized a class, in 1873, at the house of Mr. Van Patter. Rev. Thomas LaDue had charge of the organization, which consisted of the following named members: H. W. Shumaker, Mrs. Calvin Parker, William Jellison, William Hulet and Mrs. Ellen Hulet. H. W. Shumaker was chosen class leader. Meetings were held at the chapel on section 22. They were supplied with a minister from Plymouth. D. H. Simons was leader in 1883, and the society numbered but ten members. Religious meetings had been held at the school house in district No. 3, in 1873. Rev. Bennett, a Congregational minister, was the first preacher, and a little later, Rev. George Rogers, a Baptist clergyman, preached for this society. Early in 1879 the Evangelical Association organized a class in the school house. Rev. C. W. Anthony, with eight members, constituted the society, as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Matley, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Snell, Mrs. Peter Trainor, Mrs. Mary Anderson and J. J. Long. The last named was class leader. Elder T. J. Fink was the first preacher. He remained about two years and was succeeded by Rev. D. W. Brown. In 1883 the society numbered fifteen members. A union Sunday school was formed in 1876. Rev. George Rogers was elected as its superintendent.

SORGHUM WORKS.

In an early day the people turned their attention towards the raising of sorghum or sugar cane. At that time mills with wooden rollers were in use, to crush the juice from the stalks; and they employed large kettles in which to boil it down. But in 1880 Henry Martin commenced to make sorghum by the improved plan. He made large quantities, which found a ready sale at a fair price.

LIME CREEK BRICK YARD.

In 1871 N. M. Nelson and Henry Brickson established a brick yard on section 34, Lime Creek township. They continued in business until 1877, when Mr. Nelson became sole proprietor, and has since operated alone. The bulk of the brick used in Mason City have been the product of this yard. In 1882 about 400,000 brick were turned out. Mr. Nelson was born in Norway, March 4, 1841. He was reared to the age of nineteen on a farm, when he determined upon a seafaring life. He was a sailor four years, and the fortunes of his wandering life made him acquainted with the chief entry ports of Russia, Greece, Turkey, Adusa on the Black Sea, and other harbors of the Eastern Continent. He came to America in 1864, landing at Quebec. He went directly to Chicago, and during the first year spent his time prospecting. In 1865 he went to Jacksonville, Ill., where he was employed four years in a brick yard. His next move

was to Ackley, Iowa, and there he was engaged in the same calling two years. In 1871 he came to Mason City and founded his present business, as stated. He was married in 1872 to Nellie Gates, a native of Norway. They have four children—Annie, Jennie, Gilbert and Hanna Elisa.

GLENWOOD CREAMERY.

This was the first creamery started in this section. Leonard Hill built in the spring of 1880. Cream was gathered from Lime Creek, Mason and Lincoln townships. In 1881 he started another creamery at Clear Lake. The first year he made 30,000 pounds of butter, and in 1881 business had increased one-third. In January, 1883, Messrs. Lamb & Babbitt, of New York, through their agent, Frank S. Chapin, bought the property and operated it on an extensive scale.

BOULDER CAVE.

A natural curiosity appears in this township—a boulder cave, discovered in 1875 by Will Dennis and John Elder, who were drilling for a well near the cheese factory on the Robert's farm. After going down eight feet, the drill suddenly dropped four feet, and, upon examination, it was found that there was a cave containing about 670 square feet, entirely ceiled over with rock, and the bottom covered with boulders about the size and shape of a gallon jug.

CHAPTER XXXI.

MOUNT VERNON TOWNSHIP.

This comprises congressional township 95, range 21 west. It is bounded on the north by Lake township, on the east by Bath, on the south by Pleasant Valley and the west by Union township. The soil of this township is of an excellent quality, producing in abundance all the crops common to this latitude. Beaver Dam creek enters the township on section 7, and flows southeast, leaving the township from section 36. In 1883 there was a large quantity of wild land in the township.

SETTLEMENT.

The first man to break sod in this township was Edwin Nichols, in 1858, at which time he broke nine acres of his present farm. He raised his first wheat in the summer of 1860. He made improvements from time to time, and in 1866 erected a house, which was the first dwelling in the township. Mr. Nichols did not live on the farm himself, but rented it.

Edwin Nichols came to Cerro Gordo county, in company with Oscar Stevens, and brought the machinery for a steam saw mill which they established at Clear Lake. After operating the mill two seasons, Mr. Nichols sold his interest to Mr. Stevens. He had, on coming to the county, purchased 400 acres of land, and, on disposing of his mill property, he gave

his landed estate his undivided attention. When the rebellion shook the country to its remotest limits, Mr. Nichols responded to the Nation's cry for help by enlisting in company B, 32d Iowa, and after active service through three years was discharged for physical disability. He returned to Clear Lake, but impaired health precluded his engaging in any active business. He managed the improvements on his land and put it in first-class condition, and, in 1880, established his residence thereon. His farm now includes 300 acres, and is one of the most valuable and desirable homesteads in this part of Iowa. His principles are those of the democratic party. Edwin Nichols was born in Massachusetts, March 7, 1827. He is a son of Charles and Fanny (Coomes) Nichols. They left the Bay State in 1846 and settled in Dane Co., Wis., where the father died Aug. 26, of the same year. The mother died in 1850. Of their family of eleven children, six only are living. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Nichols are Emmeline, Mary, Susan, John and Harriet E. In 1852 Mr. Nichols connected himself with the westward tide flowing with increasing volume toward the Pacific slope, and spent two years in the mining ventures of California, meeting with signal success. His domestic history dates

from May, 1856, when he was married at Portage City, Wis., to Elizabeth Hendrickson. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have had five children—Florence A., Edwin J., Charles B., (born Oct. 16, 1859, and died March 9, 1860), Charles L. and Wilfred C. Mr. Nichols belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

The next to make improvements was R. T. Lane, who located on section 29, in March, 1870.

Scribner Chadbourn came from Wisconsin in 1870, and broke land on section 11, and in 1871 brought his family. In 1883 he was living at Clear Lake.

Richard T. Lane claims to be the first permanent settler in Mount Vernon township. He is a man of decided character and influence, and is warmly interested in all public or private enterprises, calculated to add to either general or individual progress. He was born in Prince Edward's Island, June 1, 1827. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth Lane, with eleven children, came to the States in 1857, and settled in Bristol Co., Mass. His father died in 1862; his mother still lives on the home-stead. Nine of the brothers and sisters of Mr. Lane are yet living—Samuel, Edward, George, Philip, John, Ann, Rachel, Joseph and Herbert. Martha is dead. Mr. Lane was married July 29, 1857, to Abbie A. Carpo. She died July 22, 1859, leaving two children, one of whom is now living—Harriet. Mr. Lane was married again April 1, 1860, to Amanda R. Staples. Five of six children born from the second marriage are still living—Abbie, (Mrs. George Babcock), Petronella, Dora, Annie and Claudia. In 1864 Mr. Lane settled

in Wisconsin, and in 1869 fixed his residence in Mount Vernon township.

Following Mr. Lane came David R. Babcock, from Wisconsin, who settled on section 10, in 1871, where he resided until 1882, when he returned to Wisconsin.

After him came John Hawks, in 1871, locating on section 31. He afterwards sold and moved to LeMars, Iowa.

In 1872 Mr. Shafer settled on section 31, where he was living in 1883.

ORGANIC.

June 3, 1878, the board of supervisors of Cerro Gordo county set apart the territory embraced within the limits of congressional township 95 north, range 21 west of the 5th principal meridian, and thereby organized the civil township of Mount Vernon. The first election was held at the school house located on section 11, Oct. 8, 1878, and resulted in the election of the following named officers:

Trustees, M. Kennison, R. T. Lane and Barnard Campbell; clerk, C. R. McFarlin; assessor, Ellis Barlow; justices of the peace, W. R. Winter and Barnard Campbell; constables, D. R. Babcock and William Bray; road supervisor, C. R. McFarlin. When the polls were closed, the judges of election, E. O. Gregory, R. T. Lane and C. R. McFarlin, cast lots to decide the respective length of terms the trustees elect were to serve, and thus Barnard Campbell was chosen for the term of three years, R. T. Lane two years, and M. Kennison one year. C. R. McFarlin was appointed to deliver the election returns to the county auditor, which was done on the 9th day of October, 1878. The first assessment showed the valuation of real estate

to be \$113,039, and personal property amounted to \$5,943. At the election held Oct. 14, 1879, the following officers were elected:

Trustee, M. Kinnison; clerk, Z. Quincy; assessor, H. Harmon; justice of the peace, David Sullivan and constable, Joseph Barlow. The officers for 1883 are: Trustees, R. T. Lane, M. Schow and Francis Latham; clerk, C. R. McFarlin and assessor, H. Harmon. The persons elected justices of the peace and constables refused to qualify.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first marriage was that of George Babcock to Abbie A. Lane. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Milton Franklin.

The first birth in the township was Anna, daughter of R. and Amanda Lane, born June 25, 1874.

The first death occurred in the spring of 1874. It was the wife of Jonathan Brown. The next death was Mary, a daughter of David R. Babcock, who died in the fall of 1874.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Mount Vernon township was taught in R. T. Lane's house, by Mrs. R. T. Lane, in 1869. The only pupils that term were—Harriet L., Abbie A. and Petronellia Lane, the children of the teacher. This was when Mr. Lane lived on the Nicholas farm. The second term taught, Mrs. Lane was again the teacher, at their own house on section 29. Here there were four pupils, two of Mrs. Lane's children and two of Samuel Johnson's. The first school building was built on the section line between sections 2 and 3. This was erected in 1872, at a cost of about \$400. The work was done by Oscar Stevens. The first teacher here was Miss Henrietta Sirrine.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodists organized a society in this township at an early date, holding meetings at the Chapman school house. The meetings were at first conducted by Rev. Thomas Forber. In 1883 the organization had been abandoned.

CHAPTER XXXII.

OWEN TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded on the north by Portland township, on the east by Floyd county, on the south by Dougherty township, and on the west by Bath township, and comprises congressional township 95 north, range 19 west. The

surface of the northern part of Owen township is slightly rolling, and there are some of the finest farms in the county in that locality. The southern part is more flat. The soil is a dark, rich loam, with a yellow clay sub-soil, underlaid by lime

rock, which in many places comes to the surface.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Alonzo Willson, of New England, came in 1855 and settled on the northeast quarter of section 6, where he remained until 1878, when he moved to Mason City.

Abiel Pierce, of Massachusetts, a second cousin of President Pierce, came to the township and entered land on the northwest quarter of section 5. He improved this place and remained thereon until 1869, at which time he sold to Jesse Hill, and moved to Iroquois Co., Ill., where he was still living in 1883.

C. W. Wicks, a native of Massachusetts, came to Owen township in 1855, and entered the southwest quarter of section 5. He was frozen to death in December of that year.

In 1856 a man named Willson, known by all of the pioneers as Chicago Willson, in distinction from Alonzo or Yankee Willson, who came about the same time, came from Chicago and settled on section 3, where he died a few years later. His widow lived in Mason City in 1883.

Brazil Updike settled in 1858-9 on the northwest quarter of section 12, which he improved and lived upon for some years, but now lives at Shobe's Grove, Cerro county.

But little settlement was effected in the township during the years of the war. Among the settlers coming prior to 1876 were Rial Barney, Jesse Hill, M. C. Andrews, Judson Quackenbush, G. S. Armittage, W. A. Wells, Neil Fullerton, E. W. Jacobs, A. M. Stephens and H. P. Meloy.

Rial Barney was born in the town of Grafton, N. H., June 8, 1831. When but

two years old he moved to Lowell, Mass., remaining there two years, thence to Maine and spent two years. From there he moved to Manchester, N. H., where he remained until he was seventeen years old and then removed to Illinois. In January, 1853, he was married to Elizabeth Prickett, a native of England. He bought a farm in McHenry county, and resided there till 1866, then moved to section 34, of Portland township. He remained there until 1882, when he built a frame house in Owen township on the southeast quarter of section 3, on land that he had previously purchased. In June of that year he moved to this place. Mr. and Mrs. Barney are the parents of eight children—Belle, Henrietta, Frank, Warren, Clyde, Katie, Delton and Clarence.

Jesse Hill, an early settler in Owen township, is a blacksmith by trade and has interspersed the labors of a farmer with those pertaining to that calling, and has made both a success. He was born Dec. 21, 1827, in Licking Co., Ohio. He obtained a fair education and developed in manly strength on the farm until eighteen years of age, when he entered upon his apprenticeship for his trade, at which he served three years. After spending two years as a journeyman, he opened a shop in Hancock county. He operated there two years and in 1851 bought land in Clayton Co., Iowa, where he settled as a pioneer and spent a year improving his property. He then engaged in blacksmithing in Garnavillo, the county seat. In 1855 he decided to go to Minnesota and accordingly made a claim of government land in Eyota township, Olmstead county. He was a pioneer there, and with his

characteristic energy pushed the improvements on the place he bought and built a log house. In 1855, associated with his brother, he bought a saw-mill which they managed five years. He sold out and went to Marion, Minn., where he worked at his trade one and a half years. In 1865 he again bought land in Frankville, Winneshiek Co., Iowa, on which he lived four years and in 1869 came to Cerro Gordo county. He purchased land on section 5, of Owen township, where he now resides. His farm includes 440 acres. In 1849 he was married to Sophia A. Barnum of Hancock Co., Ohio. Mary M., Frank, Simon, Willie and James are the names of Mr. Hill's children.

Malcom C. Andrews came to Cerro Gordo county in 1869, and bought the northeast quarter of section 5, Owen township. Here he erected a comfortable frame house, improved his land and made this his home until his death, which occurred July 24, 1877, leaving his wife and eight children. He was born in Middletown, Conn., May 15, 1830. When he was quite young his parents located in McHenry Co., Ill., where he grew up on the farm, receiving a common school education. He was there married in 1855 to Phœbe D. Bailey, born in Cambridgeshire, England. They lived on his father's farm in McHenry Co., Ill., until 1861, when they moved to southern Illinois, bought a farm in Shelby county and spent the summer there, but in the fall of the same year sold out and returned to McHenry county, where he remained until 1863, when he came to Iowa. Upon arriving here he rented a farm in Delaware county on which he lived until he came to his home in

Owen township in 1869, and on which his widow still lives. His children are—George W., James B., Walter S., Richard J., Andrew J., Nellie A., Frank, John R., Harriet A., (died in Illinois, aged two years and eight months), Cora E., died in infancy.

A. H. Quackenbush was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 4, 1813. He moved to Chemung county in 1818, at the age of fifteen. He was married to Catharine Edmister, Nov. 22, 1838. They moved to Columbia Co., Wis., in 1856, from there to Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, in 1869, where he died, Sept. 22, 1880. They raised eight children—Mary, Charles, Arvilla, Nancy, Judson, John, Ann and Byron. His widow now lives in Rockford, Iowa.

Judson Quackenbush, son of Amos Quackenbush, is a farmer on the southwest quarter of section 2, where he is pleasantly situated on a finely improved and well-stocked farm. The buildings on the place are in every way suitable to the necessities and comfort of an Iowa agriculturist. Mr. Quackenbush was married Oct. 30, 1873, to Ermina Watkins, of Floyd Co., Iowa. They have two children—Bertha and Robert. Charles Quackenbush is a coal and lumber dealer at Rockford. Byron is a land-holder in Owen township, but is spending some time in Dakota.

Garret S. Armitage, trustee of Owen township, is a farmer by vocation, and is a pioneer settler of the township where he resides. He was born in Hoosick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and was there brought up a farmer, and obtained a fair education at the district schools. He was there married to Mary Randall, of Berlin. Three years after marriage he settled in

Wisconsin, where he was a pioneer of Dodge county. He bought a farm in Hustisford township, improved the land and built a house. He resided there fifteen years, when he sold and located in Hampden, Columbia county. Five years later, in 1867, he came to Iowa and rented a farm near Osage until 1869, when he came to Cerro Gordo county and spent the summer of that year in the Owen House at the grove. That fall he moved on to his farm, which he purchased in 1868, in Owen township, on section 9. He made first-class improvements from the beginning. He has a comfortable house and granary and temporary outbuildings, and a large number of shade and fruit trees. He has added to his real estate at times, by purchase, until he own 440 acres of land. Mrs. Armitage died Feb. 23, 1859. Mr. Armitage was married again, Jan. 23, 1861, to Polly Wells, a native of the province of Ontario, Canada. The family includes two children.

W. A. Wells, one of the oldest settlers of Owen township, located on section 20, in 1871. He is engaged in a dairy, raises stock and herds cattle. He was born in Canada, Sept. 7, 1834, and when eight years of age, his parents moved to Dodge Co., Wis., and were there among the early settlers. W. A. remained there until 1865, when he came to Iowa, settling first at Osage, where he lived six years, then removing to his present home. He was married in 1860 to Mary E. Burgess, of New York, by whom he has had six children—Hattie, Amy, Diadama, Clara, Cora, Martha and Robert E., an adopted son. Hattie was born and died in September, 1862.

Neil Fullerton, son of James and Janet (Muschie) Fullerton, was born in Inverness, province of Quebec, Canada, Dec. 10, 1831. His parents, natives of Scotland, settled at that place years previous to his birth. When he was fourteen years old his mother died and two years after he went to Coos Co., N. H., and was bound out to a farmer to serve until he was twenty-one years of age. He redeemed his obligation and received \$100 as had been stipulated, when he returned to Canada. A year later he went to Hillsboro Co., N. H., and engaged in farming one summer, and the following winter worked as lumberman. In the spring of 1856 he bought a team and engaged in supplying milk in the city of Manchester. In April, 1857, he was married to Mary Kerr, who was also a native of Inverness. About that date he bought a farm in the town of Bedford. The next year he sold the milk route and devoted his attention and energies to farming, remaining thus employed until 1863, when he sold his farm and bought government timber land in Canada. He took possession of his purchase, made a "bee," and in one day the logs were cut for a house, 16x18 feet, and the house built. He cleared forty-five acres of the primeval forest and remained a resident until 1871. In that year he settled in Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa. Until 1876 he rented land in Portland township, when he purchased the southeast quarter of section 25, in Owen township. Since that date he has rebuilt the house, erected a barn and made valuable improvements on the land. Mr. Fullerton has occupied a number of offices of trust, and is a member of the board of trustees. In 1867 himself and

wife joined the Presbyterian Church, and are now communicants of the Congregational Church, at Rockford, there being no society of the denomination to which they originally belonged in the vicinity. They have nine children—John K., James E., Charles A., Peter G., Neil A. Robert, Angus M., Henry J. and Nettie.

E. W. Jacobs, a prominent citizen of Owen township, was born in Springfield, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1840. When he was four years of age his parents removed to Columbus, where he lived until he was fifteen, when they moved to Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co., Ill., where his parents are still living. In 1858 he went to California, prospecting, exploring the Pacific coast from Lower California to the British possessions. After an absence of eight years, he returned to Mt. Carroll, staying until 1870, when he came to Cerro Gordo county and engaged in burning lime at Mason City, putting up the first patent lime kiln in that city. He continued in the business about three years, when he came to his present home on section 5, where he is extensively engaged in dairy farming, also in raising cattle, sheep and hogs. In 1881 he erected one of the largest barns in the county, having a stone basement and all conveniences. He was married in 1866 to Mary Sheldon, of Illinois, who died in 1870, leaving one daughter—Lulu. He married, a second time, Maria L. Bradley, Nov. 26, 1871, by whom he has four children—Ray G., Mabel C., Guy G. and Ethel Gertrude. Mr. Jacobs has been active and prominent in town affairs, is the present assessor and justice of the peace, and is a worthy citizen.

Asher M. Stevens, township clerk, was born in Wayne Co., Penn., July 21, 1835. He is the son of Silas and Julia (Kellogg) Stevens. His parents settled in McHenry Co., Ill., when he was eleven years old; and there he spent his youth and fitted for the duties of life. He was married in McHenry county, in 1857, to Johanna Chesley. The year following he was engaged in farming, and in 1858 went to Pike's Peak. There he engaged in mining until the fall of 1860, when he pushed his way to Mexico and passed the winter in the same occupation. He returned to Pike's Peak in the spring of 1862. He returned to Illinois in the fall and resumed his former occupation. In 1867 he came to Cerro Gordo county and located at Owen's Grove and lived in the Owen House eighteen months. He rented land in Portland township until 1874, when he purchased land on section 4, of Owen township, where he has made valuable improvements and built his house. Mrs. Stevens was born in New Hampshire, Aug. 26, 1842, and died April 10, 1876, leaving seven children—Charles, Marcus, Clara, Katie, Herbert, Silas L. and Dollie.

H. P. Meloy is one of the most energetic and reliable of the citizens of Owen township. He has had double the experiences of most early settlers, having made several changes in his location during a period of less than twenty-five years. He was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1839. His parents went to Wisconsin when he was five years old and settled in Rock county, where they were among the pioneers. Mr. Meloy was married Aug. 25, 1859, to Clarinda Keech, a native of that county. In 1860 he located in Mitchell Co., Iowa,

and bought wild land near West Mitchell. McGregor was the market and nearest point for supplies, and from there, a distance of 115 miles. Mr. Meloy drew the lumber for his home, and there took his wheat to market. A trip consumed seven days. He remained on the place but two and a half years, returning to Rock Co., Wis., and two years later he settled at Charles City, Iowa. He stayed there two years and removed to Floyd county, buying wild land near Rockford. He made the usual improvements and built a house. He sold again in 1876, and became the owner of a farm on section 2, Owen township, in Cerro Gordo county, where he has since pursued his chosen calling. In 1882 he built his present neat and commodious residence. Lyman B. and Bertha L. are the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Meloy.

ORGANIC.

The eastern one-third of Cerro Gordo county was organized into a township in 1854, and called Owen in honor of Anson C. Owen, one of the original settlers of the county. At an election held at A. J. Glover's, April 7, 1856, A. J. Glover, Adam Kramer and George Bence were the judges, and Charles W. Tenney clerk. The following is a list of the voters at that election: Ira Williams, Daniel Reed, Robert Campbell, C. W. Tenney, Herman M. Redington, A. J. Glover, J. M. Malsberry, H. G. Gregory, Judson Ford, John Morgan, Oliver Ford, George W. Clymer, John Clymer, Adam Kramer, Joseph Gregory, Richard Monis, Elijah Wiltfong, Hiram Smothers, David Smothers, Chauncy Lugard, Enoch Wiltfong, Henry Day,

Charles Bootan, Wm. Redington, George Frederick, Malam Brown, George S. Burrel.

At this election Adam Kramer and Horace Gregory were elected trustees; Charles W. Tenney and George S. Bunce, justices of the peace; A. J. Glover, clerk; Jasper Gregory and Henry Day, constables; Charles W. Tenney, assessor.

The first Presidential election in which the people of this township took part was that of 1856. There were thirty-five votes cast—thirty-two for the republican electors and three for the democratic electors.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

At an election held June 27, 1882, to vote for or against the proposed amendment, which was to prohibit the sale or manufacture of spirituous liquors within the State of Iowa, the vote stood as follows: Forty-eight votes for and twenty-seven against the amendment. At this election the question of voting a tax for the purpose of building a court house, was also submitted to the people with the following result: Nine votes for and fifty-nine against taxation. At the general election held at the Center School House, Nov. 7, 1882, the following officers were elected: Neal Fullerton, Robert Gray and G. S. Armitage, trustees; A. M. Stevens, clerk; E. W. Jacobs, assessor; C. A. O'Harran and Hugh Coyle, constables; Charles Squirer and Robert O'Harran, justices of the peace. The above justices of the peace failing to qualify, E. W. Jacobs and Wheelock Mowry were appointed.

FIRST BIRTH AND MARRIAGE.

The first child born in the township was Charles, a son of Abiel and Mary Pierce, born March 3, 1857. He is a

teacher in the public schools in Iroquois Co., Ill.

The first marriage was Frank Shonys, to Alice J. Willson, Feb. 10, 1867. They now live in Rice Co., Kan.

SCHOOLS.

In 1883 there were nine sub-districts in Owen township, eight of which are supplied with school buildings. In district No. 1, the first school house was erected in 1868, on section 12. It was a stone building which served the district until 1873. Belle Barney was the first teacher in this house. Religious service have been held in this school house from time to time.

In district No. 2 a building was erected in 1874, on the northwest quarter of section 9, at a cost of \$125. Miss Bowe taught the first term of school in this building. In 1879 this house was removed to section 13, and the present house was built on the southwest quarter of section 3, at a cost of \$600. Emily Trevett was the first teacher.

The first school house built in Owen township was erected in 1857; it was a stone house, two stories high, costing \$2,200. There was a belfry on this building in which was placed a Troy Bell, costing \$250. This was hauled from Dubuque by ox teams. This building was used for church service as well as school purposes, and it was for this reason that the building was provided with a bell. This house was used as a school house until 1873, when it was purchased by Alonzo Willson, who converted it into a granary. There are many hallowed associations connected with this building, which is dear to the hearts of all the old settlers; and

could its decaying walls speak, they would tell of many a happy incident connected with pioneer life. In 1873 another school house took the place of the old stone school house. This new building cost \$600. It was located on the southeast quarter of section 6. Katie McClement taught the first school in this building.

In district No. 4 a school house was built in 1875, at a cost of \$450. It stood on the southwest quarter of section 20. George Curtis taught the first school.

The first school in district No. 5 was taught by Janet McLain in her father's house, on section 15. The first school house was built in 1870, on the northeast quarter of section 16. Kate Belle was the first teacher. In 1876 this building was removed to section 22. Religious services have been held in this house from time to time.

In district No. 6 the first school was taught by Alma Harroun, in the winter of 1879-80. It was held in a building removed from district No. 2. The first building erected in the district was in 1881, located on section 14. Julia Sawyer was the first to teach. In 1882 a union Sabbath school was formed at this house. Robert Gray was chosen superintendent of the school, which lasted only about ten months.

John Byrne taught the first school in district No. 7, in Neal Fullerton's granary on the southeast quarter of section 25. There were two terms of school taught in this building and two in John Cahill's house. The school house was built in 1878 on the northwest quarter of section 36. Lyndford Getts and Sarah Garing were the first teachers in this building.

District No. 8 had no school house in 1883.

In 1882 a school house was built in district No. 9, on section 32. Mary Wood was the first teacher.

CEMETERY.

The Owen Grove Cemetery was laid out in 1875, on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 5.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

PORTLAND TOWNSHIP.

Portland township is bounded on the north by Falls township, on the east by Floyd county, on the south by Owen township, and on the west by Mason township, and comprises congressional township 96, range 19 west. The township is well watered by Lime creek and its tributaries. Lime creek enters the township on section 18, passes through in a general southeast course, leaving the township from section 36, entering Floyd county. The Shell Rock river passes across the northeast corner of the township, passing through parts of sections 1 and 12, thence into Floyd county. The surface is rolling and the soil a rich, dark loam, which near the streams has a slight mixture of sand. The soil is of an unusual depth, in some places exceeding four feet of loam. On section 34 there is a clay bank which is frequently visited by curiosity seekers, who may find fine specimens of fossils. In the extreme northeastern portion of the township there is a beautiful natural grove, known

as Bunce's Grove; also a portion of Owen's Grove is embraced in this township.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement was effected in 1853 by A. C. Owen, who settled on section 31.

A. S. Felt settled June 7, 1855, on section 18.

The second family which settled in the township was that of William Felt, who came in October, 1855, and took up land on section 19. The family lived in Mason township until August, 1856, by which time Mr. Felt had a cabin built and ready for occupancy. Mr. Felt was still living on the place in 1883.

William Felt, eldest son of Horace and Susan M. Felt, was born in Lebanon, Madison Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1822. He has been married twice. His first wife, Rachel (Conover) Felt, to whom he was married Dec. 19, 1844, died in 1848, leaving a daughter, now Mrs. T. J. Turnure. His second marriage occurred in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Felt, formerly Sarah M. Lee

have reared seven children—Ann Eliza, (Mrs. Henry Walden), Mary Jane, (died at eighteen years of age), Jay H., Samuel, Imogene, Rosa and Horace. In 1855 Mr. Felt settled in Iowa, and is a prominent member of the pioneer element that established the prestige of Cerro Gordo county, and especially of the township of Portland. He was a resident in the township of Mason one winter, while preparing a suitable home for his family on his own land. He has experienced all the peculiar privations of pioneer life. In politics Mr. Felt is a democrat.

G. L. Bunce came about this date, from Indiana, and settled on section 1, where he resided until 1861, after which he was the proprietor of the Commercial House, at Mason City, but in 1883 he was a resident of Wright county.

In the fall of 1855 Horace and L. Gregory and their families settled on section 12. Wallace Gregory, a son of Horace Gregory, settled on section 11. The latter named died in 1857, and his remains were buried in the cemetery near Mr. Reed's, in Floyd county, this being the first death in the township.

Louis Boomhoover and family settled on section 3, in the fall of 1855, and remained there until 1863, when he enlisted in the 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was taken prisoner at Pleasant Hill. After the close of the war he returned to Cerro Gordo county, after which he soon removed to Illinois with his family.

A. S. Felt, whose connection with the founding and establishing of the village of Portland is elsewhere recorded, made his entry into Cerro Gordo county June 7, 1855. At that date he purchased the south-

east quarter of section 18, in township 96, range 19, and entered at once into possession of his property, thus becoming the second settler within the limits of what is now known as Portland township. Mr. Felt, with little delay, added to his landed interests and, during the years of 1856 and 1857 he held over 1,000 acres. His home-stead estate now includes 365 acres of land, to which is given the name of the Portland Stock Farm. The property is admirably located, and is watered by Lime creek and numerous flowing springs. The farm and fixtures represent a cash estimate of at least \$15,000. Mr. Felt received the school training common to farmer's sons in the section where he was reared, but his business experience and contact with the world at large, have supplemented the rather meagre intellectual culture of his boyhood, in a manner that fully supplies whatever he lacked in that respect. He attained to man's estate on his father's farm, and, when life opened before him with its vested responsibilities, he turned his face toward the Far West. After a brief stay at Chicago and Bloomington, Illinois, he came to Iowa and located as above stated. He was married Dec. 1, 1857, at Osage, Iowa, to Mary L. Whitaker, a native of Orange Co., N. Y. Benjamin F., Susan E., Frank S., Lillie D., Charles H., Nettie, Maude, Arthur A., Clarence C. and Harry are the names of their nine children. Mr. Felt has always been an adherent of the democratic party, but during the civil war was an inflexible sustainer of the integrity of the Union. He has discharged his obligations as a citizen in a manner consonant with the whole tenor of his life. He was born in Lebanon, Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 1, 1833. His

father, Horace Felt, was born in Lebanon, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1795, and died in the same house where he was born, Nov. 2, 1851. Mrs. Felt, the mother, (Susan Maria Weaver before her marriage), was born in Stonington, Conn., Jan. 22, 1798, and died in Providence, R. I., July 27, 1873. Their family included besides Mr. Felt of this sketch, eight children, six of whom are yet living—William J., George J., Polly A., John J., Cynthia A. and James H.

Henry Senior, in July, 1855, erected a log cabin on the southwest quarter of section 2, Portland township, the flooring of which was sawed at Rock Falls, the first saw-mill in Cerro Gordo county being located there. He improved his land until 1863, when he rented it and removed to Mason City, where he followed his trade, and engaged in the boot and shoe trade until 1873, when he returned to his farm. He now owns 615 acres, giving his principal attention to stock and grain raising. He is a native of Yorkshire, England, born June 22, 1826. He learned the shoemaker trade, and followed it there until 1850, when he emigrated to Kenosha, Wis. He was married Aug. 5, 1853, to Mary Brown, also a native of England. In October, 1882, he returned to his native country and remained seven months, visiting old scenes and old friends. He is regarded as a man of the strictest honor, and one of Cerro Gordo's best citizens. The children are—Joseph, Frank and Eliza.

Other early settlers were John and Samuel Brown, with their families, who located in the summer of 1855 on section 2. The same year David Reed and his family settled on section 3 and there

resided until 1882, when they moved to Dakota territory.

During 1856 among the number who came to the township for settlement were Amos Pardee, John and Samuel Jeffords, John M. Hunt and John Ford.

John Jeffords settled on the southeast quarter of section 7, and his brother Samuel on the southwest quarter of section 8. They built a log cabin and lived there about a year and then sold out. Samuel died at Forest City, Iowa. John is a carpenter and builder by trade, and in 1883 was living at Mason City.

John M. Hunt, a native of Indiana, located on section 1, in the spring of 1856. He came from Floyd county, where he had served as county judge. In 1865 he sold and removed to Kansas, and later to Oregon.

John F. Ford settled on section 2. He was a single man at the time, but married soon after. He was killed at the battle of Pleasant Hill.

Amos Pardee first came to Cerro Gordo county in 1855. He was accompanied by John West. He purchased 200 acres of land on section 34, Portland township, returned to Chicago and brought his family in 1856, settled on his land and commenced improving it, but as his health was poor and the country but sparsely settled, he returned with his family to Chicago, in 1858, and in 1861 he enlisted in company D, 8th Illinois Cavalry, and served three years, after which he returned to Chicago, and soon after came to Iowa and again settled on his land where he has since lived. Mr. Pardee was born in Michigan, Sept. 25, 1834, but when a small child removed with his parents to northern Illinois.

In 1856 he married Jane Hewitt, born in Cook Co., Ill., March 30, 1838. They have two children—Frank M. and Orrin A.

In 1857 Isaac Trevett and family settled on section 15. Frank and George Trevett, sons of Isaac, who were married, also settled in this township. James Clark, who was a son-in-law of Isaac Trevett, also came with the family. In 1858 Demos Cutler settled on section 25, resided there a few years and then moved to Floyd county.

Benjamin Frost settled on section 27, Portland township, in 1861, purchased about 500 acres and cultivated the same until 1871, when he rented his land and removed to Kansas. In 1874 he returned and again had charge of his farm until 1882. He now resides in Wilson Co., Kan. He was born in 1814 in Massachusetts, where he lived with his parents until he was seventeen years of age, then for several years was engaged in the lead mines in Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa. In 1845, in Dubuque Co., Iowa, he married Elizabeth Filbrie, and then engaged in farming in the same county, until he came to Cerro Gordo. They have had three children, two now living—William F. and Benjamin T.

William F. Frost came with his parents to Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, in 1861, and has since been a resident of Portland township, with the exception of three years spent in Kansas. He was born in Dubuque Co., Iowa, Dec. 12, 1846. On the 23rd of May, 1868, he was married to Sarah J. Frost, a daughter of Frederick and Adaline Frost. By this marriage they have three children—Eva E., Florence D. and Frank E.

S. Meacham became a permanent settler of Iowa in 1864, and lives on section 34, Portland township, where he owns 135 acres of good land. He was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1834, his parents being Sylvester and Eliza E. (Knowlton) Meacham. The father died shortly before he was born and the mother eight years subsequent, and the son lived with his grandfather, James Knowlton, until he was seventeen years of age, when the family emigrated to Cook Co., Ill. In 1855 he married Martha Pardee, daughter of Stephen and Olive (Stilson) Pardee, who was born in McHenry Co., Ill., on the 9th of April, 1838. In 1857, they came to Iowa and settled at Nora Springs, Floyd county, but the fall of the same year returned to Illinois. In September, 1861, Mr. Meacham enlisted in the 8th Illinois Cavalry, and served three years, at the end of which time he returned home, then came to Iowa, and has since resided here.

John G. Bailey is an early settler of Cerro Gordo county. He resides on section 33, Portland township, and now owns 160 acres. He was born in Cambridgeshire, England, May 22, 1838. His parents were John and Phoebe Bailey. About the year 1853 his father's family came to the United States, and settled in McHenry Co., Ill., where the father died in 1866, and the mother in 1881. There were eleven children in his father's family—Phoebe, now Mrs. Andrews; Amelia, now Mrs. James Coleman; Ruth, now Mrs. John Sutton; John G., Mary Ann, deceased; Richard, who enlisted in company H, 95th Illinois, was wounded at the battle of Vicksburg, and was afterwards killed in the battle of Guntown, Mississippi; Frederick, Hattie,

now Mrs. Abner R. Stilson; Emma, now Mrs. C. R. Franklin; Charles and Fuller. John G. Bailey enlisted in 1862 in company H, 95th Illinois, and served three years. On his return from the war he married Miss L. L. Stilson, daughter of S. S. and Eleanor Stilson. They have two daughters—Lillie and Ella.

Samuel Buckingham came to Iowa in 1865, locating on section 26, Portland township, and engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in Chippewa Falls, Wis., where he was visiting at the time. He was born in New York, on the 22d of February, 1802. His parents dying when he was very young, he lived with his grandmother, who lived to the age of 105 years. When she was 100 years of age she could read without the aid of glasses, having obtained her second sight. He received a common school education. He seemed, as the phrase goes, a natural born mechanic. He learned the blacksmith's trade at an early age, and for a number of years was engaged in the manufacture of edged tools. He also acquired the trade of mill-wright, which he followed in Pennsylvania from 1841 until 1865, when he removed to Iowa. He was thrice married. In 1824 to Persie Fairchild, by whom he had eight children, four of whom are living—Lucinda, Eliza, Esther and Andrew J. His wife died in 1867. His second wife died in three weeks after marriage. He subsequently married and was living with his third wife at the time of his death. He was successful in business, leaving at his death an estate of 200 acres of land and considerable personal property. He was a republican in politics, but took interest enough only to vote.

A. J. Burlingham, a resident of Portland township since 1865, is the possessor of a fine stock farm of 320 acres. He was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Nov. 11, 1836. His parents removed to Pennsylvania, where he was bred to farm life, but received a good education, remaining there until 1863. He then went to Wisconsin and two years later came to Iowa. He married in September, 1868, Olive E., a daughter of John West. She died Aug. 5, 1880, leaving one daughter—Mary May.

Abner R. Stilson resides on section 33, Portland township, where he purchased and settled on 160 acres of land, in 1866. He now owns 280 acres and has good improvements. He was born in McHenry Co., Ill., June 9, 1838. His parents were Sylvester S. and Eleanor E. (Bishop) Stilson, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Ohio. There were eight children in his father's family, six now living—James M., W. B., A. R., O. H., Laura, now Mrs. J. G. Bailey; and Ellen, now Mrs. John A. McMullen. Abner Stilson, in 1861, enlisted in company A, 7th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served fifteen months, when he was discharged on account of disability caused by a gun shot wound received at the battle of Gainsville. In 1866 he was married to Harriet Bailey, daughter of John and Phebe Bailey. They have four children—Carrie, Lincoln, Scott and Arthur. Mr. Stilson is a republican in politics, also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

M. E. Bitterman is a prominent and reliable citizen of Portland township. He is closely associated with the progress and best interests of the community of which he is a member; has held most of

the local offices of trust, such as township trustee, treasurer, assessor and school director. He has been a resident of the county since March, 1870, when he settled on section 11, of this township, on eighty acres which he had purchased fifteen years previous. He has added to his possessions until he now owns a tract of 280 acres under a good degree of cultivation, where he is operating to a considerable extent as a stock farmer. He was born in Ohio, Aug. 26, 1843, and is a son of Frederick and Margaret Bitterman. At the age of seventeen years he went to Illinois and engaged in farming, and also bought and shipped hay—at that time a prominent article of traffic. In 1866 he was married at Lockport, Will county, to Sarah, daughter of George and Catharine Heinselman. They have six children—J. Calvin, Edward, Jennie, Trullie, Mary and Clinton. Mr. Bitterman is a republican and is connected with the Evangelical Association.

Daniel W. Haynes, whose vocation is farming, has been a resident of Portland township since the fall of 1870, residing on section 13, where he owns 120 acres of fine land. He was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., Feb. 26, 1838, his parents being William and Phebe (Webster) Haynes. He was bred to farm life, and in 1857 was married to Jane Alice. In 1860 he emigrated to Olmstead Co., Minn., where he engaged in farming, then removed to Cerro Gordo county, where he has since lived. He has three children—Albert, Frederick and Belle. Politically he is a republican, and is a member of the Evangelical Church.

John Bishop has resided, since March, 1870, on section 14, Portland township,

where he owns eighty acres of land. He was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Oct. 13, 1842, being the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Weaver) Bishop. His mother died when he was three years of age and he lived with his sister, Elizabeth, wife of Solomon Miller. At the age of seventeen he commenced the world for himself, and in 1862 enlisted in company I, 76th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving one year, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. He then returned to Ohio and in 1865 went to Will Co., Ill., where he remained until he came to Iowa, in 1870. In 1872 he married Lucinda Spotts, daughter of Samuel and Sophia (Beltz) Spotts. They have six children—Nathaniel, Frank, Alice, Edward, Mary and Laura. Mr. Bishop is a republican in politics, and in religion is an Evangelical.

A. W. Mullan, postmaster and justice of the peace, is the pioneer merchant of Portland. He was born in Boston, Mass., April 14, 1839. He is a son of Martha and Mary (Whelan) Mullan, and being deprived of his mother, by death, when he was two years of age, he was cared for in the family of his maternal uncle, John Whelan. In 1842 the latter removed to Waukesha Co., Wis., where Mr. Mullan was occupied with agriculture until eighteen years old, when he learned the carpenter's trade. On the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Mullan enlisted. He was enrolled in August, 1862, in company B, 28th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service of the Union about three years, receiving an honorable discharge in June, 1865. On his return to Wisconsin he resumed his trade, and in 1867 was married to Melvina McCormick.

Mrs. Mullan was born in Dodge Co., Wis. In 1870 Mr. Mullan came to Iowa and pursued his trade at Mason City until 1877, at which date he established his present business at Portland. He has one son—Charles Mullan. He is a republican in political sentiment, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

H. S. Sabin is a son of New England by birth and descent. His father, Daniel Sabin, was a Baptist clergyman, and the influences of scholarly culture which surrounded the son have in a sense directed the chief object of his life, the education and material development of his own sons. They are in honorable and lucrative positions which they gained and retain through their pre-eminent abilities and learning. Arthur C. Sabin is accountant in the First National Bank, of Glenwood, Iowa. Alva Horton Sabin is a professor in the State University, of Burlington, Vt., and holds the chair of chemistry. Mr. Sabin was born in Franklin Co., Vt., April 17, 1821. He received a good education, and has always maintained his familiarity with books, and kept pace with the times in knowledge of current events. In 1844 he was married to Zaida Vernal, and went to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he engaged in farming, four years. He sold out and went back to Vermont, and afterwards, accompanied by his parents, went to Ripon, Wis. His father died there in July, 1882, aged eighty-seven years. His mother is yet residing in that place, and is ninety years old. Mr. Sabin came to Iowa, in 1871, and purchased the farm where he now lives. During the ten years following his purchase he made many improvements on his place, when failing health

compelled him to abandon active life and he returned to Wisconsin. In the meantime he lost his wife. In February, 1879, he was married to Mrs. Phebe Ann (Smith) Delong, a native of Canada West. He has returned to and occupies his farm.

Samuel Spotts has been a resident of the township since November, 1871. He is located on section 15, owning 185 acres of land. He was born in Summit Co., Ohio, Sept. 13, 1822. His parents were Ludwig and Susan Spotts. He was reared on a farm, but also learned the miller's trade. In Summit Co., Ohio, he married Sophia Belts, in March, 1845. She died in December, 1854, having had six children, but one of whom survives—Lucinda, the wife of John Bishop. In 1855 Mr. Spotts married Mrs. Margaret Bitterman, a native of Stark Co., Ohio, born June 23, 1821. Her parents, Abraham and Elizabeth Bair, were natives of Pennsylvania, where they lived on a farm. Margaret Bair was married to Frederick Bitterman, by which union there were two children, one of whom was living in 1883—M. E. Bitterman. By the present marriage three children are living—Abraham L., Mary E. and Samuel N., who was born in Will Co., Ill., Jan. 1, 1880. Abraham L. married Emma Heinselman, of this township, and Mary E. married Levi P. Henrickson, of Mitchell county. Politically, Mr. Spotts is a strong republican. Both Mr. and Mrs. Spotts are members of the Free Methodist Church, while their children are Evangelical.

L. M. VanAuken has been a resident of Portland township since June 1, 1872. He purchased his present farm of 160 acres in 1870, and now has the same well under

cultivation. He was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 5, 1835. His parents were Moses and Eliza Ann (Dennis) VanAuken, also natives of the Empire State. Mr. VanAuken received a common school education, helped till the soil, and, March 12, 1857, married Mary J. Lawrence. She was born in the city of New York, being a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Crosby) Lawrence. He followed farming most of the time, although he was for a time engaged in running a hotel, and for a few years did a large life insurance business. They have had seven children, five now living—Lawrence, Elmer, Grant, Julia and Harriet. Mr. VanAuken is an active worker in the ranks of the republican party. He is a member of Cato Lodge, No. 141, of the Masonic fraternity.

John Harroun, one of the solid men of Portland township, is located on section 19. His handsome and spacious brick dwelling is a decided ornament to the township, and gives evidence of the good taste and home instincts of the proprietor. Among many improvements may be named a bearing orchard of 350 fruit trees, set out in 1876, which he increased in 1883 by setting out 250 more. He hopes to prove further that fruit can be grown successfully in Iowa, and has every encouragement from success already attained. Mr. Harroun was born in Meadville, Penn., Feb. 24, 1828; is a son of Russell and Alvira (Sizer) Harroun. In 1847 he left the Keystone State and went to Wisconsin, where he remained several years. He went back to Pennsylvania in 1856 and was united in marriage to Lydia B. Greenlēe, born in that State, and daughter of Maxon and Catharine (Compton)

Greenlēe. Soon after Mr. Harroun and wife joined the pioneer corps of Olmstead Co., Minn., and engaged in farming, in which they were eminently successful. They disposed of their possessions there in 1875, when they came to Cerro Gordo county and purchased the homestead they now occupy. Park B., Alma E., Lizzie D., Archie and Carrie are the names of the sons and daughters of Mr. Harroun's interesting household. He takes little active interest in politics but votes with the republican party on all general issues. In religious views he is a Christadelphian.

Thomas Stanbery settled with his mother on section 33, Portland township, in 1877, and has since devoted his time to farming. He came, however, with his parents to Cerro Gordo county when he was very young, and was educated in the schools of Mason City. When he was nineteen years of age he engaged in a confectionery and tobacco store in Mason City, and continued in this for one year, then having no regular business until 1875, when he settled on the farm where he now resides. He was born in Vinton, Iowa, Jan. 4, 1854, and was the son of W. C., and Eliza (Stutler) Stanbery.

Jacob Bauer came to the county and purchased his present farm and has since been a resident of Portland township, where he owns 160 acres of land which he has changed from the raw prairie to a well improved farm. Mr. Bauer was born in Jefferson Co., Wis., Jan. 1, 1855, his parents being John and Barbara Bauer. He helped till the soil, and in 1876 married Minerva Hake. She was also born in Wisconsin. They at once came to Iowa. They have one son—Arthur. In

politics he is a democrat; in religious views, Evangelical.

A. J. Barker, manager of Rock Rest Farm, has been a resident of the estate thus designated since April, 1878. It includes something over 200 acres of land, and is the property of Mrs. Harriet Cramer, wife of the well known William E. Cramer, of Milwaukee. It is located on sections 7 and 18, Portland township, and was purchased in April, 1878, with the purpose of getting it in proper condition for a stock farm of the most approved character, which project has been developed, Mrs. Cramer sparing no expense in accomplishing her purpose. The attractive, simple style of Rock Rest Farm was contributed by some young ladies, who found rest and happiness in the shadow of a large boulder lying on the farm. The year following her purchase, Mrs. Cramer expended upwards of \$5,000 in the construction of a suitable dwelling and barn, and since that time much time, labor and money has been consumed in placing the farm in the best possible condition. Mr. Barker is a brother of Mrs. Cramer. He was born in Marquette Co., Wis., in 1857, and is the son of C. G. and Alice (Doyle) Barker. He was brought up on a farm, and was a resident of Wisconsin until the purchase of the farm he occupies, by his sister, when he took possession as manager. Mr. Barker was married in October, 1874, to Mary, daughter of L. T. and Mary A. Price.

James Parker, proprietor of the Portland Cheese Factory, was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1833. His parents, David and Esther (Hoag) Parker, were both natives of Vermont. The family in-

cluded eight children, seven of whom yet survive. The death of one took place in the spring of 1883. They emigrated in 1845 to Lake Co., Ill., where the parents died. Mr. Parker was reared as the sons of farmers commonly are, but later, was engaged in a general store where he was in business twelve years. In 1877 he established a cheese factory in Lake Co., Ill., which he operated until February, 1879, at which date he sold out and founded his business in Portland. In February, 1870, Hattie L. Griswold became his wife, and they now have three children—Jennie, Andrew J. and Edwin.

C. A. Hawley, a resident of Portland since 1882, by trade a blacksmith and wagon maker, who is now working at his trade, was born in Dane Co., Wis., May 18, 1855, his parents being Thomas and Marion (Ford) Hawley. In 1865 he went to Fillmore Co., Minn., then to Osage, Iowa. He was married July 3, 1879, to Anna M. Everson, also a native of Wisconsin, her parents being Oley and Jane (Tupper) Everson. They experienced religion in 1880. They have two children—Arthur H. and Clayton E.

ORGANIC.

As now constituted, Portland township was organized in 1869. The first township officers were: J. J. Ford, A. J. Burlingham and Joseph Forbes, trustees; F. C. Trevett, clerk; H. G. McGregor and George Fish, justices of the peace. The officers of 1883 were: M. E. Bitterman, Philip Dennis and S. Meacham, trustees; D. W. Haines, assessor; Arthur Pickford, clerk; A. W. Mullan and Henry Goude, justices of the peace.

TWO MEN FROZEN.

A. J. Abbott came to the county in June, 1855, and located on section 32, and commenced making the necessary improvements preparatory to sending for his family, who were still in Vermont. Abbott and Charles Wicks boarded with Abiel Pierce. On Dec. 22, 1855, Abbott and Wicks went to what is now Geneseo township, with three yoke of oxen, to get some logs with which to build a stable. When they left in the morning the atmosphere was mild, and a pleasant day was expected; but while they were in the timber, a violent storm came up, and it is supposed they left the timber for home about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, and at one time must have been within two miles of home. But they evidently had become lost and bewildered, probably on account of the wind having changed its course. It seems, however, that the animal instinct taught the oxen to even face the piercing blast and make directly for their home, while the men urged them in an opposite direction, against an almost uncontrollable determination upon their part to go home. At last they abandoned the cattle and started from the sled on foot, taking a southeasterly course. Mr. Wicks being the weaker of the two soon became exhausted. He was no doubt, assisted, and perhaps dragged along for some distance by his comrade, Abbott, but at last had to succumb. Mr. Abbott marked the fatal spot by sticking his ox goad in the deep snow drift, and hanging an old sack, in which was left the remains of their lunch, upon it, which could be seen at quite a distance. Abbott then proceeded alone until he be-

came exhausted. No doubt, when he laid down, he evidently fully realized that he was about to sleep the long sleep of death, as he straightened himself out upon the snow and folded his arms in order, over his breast, as if conscious of the awful fact that a terrible fate had overtaken him. He was found in this position by Alonzo Willson about three days afterward. From facts soon ascertained, it was found he had wandered fourteen miles from home, and at one time was within 200 yards of a turnpike road, which had he been fortunate enough to have gained, would have guided him homeward. The following day the storm abated about 10 o'clock, A. M., when Owen, Willson and Pierce started out in search of their friends, Abbott and Wicks, and by following the trail of the sled, left perceptible in the snow, they finally found the sled. This was just at sundown the first day of the search. This proved to them beyond doubt that the men had been lost and turned the oxen loose. They resumed their hunt the day following and succeeded in finding Wicks, who was sitting with his face upon his arms, leaning against a bunch of frozen weeds and grass. The sight, as described by Mr. Willson, who was one of the first to discover him, was terrible, indeed, as he evidently had been bitterly weeping, and his face had frozen in a manner that put this beyond doubt in the minds of those who saw the frozen form. His body was taken to his boarding place and home of Mr. Pierce. It was with the utmost exertion that his limbs could be straightened sufficiently to get his form into a coffin. On the third day after the storm, the neighborhood again went forth to find

Abbott, and after following dim traces for weary hours, they found him as before described, laying upon his back, with his frozen features but slightly distorted. Alonzo Willson went to Mason City in search of coffins for the two unfortunates, and owing to a scarcity of lumber, was obliged to take part of a store counter furnished by Judge Long, out of which to make them, and, with the help of a carpenter, the rude coffins were finally made, and the remains of the poor unfortunates were buried at Owen's Grove.

Of Charles Wicks but little was known, save that he was a native of Massachusetts, and a single man who made his home at Mr. Pierce's.

Andrew Jackson Abbott was from New Hampshire. He was born in October, 1825, and remained with his parents on a farm until nineteen years of age, at which time he commenced working at the trade of stone cutter, following it for several years in the New England States. He was married Jan. 3, 1854, in Rutland, Vt., to Louisa C. Marsh, a native of the same county and State. For a time he was overseer of the stone works on the Wabash railroad, in Indiana. In March, 1855, he took his wife and daughter back to Vermont, remaining there a short time himself, then returned to the west, coming to Iowa in search of work, meeting the sad fate recorded. His daughter, who was a mere babe at the time of his death, was afterward Mrs. H. M. Vernal. In December, 1857, Mr. Abbott's widow married his brother, Emri Abbott, and by this union there were two children—Andrew J. and Roberta E. Emri Abbott enlisted in the 32d Iowa Volunteers, served one year,

his health failed him, and after a lingering illness at his home, he died Feb. 22, 1866. Mrs. Abbott has since had the care of the estate, which included 400 acres of land in Cerro Gordo county, 120 of which was deeded to her eldest daughter, Mrs. Vernal.

PORTLAND MILLS.

The Portland Mills are located on the north side of Lime creek, which furnishes a twelve foot head of water. The building is three stories high, 30x48 feet in size, and is provided with three run of stones and six sets of rollers. This mill was built in 1870 by James T. Graham at a cost of \$10,000, but it has since been greatly improved, making the value at present about \$20,000. Mr. Graham sold to James D. Shehan in 1873, and he, in 1877, to C. J. Coggan.

CHEESE FACTORY.

Among the leading enterprises of Cerro Gordo county is the Portland Cheese Factory, erected in 1879 by James Parker. It was still operated by him in 1883. A. S. Felt is deserving of special credit for this enterprise as he donated the site for the factory. He also furnished the stone for the building and did work and gave cash to the amount of about \$1,000. The factory is located on the right bank of Lime creek near the Portland Mills. It is 30x60 feet, and 20 feet high, including basement. It is a lime stone structure. Its cost, together with the machinery, was about \$4,000. There is an engine room, 18x18 feet, which has been added, which, with other improvements, makes the property worth upwards of \$5,000.

RELIGIOUS.

The first sermon preached in the township was delivered by Rev. Holbrook, a Methodist minister, in a log school house on section 1, in 1856. The Baptists and United Brethren each had organized societies in the township, but only one remained in 1883, the Evangelical Association, formed at a school house in district No. 4, in 1872. The first members were: J. J. Long and family, H. H. Long and family Samuel Spotts and family. Their class leader was J. J. Long. Rev. George Young blood, their first regular pastor, was succeeded by Revs. Knoll, Methfersel, Nahar, Fink, Kinsberlong and Kletzzing.

The society in 1883 had twenty members. In 1880 a union Sunday school was organized and continued two years, when it was changed into an Evangelic school, having for its first superintendent Henry Good. The present superintendent is William Gannon.

EDUCATIONAL.

In the fall of 1856 the people of the northeastern part of Portland township erected a log school house, and in the winter of 1856-7 held the first school, which was taught by Truman Judson. Among his pupils were Isaac, Adaline and Lucinda Reed, also Samuel and Ellis Brown, and four children of Mr. Williams', two of Mr. Bunce's and three of John Brown's. There were nine districts in this township and ten school houses, in 1883.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first death was Wallace McGregor, who died in the spring of 1857. His remains are buried near Benjamin Reed's.

The first birth was Sarah, daughter of John and Ann Brown, which occurred in August, 1855.

The first marriage was that of Mitchell Jackson and Sylva Reed, a daughter of David Reed. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Meade, at the home of the bride. This couple now reside in Floyd county.

VILLAGE OF PORTLAND.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company put in a side track on section 18, and in 1878 A. S. Felt laid out a portion of the southeast quarter of said section into town lots and called the same Portland. He also set out a large number of shade trees along the streets. The village has not made a rapid growth, on account of its proximity to Mason City. It, however, has two general stores, two ware houses, flouring mill, cheese factory, blacksmith shop and postoffice. A. W. Mullan was the first merchant. He erected a store and commenced business in October, 1879. His store was destroyed by fire, but he soon rebuilt and now occupies a store, 20x40 feet, and two stories in height. There is a large wing to the building which he uses for dwelling purposes.

The second store building was erected by A. S. Felt in the summer of 1880, and Oct. 25, of said year, his son opened a general mercantile business which he continued until May 1, 1883, when he closed out and removed to St. Cloud, Minn., but in a few weeks thereafter the store was re-opened by D. W. Anderson.

The first grain warehouse was built in 1877 by Bassett & Hunting, of McGregor. In 1879 the firm removed the same to Clear

Lake and supplied its place by a larger one removed from West Union.

The second warehouse was erected in 1880 by A. B. Tredway, of Nora Springs. He sold in 1882 to A. W. Mullan.

A postoffice was established in 1874 and James Shehan appointed postmaster. This office was discontinued in 1876, and re-es-

tablished in 1877, since which time A. W. Mullan has been postmaster.

A blacksmith shop was erected by A. S. Felt, which was first occupied by William McKey. He was succeeded in February, 1882, by C. A. Hawley, who in the spring of 1883 purchased the same. Mr. Hawley also does wood-work.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

PLEASANT VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized on the 29th of September, 1876, and at that time comprised congressional township 94 north, range 21 and 22 west, but when Grimes township was formed, in 1880, it was reduced to its present limits comprising congressional township 94 north, and range 21 west. The name Pleasant Valley was suggested by Robert Bugher, and as the township contains a large amount of what is known as "second bottom lands" along its streams, the name is very appropriate. The township is well supplied with good, pure water by the West Fork and Beaver Dam creeks and their tributaries, and is thereby especially adapted to stock farming. The soil is very rich, and as there is but little wet, marshy land in the township, it ranks among the best in the county. The only natural timber in Pleasant Valley township is located on sections 34, 35 and 36, and is known as Shobe's Grove, a name given it in honor

of John Shobe, who settled in what is now Richland township, Franklin county, in 1856, and resided there until 1876, when he moved across the county line into Cerro Gordo and settled on section 34, Pleasant Valley township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first man to locate within the present limits of Pleasant Valley township was J. W. Goheen, who settled on the southwest quarter of section 35, in about 1856, and remained a resident of the township for nearly twenty years.

Mr. Cortell settled on the southwest quarter of section 36, in 1856 or 1857, and thus became the second settler. He enlisted in the 32d Iowa regiment, and now fills a soldier's grave.

Daniel Warner settled on the southeast quarter of section 35, about 1864, and resided on the same about two years; then sold to William Bailey.

M. Austin settled on the southwest quarter of section 34, about 1870. He now resides in Dakota. After Austin came Harmon Dilts, H. W. Rood, William Cathcart, Robert Bugher, A. W. Stover, N. E. Willard and others of whom sketches appear in the following pages.

Harmon Dilts is the oldest living settler of Pleasant Valley township. In 1868, while living in Henry Co., Ill., he purchased eighty acres of his present farm, and in 1869, in company with his wife, came to Iowa, resided the first winter with John Crapser, and the following spring moved into the house with George B. Rockwell, and the following season cultivated seventy acres of land now occupied by the village of Rockwell. During this time he continued to improve his own land, and in 1871 purchased a house, 14x18 feet, of Mrs. Dillingham, at Linn Grove, which he had moved on his own farm the next December. In March, 1872, he moved on his own land which he has increased to 160 acres, now under good cultivation. Since 1875, in addition to farming he has followed herding, taking care of from 400 to 1,000 head of cattle annually. He was born in Wabash Co., Ind., Oct. 4, 1846, his parents being Thomas R., and Jane (Grant) Dilts, who, in 1854, removed with their family to Henry Co., Ill., remained there till 1871, when they came to Iowa and settled near Rockwell. In 1868 Harmon Dilts married Mary C. Geer. They have three children—Barton, Sophia and Elmer. Mr. Dilts is a republican, has held township and school offices, and is a member of the Christian Church.

William Cathcart came to Cerro Gordo county, in 1871, subsequently spent two

winters in the Wisconsin pineries, and in 1872 bought eighty acres of his present farm, which he has increased to 160 acres, under good cultivation. He was born in Canada, May 30, 1846, his parents being John and Ann Cathcart, both natives of Ireland. He was reared on a farm, attended the common school, one winter being spent at school in Maine, and for several years followed logging and lumbering. In the spring of 1873 he married Anna Thompson, a daughter of Judge W. E. Thompson. They have had five children, two of whom are living—John W. and William D. Mr. Cathcart is a republican, is now a township treasurer, and a member of the M. E. Church.

Howard W. Rood came in 1873, and is engaged in stock farming, having an excellent farm of 280 acres. He was born in Dane Co., Wis., July 20, 1849. His parents, Abram and Elizabeth (Baker) Rood, still reside there. He received a good education, attending the State University, at Madison. He farmed and taught until 1870, then spent eighteen months in Nebraska, when he returned to Wisconsin. In 1872 he came to Iowa and purchased eighty acres of his present home, then returned to his native State. He came to Iowa in 1873 and commenced improving and enlarging his farm. He married Nettie E., a daughter of W. E. Thompson, July 21, 1874. They have two children—Arthur and Ida May. Mr. Rood is a republican in politics, and has held various offices of trust. They are members of the M. E. Church.

Among the places which deserve special mention, is the Pleasant Valley Stock Farm, of William Winter, located on

sections 33 and 34, in Pleasant Valley township. In 1878 Mr. Winter erected a house on this land, and settled on it in 1880. He has now a fine residence, good and commodious barns, extensive cattle yards, substantial fences, groves, orchards and shade trees. The farm is well watered by the West Fork, and is one of the finest stock farms in northern Iowa. Still Mr. Winter is not limited to this farm, as his real estate numbers about 1,000 acres, and his cattle ranches are located all along the valley of the West Fork, in Pleasant Valley, Grimes and Union townships. For about ten years he has been engaged in breeding shorthorned cattle, and now has a herd of 120 full blood. He also breeds Poland China hogs, and has some good blooded horses. He also herds annually about 2,000 head of stock for other parties, keeping them in five different ranches. William Winter was born in England, Dec. 5, 1832. On the 28th day of May, 1852, he married Sarah A. Robinson, and some years later emigrated to the United States and settled at Buffalo, N. Y. They have six children—William R., Charles A., Anna M., now the wife of W. A. Kaynor, of Sanborn; George E., Lizzie A. and Frank O. Mr. Winter spent one year in the employ of Lewis F. Allen, who is the principal breeder of blooded stock in the United States, and it was during this time that he became imbued with a desire to engage in stock raising. After leaving Mr. Allen he engaged to supply the city of Buffalo with shade trees, and followed this for two years. The trees along Niagara street toward Black Rock and other parts of the city are monuments of his work.

From Buffalo Mr. Winter removed to St. Joseph Co., Mich., thence, in 1859, to Iowa, and settled near Cedar Falls where he engaged in real estate, contracting and building, and stock growing until 1873, at which time he transferred his interests to Cerro Gordo county. He is a man of excellent business qualifications, and is especially adapted to the business in which he is engaged. In politics he is a republican, but does not take much interest in politics, and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Andrew W. Storer has been a resident of Pleasant Valley township since 1873, at which time he bought 160 acres on section 23, and at once commenced improvements, teaching school in winter and farming in the summer. He now owns 280 acres and is one of the leading farmers in the township. He is a republican, was the first road master of the township, and has also held other offices. In December, 1878, he married Ettie Cannon. They have two children—A. Willis and Eunice C. Andrew W. was born in Wisconsin, Jan. 15, 1851, received a common school education, with one term at the State University at Madison, and remained in his native State until 1873. His parents, who reside in Dane Co., Wis., are Daniel and Eunice (Palmer) Storer.

N. E. Willard has resided in Pleasant Valley township since 1874, and owns a fine farm of 240 acres. He is a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., born Jan. 5, 1850. His parents were Edwin and Alvira (Greenfield) Willard. His mother died in New York. The family removed to Delaware in 1868. He received a good common school education, and in 1874 removed to

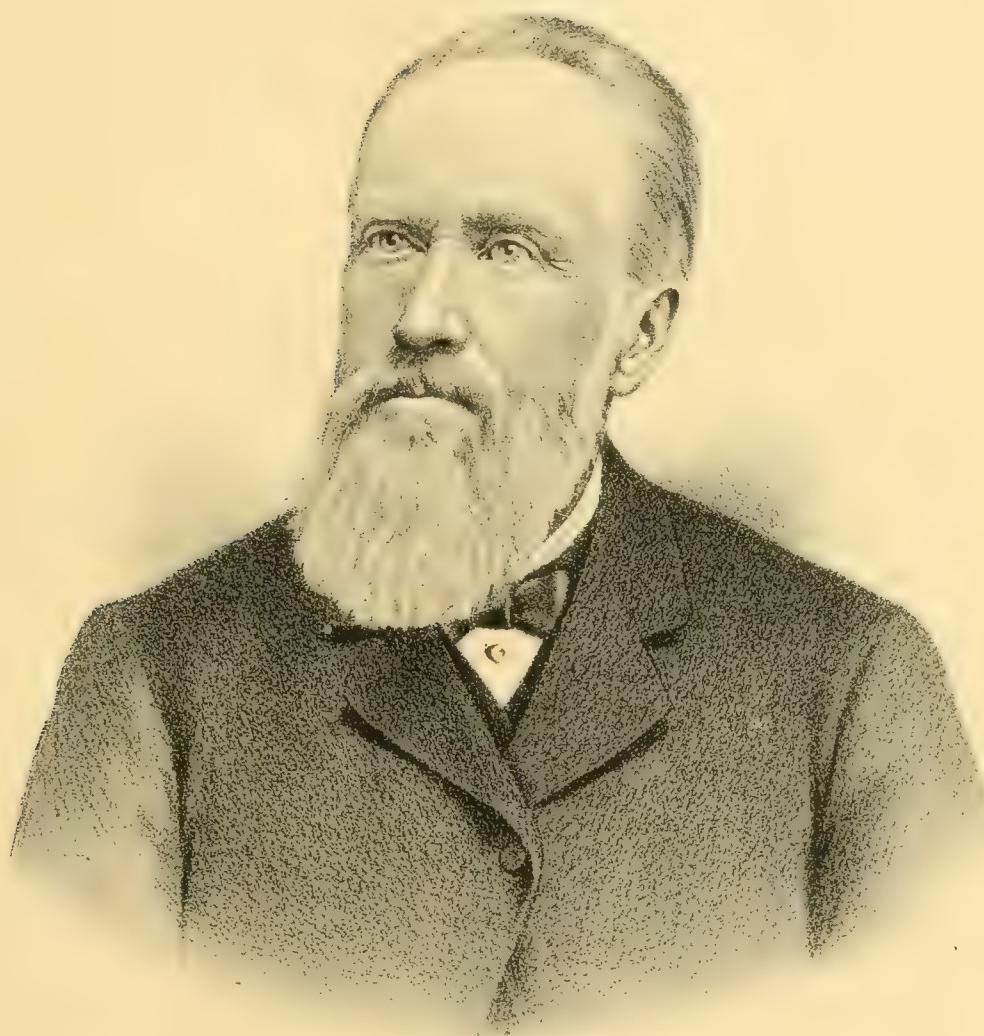
Iowa. Dec. 23, 1874, he married Charlotte Tree, of Rockwell, born at Marble Rock, Floyd Co., Iowa. They have two children—Lillian and Mary.

Robert Bugher purchased his present home in 1874. He was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, Jan. 5, 1825, and is the eldest of eleven children, nine of whom are living. His father, Isaac Bugher, was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in Illinois. His mother, Isabelle (Hailyer) Bugher, was a native of Virginia, and now lives in Adair Co., Iowa. Robert learned the carpenter trade of his father, but his health being inadequate, he became a farmer. In 1845 he married Elizabeth Lazier, a native of Virginia. In 1848 he emigrated to Henry Co., Ill., where he followed farming and was very successful. Being desirous of obtaining more land, thus giving his sons better facilities, he removed to Iowa and secured the south half of section 9, in Pleasant Valley township, for which he paid \$10 per acre, unimproved. It is a most desirable location, being well watered and having but little waste land to mar its value. When first removing, he lived one year on an adjoining improved farm, and in the meanwhile built his present spacious farm residence, and has since so improved, built and beautified his home, that he now possesses one of the finest farms in the county. He gives his principal attention to stock farming. He is democratic in politics. He served as justice of the peace fourteen years in Illinois, and has held the same office in Iowa. He has also been trustee of township, school director, etc. He is highly respected as a citizen, and in social life is affable and courteous. He has been a member of the

Masonic fraternity since 1848. Religiously, he is a Baptist. His children are —Nettie, wife of Marshall Carver, Lander, Isaiah, Isaac, Alpheus, Robert and Cemantha.

Albert Cornell resides on section 36, where he owns 160 acres of land. He came to Iowa in 1874. He was born in New York, June 30, 1842, and is a son of Owen and Theresa Cornell, who emigrated to Illinois in 1846, where Albert was brought up on a farm. In 1862 he married Esther A. Abrams, daughter of H. J. and Rachel (Ray) Abrams. He continued to farm in Lee Co., Ill., until he came here. Mr. and Mrs. Cornell have eight children—Mortimer, Emma, Rachel A., Harry, Lonnie, Katie, Ray and Mina. Mr. Cornell is a democrat in politics, and has been honored with various township offices.

George Pollock and wife came to Cerro Gordo county in 1875, and settled in Pleasant Valley township where they have a comfortable home. He was born July 29, 1832, in Scotland, and at an early age commenced work in the mines, which he followed in his native country until he was nineteen years of age, then went to Ireland where he spent nine months, thence to England, where in 1856, he married Sarah Royston. She is a consistent, earnest Christian lady, beloved by all who know her, and always ready to extend a helping hand to the poor and needy. In 1862 they came to the United States and first settled near Galena, Ill. In 1865 they went to Colorado, remaining in the west until 1875, when they came to their present home in Iowa.



John Harrow.

O. F. Hovey was born in Orange Co., Vt., July 11, 1825. His parents, were Alfred and Abigail (Howard) Hovey. He was left motherless when twelve years of age, but his father subsequently married Sarah Hendricks. At the age of eighteen years, he went to Shellsburg, Wis., where he was first engaged in staging, then mining and afterwards engaged in farming. In 1856 he went to California. While there, he had the misfortune to loose his right hand and have his left badly crippled, by coming in contact with a circular saw which he was operating. In 1858 he returned to Wisconsin, from whence in 1876, he came to Iowa and settled where he now resides. In 1851 he married Sarah Halstead, daughter of John and Sarah Halstead, and they now have six children—Alva F., Alfred E., Eugenia J., now Mrs Lorenzo Fousler, Clara M., Charles F. and John H. Politically, Mr. Hovey is a republican, and was the first assessor of Pleasant Valley township. His religious connections are with the Baptists.

J. D. Abrams came to Iowa in 1869, first settling in Franklin county, but in 1876 located on the northeast quarter of section 36, Pleasant Valley township, where he has since resided and owns 160 acres of land. He was born Sept. 24, 1842, in Wayne Co., N. Y. His parents, Henry J. and Rachel (Ray) Abrams, emigrated with their family in 1857, to Lee Co., Ill., where J. D. Abrams was brought up on a farm. In 1862 he enlisted in company K, 75th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, served three years, participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and the Atlantic campaign, after which he returned home and

resumed farming until he came to this county. In 1867 he married Almira Shoudy, whose parents, Israel and Abigail Shoudy, were among the earliest pioneers of Lee Co., Ill. They have three children—Fred C., George D. and Le Roy. Mr. Abrams is a republican, has been clerk of P'asant Valley township since its organization, and is a member of the G. A. R., and enjoys a social chat with old comrades.

William Hunt located on section 25, his present home, in 1877. He is a native of England, born Nov. 1, 1848. He emigrated to the United States in 1869, making his home at LaFayette Co., Wis. In February, 1875, he married Maria, daughter of William and Eliza Cook. They at once removed to Iowa, residing at Sheffield until 1877, when they purchased their present farm of 160 acres, which he has well improved and beautified. They are the parents of four children—William, John, Ella and George.

O. B. Moran located where he now lives, in Pleasant Valley township, in 1877. He was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., in November, 1835, resided there until 1848, then went to London, Conn., residing there in the family of Staunton Hewitt until he reached his majority, then came to Iowa, stopping first in Clayton county. In 1865 he went into Franklin county, but soon returned to Clayton county. In 1866 he again went to Franklin county, and engaged in farming in Richland township until 1877, when he came to his present home. He married Mary A. Shobe, daughter of John Shobe. They have two children—John A. and

Myrtie L. In politics Mr. Moran is a democrat.

Michael V. Moroney purchased the farm on section 1, Pleasant Valley township, in 1878. It was then almost wild prairie land, but by labor and thrift he has converted it into a fine well improved farm. He was born in Ireland, Oct. 2, 1846. When four years of age his parents emigrated to the United States, settling in Outagamie Co., Wis., where they were among the pioneers. He received a good common school education, remaining at home farming until 1878, when he was united in marriage to Margaret Reddin, when they at once came to Iowa, locating on their present home. He is regarded as one of the leading men in the township, and has held various offices of trust. They have two children—Ellen and Mary. His mother lives with them, his father being dead.

ORGANIC.

The first election was held at the Bugher school house, on the 7th day of November, 1876. W. E. Thompson, Robert Bugher and Harmon Dills served as judges, and A. W. Storer and J. D. Abrams, as clerks. The following named persons were elected as the first officers: Township trustees, John Shobe, N. E. Willard and George Pollock. The latter refused to qualify and Harmon Dills was appointed to fill the vacancy. Township clerk, J. D. Abrams; township assessor, O. F. Hovey; justices of the peace, Robert Bugher and W. E. Thompson. In 1882 the officers were as follows: J. W. Crouse, trustee; John Toulouse was elected clerk, but failed to qualify and J. D. Abrams was appointed to fill vacan-

cy; W. E. Thompson and M. V. Moroney, justices of the peace, and Andrew W. Storer, assessor.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in the township was held in a small school house erected at Shobe's grove. The funds to support the school were drawn from Geneseo township, of which Pleasant Valley township at that time formed a part.

The second school house, which is known as the Bugher school house, was erected on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 9, on land donated by Robert Bugher, who was the prime mover in obtaining the school. Mr. Bugher met the school board at Mason City, and although there were not the required number of pupils necessary to compel the board to build a school house, he succeeded in getting the unanimous consent of the board to erect a school house at a cost of \$700. This was done in 1875, and in the winter of 1875-6 a school was taught, Lizzie Egloff being the first teacher.

In 1876 a school house was erected on the southwest corner of section 25, and it is known as the Hovey school house. Miss E. J. Hovey, now the wife of Lorenzo Fausler, was the first teacher.

In 1878 two school houses were erected, one on the southeast quarter of section 28, and one on the southeast quarter of section 14. The latter is known as the Pony school house, a name given it on account of its small size. Lizzie Haddow was the first to impart instruction to the pupils who attend at this place. The township now has six school houses, and its schools rank well with the older parts of the county.

RELIGIOUS.

In February, 1877, Rev. W. H. Drake organized a Methodist Episcopal society, which now holds its meetings at the Pony school house. Rev. Drake was succeeded in time by Rev. F. F. Franklin, Rev. E. M. Keeling, Rev. W. P. Phifer, Rev. S. C. Platts, Rev. B. Webster and Rev. A. A. Wilcox. The society now numbers about twenty members and is in a good

healthy condition. It also supports a good Sabbath school.

FIRST MARRIAGE AND DEATH.

The first marriage ceremony performed in the township united Abram Chase and Hattie Hunt, as husband and wife. John Piersol, Esq., officiating.

The first death was a child of Howard W. Rood.

CHAPTER XXXV.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

This township is south of Clear Lake township, west of Mount Vernon, north of Grimes, and is bounded on the west by Hancock county. Its territory comprises congressional township 95, range 22 west. This township is nearly all prairie land, the eastern part being quite rolling, but the greater portion is flat and wet. The higher lands are made up of a light soil, while the flat lands are composed of the most productive soil in the county, and when once drained will be the most valuable for agricultural purposes.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers of this township were James Smith, Albert Price, and his two sons, Robert and William, who came in 1865. Among other early settlers were Robert and William Owens, who remained here until 1868, at which time they moved to Clear Lake.

Albert Price remained until 1868, when he moved to Sioux City, Iowa. George Ward came in 1865 and purchased eighty acres of land on section 16, and in 1867 settled on the same, and still resides there. Afterward came the Henry family, who arrived in 1869 and were residents of the township in 1883. In 1867 Joseph Brayton settled in the township but only remained about two years, when he removed to Wisconsin, his former home. His son, Charles, came in 1867, and was a resident of Clear Lake township in 1883.

Michael Henry, Sr., is a native of Ireland. He married, and in 1857 emigrated to the United States. He first settled in Rock Co., Wis., where he was engaged in farming until 1869 when he came to Iowa and has since resided in Union township. He has reared eight children, four now

living—Patrick, Mary, Michael and Thomas.

Thomas Henry, the youngest son, was born in Ireland Sept. 25, 1849. He came with his parents to the United States, and with them to Iowa, and is now engaged in farming in Union township. In politics he is a democrat. He has served as township clerk. Religiously, he is a Roman Catholic.

David W. Hamstreet has been a resident of Cerro Gordo county since 1871. His parents, Jonathan and Elizabeth Hamstreet, were residents of the State of New York at the time of his birth, April 11, 1841. They afterward went to Wisconsin, removing there with their family and interests, and settled on a farm, where David grew to man's estate. On coming to Iowa he resided at Clear Lake until 1875, when he settled in Union township. Mr. Hamstreet is a republican in politics and is at present justice of the peace.

E. S. Pride fixed his abode in Union township in 1872. His farm, situated on section 16, proved less valuable for farming purposes than he desired, and in June, 1879, he sold it and purchased 120 acres on section 23, where he has met with the prosperity his thrift and energy merits. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1843, and is a son of Ransom W. and Harriet M. (Cary) Pride. His parents went to Wisconsin in 1844 where the father, a practical business man, engaged in mercantile affairs and also managed a hotel. They are now residents of Fond du Lac Co., Wis. Their family of nine children grew to maturity, and seven are now living. The six brothers and sisters of Mr. Pride are—E. W., Albert, Helen,

Adelia, Adelbert and Ida. Eugene S., of this sketch, in company with four brothers, became a soldier for the Union May 8, 1861. He enlisted in company B, 4th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served thirty-nine months, receiving an honorable discharge. He was married in 1867 to Lavilla Meagher, born in Waukesha Co., Wis. Seven of their eight children are yet living—Le Grand, Frank E., Emma E., Mina L., Bertha E., Jennie M. and an infant child. Mr. Pride has served his township as clerk, assessor and school director. He is a republican in political faith.

Wesley Benner came to the county in 1872, stopped one winter in Clear Lake, then settled on section 21, where he had previously purchased 280 acres. He now has 200 acres of the same land under cultivation, and has a good residence. He was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Oct. 10, 1825. His parents were William and Sarah Benner. He was left fatherless when only eighteen months old. His mother with her two children returned to the home of her parents. Here Wesley was reared on his grandfather's farm, and in 1846 enlisted in the 2d Ohio regiment, under Col. Morgan, and served one year in the Mexican war. He then returned to Ohio but soon went to Miami Co., Ind., where his grand-parents had removed. In 1849 he married Maria L. Bean, a native of Ohio. In 1855 he came to Iowa and resided in Wapello county until he came to Cerro Gordo county. They have had nine children, four of whom are now living—Sarah E., now Mrs. William Dryden; O. A., Celesta J., now Mrs. D. M. Tice, and Ida May. In politics he is a republi-

can. He has been township trustee and president of the school board. Religiously, he is a Methodist Episcopal.

Gardner R. Hickok, justice of the peace, was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1834. His parents, Barzilla and Harriet (Wood) Hickok, were both natives of Fairfield Co., Conn., and in 1839 went with their family to Indiana. The next year they went to Lockport, Ill., where the mother died in 1840. She left eight children, six of whom yet survive—Harriet, Mary, Sylvester, Stephen, Gardner and Sarah. Mr. Hickok and his father went to Sauk Co., Wis., and in 1852 removed to Dubuque Co., Iowa. The father died there in 1873. The son was married in April, 1857, to Mary Thompson, a native of Ireland, but of Scotch parentage. In 1865 Mr. Hickok enlisted in company A, 46th Iowa, and was in the service four months. There are six children—Samuel, William, George, Frank, Sarah, Robert and Pearl. In politics Mr. Hickok is a republican.

John G. Parker came to the county in March, 1873, and settled on section 9 of Union township. In 1874 he removed to Clear Lake and run a brick yard two years; also followed his trade as carpenter. He afterwards followed farming one year in Clear Lake township, and in 1882 returned to his farm in Union township. He was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1837. His parents are William and Abigail (Gibson) Parker. In 1842 the family emigrated to Illinois where the father died in 1850. The mother subsequently married Amos Brown, and now resides near Manning, Iowa. There are three children in the family—Simeon S.,

John G. and Silas. John was bred to farm life, learned the carpenter trade and in 1863 married Mary Walley. They have had six children, four of whom are now living—Alice, Almeda, John and Nancy. Mr. Parker in 1856 went to Missouri and remained one year, then returned to Illinois. In 1867 he came to Dallas Co., Iowa, but returned to Illinois in 1868. In politics he is a republican.

T. B. Hobbs has been, with the exception of a single year, a citizen of Union township since 1875. During the year referred to he managed a restaurant at Clear Lake. He was born in Delaware Co., Iowa, Feb. 4, 1842. His parents, C. W. and Mary E. A. (Wilson) Hobbs, were both natives of Maryland. They settled in Iowa in 1836, and two years later joined the pioneer element of Delaware county. The mother managed the first postoffice in that county. She died in 1855. The senior Hobbs married a second time, and died in 1878. He was a man of prominence in his township, where he operated in mercantile affairs until 1857. He was elected clerk of the district court of Delaware county, and afterwards United States land receiver when the Government office was located at Osage. Mr. Hobbs was bred to mercantile life in his father's store. In 1862 he enlisted in company G, 6th Iowa Cavalry, and was in active service forty months. On leaving the army, he interested himself in farming in his native county. He was married in December, 1867, to Laura E. Lough, and in 1868 went to Madison county. In 1875 he settled in Cerro Gordo county. Mrs. Hobbs died in October, 1873, leaving two children, of whom one is living—

Fannie. Mr. Hobbs is a republican and has been the incumbent of the offices of road supervisor, assessor, clerk and school treasurer.

Charles B. Hamstreet has been a resident of Union township since 1875. He was born in Walworth Co., Wis., July 28, 1851. His parents were Jonathan and Elizabeth (Pramer) Hamstreet. In 1852 the family removed to LaFayette Co., Wis. Here, at the age of thirteen years, Charles commenced work in a printing office, and at the age of seventeen became proprietor of the Dorrington *Republican*, and edited and published the same about eighteen months. He then sold out and came to Iowa. In 1871 he purchased a half interest in the Waukon *Standard*, of Waukon, Iowa, and was connected with the same about one year. He then gave up the business, on account of poor health, and for some time kept a book and music store at Platteville, Wis., thence came to Iowa and settled where he now resides. In 1870 he married Ella Hendy, who was born in Dodgeville, Wis. She is a daughter of Samuel and Ann (Shepherd) Hendy. They have four children—George, Zadie, Anna and Bessie. In politics he is a republican, and is a well informed citizen.

Fred Sheldon is a citizen of the United State by adoption, his parents, John and Louisa Sheldon, having taken up their residence in Wisconsin in 1854. They are still living where they first settled. Mr. Sheldon grew to man's estate on a farm. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the defense of his country's flag. He was enrolled in 1862 in company H, 20th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served three years, and was in action in the en-

gagements at Prairie Grove, siege of Vicksburg, Fort Morgan, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. On his discharge he interested himself in farming and lumbering in Wisconsin until he came to Iowa, in 1876, when he fixed his residence in Cerro Gordo county. His first location was in the township of Lake. In 1879 he purchased his present property, on which he settled in 1880. He was born Sept. 29, 1844, and was married in May, 1871, to Sarah Hare. They have five children—John, Fred, Minnie, Bert and Ida. In politics Mr. Sheldon is a republican, and has acted as school director. He is a great reader; takes several newspapers and keeps pace with current events.

George Hamstreet, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Hamstreet, is a self-made man. He was born in LaFayette Co., Wis., Feb. 18, 1855, and resided in his native State until 1878. In that year he came to Iowa, and purchased forty acres of land in Union township. He had little means, but a plentiful amount of the more necessary article called pluck. He was bent on making his venture successful, and he accomplished his purpose by sheer determination. He now owns a good farm, made valuable by the character and amount of improvements he has made. In 1882 he was married to Frances, daughter of A. L. and L. Grippen, of Mason City. Mr. Hamstreet is a Republican, has been in local official positions, and is at present secretary of the school board.

FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage in Union township was O. A. Benner and Emma Chamberlain, who were married in February, 1880.

The ceremony was performed by David W. Hamstreet, then justice of the peace.

The first birth occurred in September, 1870. It was a son of Thomas Callanan.

The first death was a child of E. S. Pride.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in Union township was held in a log house on section 16. The first teacher was Henrietta Sirrine, who had but five scholars—Thomas, William and Mary Callanan, Edward Brayton and Elma Brayton. This was in the summer of 1870. The same summer a new school house was built on section 16, at a cost of \$300. Miss Sirrine taught the first school in this house. The second school house was erected on section 6, in 1874, at a cost of \$400. The first teacher here was Mary Hubbard. A school house was built on section 23, in the spring of 1880, which cost \$350. The first term of school was taught by Emma Benner.

The same year there was another school building put up on section 11, at a cost of

\$350, the first school in it being taught by William Callanan.

The Hughes school house was built in 1876, at a cost of \$400. Emma Chamberlain taught there the first term.

Union township had five school houses in 1883.

ORGANIC.

Union township was created, by an act of the board of supervisors, in June, 1876; before that date it was embraced in Clear Lake township. The first election was held at the school house on section 16, in the spring of 1877. The first township officers were: Wesley Benner, James Stork and John Furse, trustees; Charles Hamstreet assessor; E. S. Pride, clerk; Thomas Henry, constable.

Those serving in 1883 were: D. M. Tice, M. Henry and B. W. Bigelow, trustees; C. R. Hamstreet, clerk; John Parker, assessor; D. W. Hamstreet and G. R. Hickok, justices of the peace.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

MASON TOWNSHIP.

Mason township is bounded on the north by Lime Creek township, on the east by Portland, on the south by Bath, and on the west by Lake township, and comprises congressional township 96, range 20 west. The soil is a dark loam underlaid with lime rock. Willow and

Lime creeks course through the northern portion of the township, giving a fine water power at Mason City.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in Mason township was made by James Jenkinson, a native of Lincolnshire, England. He came from

Illinois in 1853, settling on Lime creek, where Mason City now stand. Mr. Jenkinson was a stone mason by trade, and was still living at Mason City in 1883.

John L. McMillen came to this county with Jenkinson, but returned to Illinois, where he spent the winter and came back again the following spring and opened the first store in what is now Mason City. In 1883 he was living in Minnesota.

In July, 1853, John B. Long came here from Illinois, and settled on the northwest quarter of section 3. He was the first county judge of Cerro Gordo county, and of a scheming, speculative turn of mind, who, before his term of office had expired, resigned, and removed to Arkansas.

Alexander Long came in 1854, locating on section 4. He stayed but a short time and removed to Forest City. He froze to death Dec. 2, 1856, between Forest City and Amsterdam.

Thomas Cassidy came, in 1854, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 36. He did not prove up, however, on his claim, but sold out about one year later to N. Casteline.

Lee L. Brentner was born in Winnebago Co., Ill., Nov. 17, 1842, and was but twelve years of age when his parents moved to Iowa. He enlisted Aug. 22, 1862, in the 32d Iowa, company B, and served with the regiment until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged with the regiment at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 23, 1865. Among the many battles in which he participated were the following: Ft. DeRussey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Taner Creek and Nashville. On his return from the war, he engaged in farming

with his father on section 2, and remained there until 1878, when he moved to his farm which he now occupies on section 12. In 1880 he built a large frame house, and in 1882 built a barn 24x56 feet. He was married Feb. 22, 1867, to Samantha Giddings, of Stephenson Co., Ill. They have five children living—Luther, Berley, Brooks, Warren and Arthur.

Among those who came in 1855 were: Mrs. Lucinda Thompson, C. B. Peabody, Silas Card, Elisha Randall, John A. Felt, Pierson Jones, Edgar Osborn, E. D. and Charles H. Huntley.

Silas Card came from Ohio in 1855, and located in the town plat of Mason City, where he lived the greater part of the time until his death.

Elisha Randall came in April, 1855, and located on section 3. It 1883 he was a resident of Mason City.

Osman B. Thompson, a settler of 1855, was the second son of Benjamin and Lucina Thompson. He came to Cerro Gordo county with his mother in 1855. He was born in the town Gilsum, Cheshire Co., N. H., June 9, 1839. He attended the common school in his native State. In 1856 he engaged as a clerk in a store in Mason City. Soon after his employer moved to Nora Springs, Iowa, and Osman went with him and continued as clerk until 1858, when owing to failing health he determined to try farming. He settled on section 23, Mason township, built a house and commenced improving his land and making a comfortable home, which he still occupies, and is making farming a success. He was married March 16, 1861, to Emma Adams, of Massachusetts. They have four children—Ella, Jennie, Charles

and Shirley. Mr. Thompson's farm is well improved, and in 1883 he enlarged his house. He has taken a lively interest in town affairs, and has filled offices of trust in his township.

Mrs. Lueina Thompson, one of the early settlers of Cerro Gordo county, came here in the fall of 1855 and located in Mason City. She was born in the town of Sullivan, Cheshire Co., N. H., April 10, 1807. Her parents were Dolphon and Aseneth Gibbs. She was married June 4, 1830, to Benjamin Thompson, also of Cheshire county, by whom she had four children, three of whom are now living—Adelbert M., Osman B. and Orrin V. Her husband died Feb. 5, 1850. On the 9th of September, 1856, she married her second husband, Simon Van Patter, who lived in what is now Lime Creek township. He died April 7, 1858, and in 1860 she married Stephen Miller, who also lived in Lime Creek township, on section 33, and died there Dec. 3, 1866. The widow continued to live here until her death, which occurred Sept. 23, 1875. Mrs. Thompson, at the time of her death, and for several years previous, was a member of the Baptist Church.

E. D. Huntley came from New York in the summer of 1855, and located at Mason City, where he lived four years and moved on the southeast quarter of section 16, where he remained until 1870, and then removed to Kansas. During his stay in Cerro Gordo county he served two terms as county clerk, and was also one of the supervisors.

Charles H., brother of E. D. Huntley, came in 1856. He afterward married a daughter of Elisha Randall, enlisted in

company B, 32d Iowa Infantry, in 1862, and was killed at the battle of Pleasant Hill, in 1864.

In 1855 Pierson Jones and Edgar Osborn, natives of Steuben Co., N. Y., came here from Winnebago Co., Ill. Jones entered the west half of the northeast quarter of section 36. He died in a few years and was buried in Owen's Grove. Osborn entered the east half of the same quarter section, but he remained only a few years and went to Kansas.

The following were the principal settlers of 1856:

Peter S. Beeber, a native of Pennsylvania, settled on the northeast quarter of section 11, but later removed to Dakota.

John A. Felt, a native of New York, settled on section 12, remained until the close of the war and removed to Webster City, Hamilton Co., Iowa.

J. P. Taylor, of New York, came in 1856, settling on the northeast quarter of section 13. In 1869 he sold and removed to Charles City, where he engaged in the banking business.

Alfred Taylor, brother of J. P. Taylor, a native of New York, came in 1856 and settled on the southwest quarter of section 12. He improved his land and built a stone house. He died in Mason City, after which his widow moved east.

Frank E. Temple, one of the early settlers of Cerro Gordo county, purchased his present home in the spring of 1856 on section 23, living, however, in Mason City, renting land, but in the meantime continuing improving his farm until 1866, when he built a comfortable residence and removed to his own home. He was born in Gilsum, Cheshire Co., N. H., and was

reared on a farm. When twenty-one years of age he worked in a woolen factory at Gilsum, and later at Harrisville. He was married Feb. 13, 1855, to Lucy A. Rugg, born in Sullivan, Cheshire Co. In the same spring they emigrated west, remaining awhile at Whiteside, Ill., then coming to Mason township. Mrs. Temple was one of the first teachers in the county. Mr. Temple has filled offices of trust in the town and is one of the school board.

Among those who settled between 1856 and 1860 were Bruce A. Bryant, James Clark, Elihu Brown, L. A. Franklin and Dr. Ogden.

L. A. Franklin came in 1859 and settled on the southwest quarter of section 16, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to Kansas.

Dr. Ogden, of New York, came in 1860, settling on section 25, where he lived a few years, after which he moved to Mason City and practiced medicine awhile, and finally removed to Nebraska.

Bruce A. Bryant is a prominent early settler of Cerro Gordo county. He is at present engaged in raising stock and grain, and has a fine farm of 300 acres containing a new and commodious residence, with a large barn, having a stone basement. He came in 1857 to Iowa, buying land on section 9 in what is now Lime Creek township, but only retained that farm one year. He married Cynthia Cole, of Pike Co., Ohio, in 1860. They settled in Mason township, on section 16, where he built a comfortable house. He enlisted, August, 1862, in company B, 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, going to New Madrid, thence to Fort Pillow, on to Fulton, Tenn., thence to Columbus, Ky., where he

was taken sick and sent to the Mound City hospital. At Davenport, Iowa, May, 1864, he was discharged on account of disability and returned home. In 1865 he sold his farm on section 16, when he purchased a farm on section 2, where he now lives. He was a native of Chenango Co., N. Y., born Sept. 17, 1835. He enjoyed good school advantages and remained on the farm until seventeen years of age, when he learned the butcher's trade with his father, working at it until 1857, when he came to Iowa. They have three children—Almond C., H. Maud and Stephen Grant.

James Clark, one of the early settlers of Cerro Gordo county, was born in Suffolk county, England, Sept. 27, 1830. His younger days were spent on a farm and at school. In 1852 he left his native land for America, landed at New York, went directly to Columbia Co., Ohio, where he stopped a short time, then went to Waukeegan and remained there six months, then went to Kenosha Co., Wis., where he was engaged on the Kenosha & Beloit Railroad. In 1858 he came to Iowa and settled in township 96, range 19. He enlisted in September, 1862, in the 32d Iowa, company B, and went south. He was with Sherman on his Meridian raid; also with Banks on his Red river expedition; was with Smith's corps when he was following Price through Missouri. He was present at the battle of Nashville, and the siege of Mobile. He was discharged at Clinton, Iowa, in September, 1865, and returned to Cerro Gordo county. He had, while in the army, bargained for a tract of land with one of his comrades, located on section 16, and on his return, he settled

on this farm. He has improved the land, has a fine grove, and in 1882 he built the farm house in which he now lives. He was married in April, 1857, to Georgiana Frevett, of Dorsetshire, England. They have seven children—Harry C., William A., Charles I., Cora E., Frank G., Ida May and Bertha H.

Elihu Brown, who came to Cerro Gordo county in 1859, was born in the township of Barnard, Windsor Co., Vt., Dec. 2, 1822. When thirteen years of age he went with his parents to Ohio, and settled in Ashtabula county. He remained with his parents until he was thirty-two, then went to Monroe Co., Wis., where he was employed through the summer on a farm, and in the fall went to the Black river country and engaged in lumbering. In 1859 he came to this county and first settled in Mason City. He was married June 3, 1861. For a few years he rented land on section 11 and other parts of the county. In 1871 he settled on the southwest quarter of section 11, on land which he had previously bought. He has erected comfortable buildings, has good improvements and now makes this his home. He has one child—George E.

There was but little settlement made in the township between 1860 and 1870. During 1869 the following came in and permanently located: Alexander McGowan, John Vernall, Patrick O'Neil and and Henry A. Gillett.

Alexander McGowan came to Cerro Gordo county in the spring of 1869, and rented land on section 13 for two years, then on section 11 for one year, when in 1872 he bought a farm on section 36, Mason township, where he has since lived, en-

gaged in grain and stock raising. He was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., on the 23d of November, 1842. When he was thirteen years of age his parents moved to Jefferson Co., Wis., where he attended the common school and assisted his father on the farm, and also in the blacksmith shop, until 1868. In that year he went to Minnesota and spent the summer in Sherburne county. In the the fall he returned to Wisconsin, and the following spring came to Iowa. In 1866 he was married to Melissa Flint, a native of Wisconsin. They have been blessed with two children—John H. and Ida May.

Nelson Vernall was the youngest, and now the only one living, of eleven children. He came to Iowa in 1869, and bought the southeast quarter of section 25, Mason township. He has improved his land and erected the dwelling in which he now resides. He was born in Franklin Co., N. Y., in 1821. His younger days were spent in school and on the farm. He was married Jan. 1, 1845, to Miss E. B. Waite, of Vermont, and continued to live on the farm with his parents until their death, and until 1869, when he sold the homestead and came to their present home in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Vernall have three children—Herbert N., Mary S. and Charles F. Nelson's father, John Vernall, was born in Westchester Co., N. Y. July 10, 1775. He was married Sept. 28, 1797, to Sophia Spomer, and settled in Franklin Co., N. Y., where they lived until 1831, then removed to Franklin Co., Vt., and bought a farm near St. Albans where he lived till his death, July 7, 1857. His widow, who was born June 5, 1779, died June 3, 1861.

Patrick O'Neil is a native of Ireland, born in 1843. In 1860 he left his native land for America, and landed at New York, going thence to Ulster county, where he was employed in farming for one year, then went to Phillipsburg, where he entered the United States' service as teamster, then went to Washington, and joined the army of the Potomac. He was with the first brigade, second division, eleventh army corps. He remained in the government service three years, then returned to New York, and from there went to Rock Co., Wis., where he was employed at farming during the summer seasons, and in the pineries during the winters, until 1869, when he came to Cerro Gordo county and bought land on section 1, Mason township, where he now resides. He was married in 1875 to Maggie Chalaham. They have three children—James, Daniel and Mary.

In February, 1870, Edwin G. Joy started from Wisconsin with a span of horses for Iowa, arriving here in nine days, and at once settled on section 16, Mason township, on land which his father had purchased for him the previous year. On this farm he has ever since made his home. He was born in Booneville, Oneida Co., N. Y., his parents being Edward and Caroline Griffin. When he was three years of age he was adopted by Abiathar Joy, of Jefferson Co., N. Y., with whom he lived until he was seventeen, when the family moved to Wisconsin and settled near Beaver Dam, Dodge county. He attended the common schools, worked on the farm, and at the age of nineteen went into L. E. Platt's store, at Beaver Dam, as clerk, where he remained about three

years. On Aug. 15, 1862, he enlisted in company E, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, and started for Missouri, but at Cairo he was taken sick and was honorably discharged Nov. 6, 1862, on account of disability, when he returned to Wisconsin. As soon as health would permit he engaged in farming, which he pursued for three years then went to Beloit and became traveling salesman for a marble firm. Here he was married March 19, 1868, to Anna E. Ackley, of Beloit, Wis., and after continuing as salesman for about fourteen months, he returned for a few months to Beaver Dam, and from there came to his present home in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Joy have five children—Earnest, Carrie, Harry, Minnie and Mattie.

Henry A. Gillett bought the southwest quarter of section 21, Mason township, in 1870, and has since resided here. He has erected good buildings and has a very comfortable home. He has since bought other lands and now owns 320 acres of improved land. He was born in La Fayette Co., Wis., July 14, 1839. His parents were early settlers of that county. The father, Philo Gillett, was a native of Connecticut, and the mother, Mary (Deboe) Gillett, a native of Virginia. Henry's younger days were spent on the farm and at school. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the 3rd Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, company I. He re-enlisted Dec. 13, 1863, at Wartrace, Tenn., and served till the close of the war and was discharged with his regiment, July 18, 1865. This regiment took an active part in the war, and was at the front from first to last, being in the battle at Antietam, Chancellorville, Gettysburg, with Sherman on his march

to the sea, and in many other struggles of that campaign. After his discharge he returned to Wisconsin and engaged in mining one year, then went down the Mississippi and followed boating until the fall of 1869, when he returned to Wisconsin, spent the winter in La Fayette county, and in the spring of 1870 came to Cerro Gordo county. In 1869 he was married to Jennie Rawe, a native of England. They have had seven children—James A., Nettie, Mary J., Harry, Philo, Ida, who died in infancy, and Dasie Alice.

Stephen Deyoe sought a home in Iowa in 1869. After prospecting through northern and central Iowa, he finally purchased land on section 25, Mason township. He has 240 acres, which he has so improved and beautified that he has now a most desirable and comfortable home, with all necessary outbuildings. He was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., June 30, 1837. In 1852 his parents removed to Iowa Co., Wis., where they purchased a farm and were among the early settlers. His father died July 8, 1878. His mother still retains the homestead in connection with two of her sons. Stephen remained with his parents until twenty-four years of age, when he bought land and settled in Dodgeville, Iowa Co., Wis., remaining until the spring of 1870, when he removed his family to their new home in Cerro Gordo county. He married Mary A. Watkins, of Worcestershire, England. They have four children—Albert M., William J., George and Clyde.

Kettle Paulson, who settled in Mason township in 1872, was born in Germany, at Schleswig, Holstein, Feb. 27, 1845. He attended school there until sixteen years

of age, after which he worked on a farm. In 1870 he left Germany and came to America, landing at New York city, and from there he came to Iowa, stopping in Clinton county, where he was engaged in farming for two years. From there he moved to this county and rented land in Bath township for one year, and then moved into Falls township and purchased land on section 32. Here he lived two years, making improvements on his land, but finally sold and removed to Mason township and purchased land on section 34. On this place he has erected fine buildings, and planted out a beautiful grove. He was married in 1872 to Mrs. Emma Hansen, by whom he has six children—Caroline, Johanna, Thomas, Matilda, Emma and Clara.

Washington Brentner was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Aug. 9, 1829. He made his home with his parents until 1850, when he went to California and engaged in mining for three years; then was engaged by the California Steam Navigation Company, and remained in their employ seventeen years. In 1872 he engaged with the Central Railroad Company, and was in their employ six years. In 1878 his father visited him in California, and he returned with him to Iowa. He spent the winter at Forest City with his sister. In the spring of 1879 he settled on his farm, where he now resides, on section 2. He was married in 1861 to Mrs. Sarah E. Roberts, who bore him four children—George G., Alfred R., who is now in California, Maud E. and Jennie E. Mrs. Brentner was born in New York city, in 1839, and died in California in 1873.

William Hill bought the farm on which he now lives on section 23, and settled on it in 1880. He owns a fine farm, well improved, rich soil, and well watered by living springs. He was one of the early settlers of Clayton Co., Iowa, having come there from Ohio in 1850. There he took government land near Garnavillo, where his wife died, after which he returned to Ohio. In 1851 he went to California, went into mining, and in company with Thomas Strain, opened a blacksmith shop and supply store in the mountains, in which he continued for three years, then returned to Minnesota and bought government land and settled in Olmstead county, where he remained twelve years, then sold out, came to Iowa and settled in Winneshiek county, eight miles from Decorah, remaining there until 1880, at which time he came to his present home in Cerro Gordo county. He was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Nov. 12, 1823, lived on a farm until he was fourteen years of age, then went to Franklin county and spent three years learning the blacksmith trade; returned to Muskingum county and worked as a journeyman at his trade till 1841, then opened a shop in Hancock county and run that until 1850, when he came to Clayton Co., Iowa. He was married in 1843 to Catharine Benham, also a native of Ohio. She died in 1850, leaving one child—Mary E. He was married the second time, Dec. 16, 1860, to Mary F. Duncan, of Coshocton, Ohio. They have six children—Mark W., Andrew J., Fred, Alma, Jessie and Cleora.

ORGANIC.

Mason township was organized Dec. 17, 1856, and was the fourth township in the county, at which time it comprised nearly one-fourth of Cerro Gordo county. The following were the first set of township officers of the township as it was bounded in 1883: Trustees, J. M. Dougan, B. A. Bryant, H. K. Perry; clerk, S. H. Sheldon. In 1883 the officers were H. Keerl, H. K. Perry and B. Bryant, trustees, and A. R. Sale, clerk.

SCHOOLS.

All of Mason township, except that territory belonging to the independent school district of Mason City is in what is known as Mason township school district at large, in which there were nine school houses in 1883, at which date the following were the directors: Isaac Clark, F. E. Temple and S. G. Nelson. J. G. Brown, secretary of the board of directors.

School house No. 7 was built on the southeast quarter of section 2, in 1861. Sarah McPeak taught the first school. In 1880 this building was destroyed by fire and another immediately erected upon the same site. A. H. Cumming was the first to teach in this house.

The school house in district No. 2 was built in 1879 on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 6. Ella Miller was one of the first teachers.

The first school taught in the neighborhood where No. 4 now stands was taught by Mrs. Frank Temple, in 1862, in a house owned by Dr. Huntley, located on section 16. A stone school house was built a few years later on the southeast quarter of section 17, and was in use until 1880, at which time a frame building was erected

on the northwest quarter of section 17. The first teacher in this building was Rushie Cilley.

The first school house in district No. 5 was first located on section 21, but in 1870 moved to section 23, at which time arrangements were made to erect the present building. Frank Dunham was the first teacher in this house.

The first school house in the neighborhood of district of No. 6 was moved from section 21, in 1870, and located on the northeast quarter of section 23. This building was used about three years, and another erected on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 23. Anna Brightman was the first to teach here.

There was a stone school house built in 1857 on the east side of Lime creek, on the southwest quarter of section 12; this was used for several years. The present house was built in 1878, and is situated on the west side of Lime creek, on the southwest quarter of section 12. Cora Brown was the first teacher here.

The school house in district No. 8 was built in 1874 or 1875. It is located on the northwest quarter of section 36. Nettie Barney was the first teacher in this building, but prior to this date a school had been held in Joseph Rule's house, on section 35, taught by Louise Vandermark and Dora Armitage.

The school building in district No. 9 was moved from Lake township in 1879. Ellen Barton was one of the earliest teachers.

No. 10 was built in 1881 on the southeast quarter of section 20. Anna Grippen was the first teacher.

QUARRIES.

The streams which make glad the hearts of the people of this county have evidently worn their way through ledges of lime rock, and along their banks these ledges present perpendicular walls of natural masonry, rising in many places to a height of more than thirty feet, in regular strata, varying in thickness from six to ten inches. The stone is of a very superior quality for building purposes, and can be obtained in almost any required dimension. It is easily quarried and exists in unlimited quantities, and as there is no other building stone between this locality and the Missouri river, it is evident that these quarries are destined to become a literal mine of wealth to their possessors.

NURSERY.

A. L. Grippen came from Waukon, Iowa, in 1877 and started a nursery on section 22. His stock was selected from the Iron Clad Nursery of Waukon. In 1883 he had twelve acres in his nursery, the fruit including all the hardy varieties.

DEPARTED PIONEERS.

Horace Green, who was born in Cayuga Co., Ohio, in 1817, was among the first settlers in Cerro Gordo county. He came to Mason City in 1856. The following is from the pen of an old settler who experienced the struggles and privations of pioneer life with the subject of this memoir:

"He came to this county in June, 1856, and built a little cabin near Lime creek timber, and there he bent his energies toward the development of his farm. He was then forty years old. He built his camp fire about three miles north of Mason City, but soon after moved their cabin to

his farm which he last occupied, and around the spot where the smoke curled gracefully from his rustic cabin, now stands the monuments of his faithful husbandry, and there, like guiding sentinels, stand lofty trees of his own planting, and fruit trees, each spring time sending out their blossoms to his memory. In 1859 he moved into Mason City and opened what is known as the Waukousa hotel, where he and his wife ministered to the wants of the eating public. After several years at this he changed to other business. He spent his last years and was cared for by Dr. Noyes."

Mrs. J. M. Dougan, wife of one of Mason City's most prominent citizens, died of a cancer at Eureka Springs, Ark., in June, 1881. She was a noble lady, noble in good deeds, and rich in those treasures which adorn true womanhood. Tender of heart, she gave to the suffering poor unsparingly of her means. She was public spirited in a high degree, and active in every worthy cause. One of the best mothers and noblest wives. From a busy life of good deeds she has gone to her reward.

Robert Clark, or Judge Clark, as he was known, was among the old residents of Cerro Gordo county, and from an incomplete obituary the following is obtained: "He was a native of New York, but came to Iowa, where he spent over twenty-two years of his life. He was the first justice of the peace to receive a commission in Cerro Gordo county. For several years he lived in Winnebago Co., Iowa, where he filled the office of treasurer for ten years. He died at Forest City Aug. 12, 1876, aged fifty-one. It was estimated that fully 2,500 people attended his funeral, the ser-

vices being held in a grove near Mr Burnap's house, at Forest City. Every body seemed to regard him as a near, dear, and personal friend, and mourned for him as such. Winnebago, Worth, Hancock and Cerro Gordo counties were all represented at this funeral. Mr. Clark was a Royal Arch Mason and was buried with Masonic honors, over 120 members of the order being present and taking part in the ceremonies, which were of the most imposing character.

On the morning of Aug. 14, 1877, at Plymouth, this county, Rev. J. B. Burnham died. He was born Aug. 13, 1809, and was consequently sixty-eight years old. He was converted—born again—Sept. 29, 1830, at which time he united with the Methodist Church. In October, 1835, he married Clarissa Maria Spink. He was admitted to the traveling connections June 24, 1836. He was ordained deacon June 10, 1838, by Bishop Morris, and ordained elder June 21, 1840, by Bishop Roberts. He was an itinerant Methodist preacher for thirty years, coming to Iowa about the close of his active ministry, and has resided since at Mason City until the time of his death, except a short stay at Plymouth, where he gave up life's work, departing in triumphant faith. A pleasing incident occurred in early life, which had a tendency to confirm his faith in the Divine call to the ministry, to himself and wife, who were journeying to a session of the Troy conference. While on the way his wife, who had been praying for guidance in life's work, as a herald of the cross, said to him, "We shall be sent to Joy circuit." The reason was asked, and she said she had been praying and something told her.

They journeyed on and at conference, when the appointments were read, the bishop reaching the name said, "J. D. Burnham, Joy circuit." Thirty years of life spent as a traveling minister, years of toil, of self denial, of heroism, of incidents thrilling, soul stirring and pathetic. The old times Methodist had to be on the constant move. Souls were considered of more value and moment than home and family surroundings. In those days it usually took four weeks to the circuit. Elder Burnham left on his trip one time, leaving his daughter very sick; while he was absent his child died, and as death came stealing over the loved one, she looked up into the face of her mother and knowing death was very near, she said, "Tell papa I am going to Heaven—tell him to preach good and meet me in Heaven," and thus the sweet child passed from death. A few years ago

he stood beside the open grave of his wife. She too departed in the triumphs of faith and love. Standing there, while the clods of the valley were falling on the coffin, he could say, "There will be a meeting soon in Heaven." When the elder was prostrate on his death bed, and his body suffering terrible pains, with a clear mind, he would break out singing, "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand," and as the twilight of death settled over him, he would forget all else save Jesus, whose name would quickly arouse him. Thus in faith he settled down in death's cold embrace, with these as his last words: "I am nearing the throne." He left three children—Mrs S.J. Waterbury, Mrs. L. A. Page and C. H. Burnham. His funeral services took place at Plymouth, Rev H. W. Bennett officiating. The remains were deposited in the Mason City cemetery.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

MASON CITY.

This is the county seat of Cerro Gordo county, and is situated on sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, of Mason township, at the junction of Lime and Willow creeks, about four miles northeast of the center of the county. In 1883 it contained about 4,200 inhabitants. It was laid out June 28, 1855, by John B. Long and George Brentner. It is generally conceded that it took its

name from Masonic Grove, which was called so by John D. Long, an early settler, who made great pretensions to Free Masonry, but in fact was a "snide" of that order. It was through his influence a post office was established. He asked that it be called Masonville, but upon finding another by that name in Iowa, it was changed to Mason City.

Mason City has many natural advantages, among which are timber, fine building stone, potter's clay and good water power. There are but few towns of its size and wealth that are as well built and contain so many elegant and substantial business houses and residences. The town is settled largely from the eastern and New England States, containing but a small foreign element. A large, beautiful stone school building, located in a commanding position, is one of the objects which attract attention of strangers who visit the city for the first time, while a number of commodious, elegantly designed church edifices beautify the appearance of the city, which indicate that the religious and moral wants of the community are not forgotten or neglected. Being surrounded on all sides by a rich and well improved farming section, it has secured an unusually large and desirable retail trade, which the generous, enterprising and thoroughly honest business habits of its tradesmen, will long retain. The place has excellent hotel accommodations, and being only nine miles from Clear Lake, it receives much of the financial benefit derived from that popular watering place, throughout the summer months. Three lines of railway enter the city—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, running east and west, across the State, traversing the rich agricultural section between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers; the Central Railway of Iowa, running north and south, connecting St. Louis and St. Paul, and the Austin branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line, which runs from Mason City to Austin, Minn.

RECORDED PLATS.

The various plats of Mason City were filed for record as follows:

The original plat for Mason City was filed for record in June, 1855, by J. B. Long and George Brentner, as proprietors. Irving W. Card surveyed the plat.

Railroad addition to Mason City was platted Dec. 13, 1856. The proprietors were George E. and E. B. D. Woodward. The survey was made by I. W. Card.

What is known on the records as Felt's plat, took in a portion of the original plat, and was filed Sept. 15, 1857, by Paul Felt. The survey was made by A. Garner.

Bright's addition was made Sept. 15, 1869, by Nimrod Bright and wife. Charles McNany, surveyor.

South Mason City was platted Oct. 19, 1869, by the following named persons who gave a half interest in the same to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company as a bonus for locating depot grounds thereon. Thomas G. Emsley, B. F. Hartshorn, John Pratt, W. W. Allen, George Miller, L. J. Waterbury, John S. Stanbery, Russell Smith and their wives. This plat was surveyed by C. F. Vincent and contained about 140 acres.

Stanbery addition was filed Feb. 11, 1870, by W. C. and Elizabeth Stanbery, proprietors.

B. Randall's addition was made August 1870. C. F. Vincent, surveyor.

North Mason City was platted March 1, 1872.

Mumford's addition was made April 19, 1873, by J. V. Mumford.

James Foster's addition to South Mason City was platted April 18, 1882, by James Foster. C. F. Vincent was the surveyor.

Parker & Foster's addition was made May 29, 1882, by Horace Parker and James Foster.

Foster's second addition was platted Nov. 27, 1882. James Foster was proprietor; C. F. Vincent, surveyor.

Horace Parker's addition was made Nov. 30, 1882. C. F. Vincent, surveyor.

EARLY DAYS.

James Jenkinson made the first settlement, in 1853, on Lime creek, where Mason City now stands. He was accompanied by John McMillen, who, in 1854, built and operated the first store in Cerro Gordo county.

George Brentner entered land on section 9, which is now in the heart of the thriving city, Sept. 15, 1854, and B. B. Richards entered section 10, October 10 of the same year. James Jenkinson lived in a log cabin on Lime creek, at a point now within the city limits. His habitation was of the rudest structure, 12x14 feet in size. Here he spent the winter of 1853, alone, as Mr. McMillen and J. B. Long had returned to La Salle, Ill., the season being one of great severity. He had some flour and pork, but the spring found him with few provisions. When Mr. McMillen and Mr. Long returned they started a store, Mr. Jenkinson doing the teaming between Mason City and Dubuque. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company B, 32d Iowa Volunteers. He was in active and severe service and was taken prisoner at Pleasant Hill and confined at Fort Tyler, Texas, where he was held thirteen months and seventeen days.

The daily rations were a pound of meat and a pint of corn meal. On one occasion the mill where their corn was ground gave out and they were obliged to eat the corn from the cob, a process which gave them a better appreciation of firm teeth than they had before had. Their coffee was made from the siftings of the meal. He was mustered out of service at Davenport, Iowa, and returned to Mason City and worked as a stone mason. He was born in Lancastershire, England, May 10, 1833, and came to America in 1846, accompanied by his sister. He settled in La Salle Co., Ill., where he remained until he came to Iowa. He was married in August, 1868, to Mary, daughter of David and Ann (Dingman) Ragan. She was born in Joliet, Ill., Dec. 6, 1839. They had one son—Daniel A. In 1870 the family removed to a farm Mr. Jenkinson had bought previous to his enlisting, situated in Lime Creek township and valued at \$30 per acre. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and belongs to the Odd Fellows' order.

Among the number who came in 1855 were: Thomas Drummond, A. B. Miller and F. J. Turnure.

Thomas Drummond was a young lawyer who remained but two years and moved to Vinton, Iowa, from which place he enlisted, serving in the army of the Potomac, and was killed during one of the first battles of the war. Prior to the rebellion he had been State Senator from his district.

A. B. Miller, who was in company with Thomas Drummond in law and real estate, was also killed in the service. These gentleman are treated at length in the Bar and Representative chapters.

F. J. Turnure is one of the pioneers of April, 1855, at which time he located at Mason City, working at his trade of carpenter, as well as engaging in other employments and land speculations. In 1862 he enlisted in company B, 32d Iowa Volunteers, serving three years. He was taken prisoner and kept in Tyler prison thirteen months and nineteen days. After his discharge he resumed his trade, and in 1876 moved to his present home. He has met with some financial reverses, but has always retained the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men. He was married in 1868 to Miss Helben. They have three children—Hattie May, Frank N. and Fred P.

John West, one of the early settlers of Cerro Gordo county, was born in Yorkshire, England, Dec. 3, 1825. When eleven years old his parents emigrated to America and located in Cook county, where his parents shortly after died. The subject of this sketch was then thrown upon his own resources, working by month and day as he could get work. When seventeen years old, having accumulated a little money, he attended school, receiving a good liberal education. In 1845 Mr. West was married to Mary M. Allen. She was a native of New York. By this union there were two children—A. S. West and Olive Elizabeth, who married A. J. Burlingham. She died in 1880 at the age of thirty-four. Mr. West was the first boy who hauled water into the city of Chicago, and the first to sprinkle the streets of that city, under a contract. In 1847 he commenced grading on the N. W. plank road. He also graded the principal streets south of Randolph.

In 1851 he commenced railroading, which business he has followed, principally, up to 1882. In 1854 Mr. West came to Iowa and traveled extensively over the State. In 1855 he moved his family to Portland township. During the same year he built a saw mill at Nora Springs, where he remained for two years. In 1856 he went to his farm and commenced its improvement. In 1862 he enlisted in the 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, company B, and was kept principally on guard duty. He suffered much from sickness, and was confined in the hospital for many months. He was discharged at Davenport, Iowa. Mr. West commenced life a poor boy, but by fair dealing and good management he has accumulated a fine property, and today is one of the well-to-do business men of Mason City. In politics he is a republican, and while on the farm was elected as justice of the peace. He is a member of the G. A. R. and K. of P.

J. H. Valentine was born in Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1821. His parents, John C. Valentine, born in New York and of German descent, and Abagail Holmes, born and reared in Scotland, were married in Saratoga Co., N. Y., where twelve children were born to them, seven of whom are living. In 1837 they removed to Onondaga county, and in 1844 to Henry Co., Ill., where they lived until 1849, going from thence to Marquette Co., Wis., where the father engaged in farming. He died in 1854. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and an heir to the Trinity church property of New York city. He was a miller, by trade, which trade J. H. also learned and followed in connection with farming. Mrs. J. H.

Valentine is a native of Columbus, Wis. They have two children—Richard, a resident of Mason City, and Lucy, wife of I. P. Whitney, of Mason City. Mr. Valentine came to Mason City in 1860, when it was a small village and the country sparsely settled, and associated with J. C. Cowles in general merchandise, but in a year purchased his partner's interest and continued alone six years, then embarked in agricultural implements, handling Buford goods, Moline plows, Minnesota chief, etc. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and a charter member of the Masonic Lodge at Mason City.

Daniel J. Farrell was born in Nova Scotia, Sept. 27, 1843. His parents were William and Catharine (Walsh) Farrell. When he was fifteen years of age his parents emigrated to New York, where Daniel learned the tinsmith trade, but abandoned it and took up that of a stone mason. He came to Cedar Falls, Iowa, in 1864, but the same fall removed to Mason City, where he embarked in the stone and lime business. In June, 1871, he was married to Eliza Powers, by Father Feely. She was a daughter of William Powers. By this union there is a family of three children—Mary, William and Daniel. Mr. Farrell has been identified with Cerro Gordo county for many years, and has seen the gradual development of the surrounding country, from its wilderness like state to a country made beautiful by its well tilled farms, schools and church edifices.

Wm. H. Foster was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 1, 1838. He is the son of Ransom and Lydia (Coffin) Foster. In 1853 the family emigrated to Ogle Co.,

Ill., where Mr. Foster engaged in farming. In 1869 he came to Mason City. William was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In March, 1862, he enlisted in the 65th regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, company A, and participated in the engagement of Martinsburg and Harper Ferry, when he was taken prisoner but soon afterwards was paroled and sent to Chicago, where he was exchanged Jan. 14, 1863, when he again joined his regiment in Kentucky, and participated in the siege of Knoxville. In April, 1864, he re-enlisted, received a thirty days furlough and afterward joined General Sherman's command near Atlanta. They were left to look after Hood while Sherman went to the sea. He was mustered out in July, 1865, at Greensborough, N. C. After leaving the army he returned to Ogle county. In 1869 he came to Mason City, where he has since resided. He was married, in 1867, at Dixon, Ill., to Anna Freer, by whom he has had five children—William H., Samuel S., Lydia A. and Theodore. Mr. Foster is a member of the G. A. R.

Rodolphus Babcock has been a resident of Mason City since the spring of 1870, when he established the first gentlemen's furnishing store in the city. He was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1831. His parents, Rouse and Lucinda (Gilbert) Babcock, had four sons and four daughters. The father was a Baptist clergyman and spent his life in earnest Christian work. He came to Henry Co., Ill., in 1856, and afterwards went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he died in 1863. Mr. Babcock, of this sketch, acquired a substantial education and was a teacher

a number of years. He has been of late years engaged in insurance business, and was elected secretary of the Farmer's Insurance Company of Cedar Rapids, in 1861, and in 1868, secretary of the Fire and Tornado Insurance Company, of Clinton, Iowa, and so remained until 1871. He has been in insurance business, either as local or general agent, since 1859. Mr. Babcock was married Nov. 22, 1857, to Mary E. Schermerhorn, born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1837. They have two children—Willis A. and Arthur R.

James Gibson, a settler of 1863, was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in January, 1844. He is a son of John and Rachel (Vinton) Gibson, and was trained to the pursuits of a farmer's son. In November, 1861, he enlisted in the 81st regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. He was in some severe service at Fair Oaks and other engagements, and was discharged, in 1862, on account of physical disability. He returned to Herkimer county, and in 1863 came to Cerro Gordo, locating at Lime Grove. He was married Dec. 25, 1869, to Frances Wilson, of Owen township, but formerly of Chicago. They have four children—Minnie, Maggie, Milton and Morton. The family located at Mason City in 1864. Mr. Gibson is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

J. O. Prichard has been a resident of Mason City since 1869. He was born in Wales, June 22, 1835, but was left motherless when an infant. When sixteen years of age, accompanied by a friend, he emigrated to the United States, first stopping at Racine, Wis., where he learned the carpenter's trade, which he has since

followed. In 1862 he went to Cambria, enlisting in company H, 36th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, and was disabled seven months. After his discharge he returned to Wisconsin, resuming his trade, and in 1869 came to Mason City. He has been twice married. In 1864, to Margaret J. Williams, who died of consumption in 1866. In March, 1868, he married Florence Dayton, by whom he had three children, two of whom are living—Charles E. and Arthur. Mr. Prichard is a member of I. O. O. F. and of the G. A. R.

J. H. Van Wie has resided in Cerro Gordo county since 1869, and has since been engaged in following his vocation. He was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1844. He is son of Henry and Lavinia Van Wie. His parents went to Wisconsin in 1850, where he was reared to manhood and received a common school education. At twenty years of age he fitted himself for the duties of his present calling. In 1862 he enlisted in the 19th Wisconsin Volunteers Co. E. He was stationed at Newbern, N. C., and was in the service twenty-three months, when he was discharged on account of illness. He returned to Wisconsin. In the spring of 1883 he formed a partnership under the firm name of Van Wie & Kisner. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' order, and in political faith is a republican. Mr. Van Wie was married Jan. 8, 1879, to Addie Case, a native of New York. Their three children are—Arthur, Mary and Gertie.

Horace Vinton settled in Cerro Gordo county in 1870. In company with Mr. Fitch he engaged in the sale of agricul-

tural machinery, under the firm name of Vinton & Fitch, which soon after became Vinton, Ensign & Dougan. This business connection continued a few years, and, in 1873, Mr. Vinton bought 160 acres of land in Lime Creek township, where he lived two years and returned to Mason City. Mr. Vinton was born Aug. 27, 1809, at Willington, Conn. His father, Seth Vinton, was one of the minute men of the Revolution, who marched from Stoughton at the Lexington alarm. The father settled in Willington in 1781, where his father and friends were located. He died at Rockville, in Vernon township, Conn., at the residence of Mr. Vinton of this sketch, aged ninety-two years. His wife, Polly (Ruder) Vinton, died in the same house in 1853. Horace Vinton was reared on a farm and acquired a good education. At the age of twenty he left home and found employment at \$10 per month in a factory. He had to buy his time paying from his wages. He bought a site and built a mill at Rockville, which is now the site of one of the largest factories in Connecticut. He remained in Rockville twenty years. In November, 1831, he was married to Lucretia Johns. He left the land of wooden nutmegs in 1854 and settled at Rockford, Ill., where he was interested in a planing mill and sash factory. Mr. and Mrs. Vinton are members of the Congregational Church, of which he is deacon.

C. E. Crane was born in Bridport, Vt., June 1, 1818. He was reared in his native place, trained to agricultural pursuits, and acquired his education in the common schools. He was married in 1842 to Ellen Adams. Of their six children but one is

living—Delia. Mrs. Crane died in Middlebury, Vt., where Mr. Crane was engaged in mercantile business about six years. In 1854 he came to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he married Frances Parish. They had two children—Will E., a graduate of Iowa State University and now assistant professor in that institution, and Edith, wife of F. C. Patton, of Minneapolis, Minn. Mrs. Crane died in Fond du Lac in 1864, and Mr. Crane was married a third time, in 1866, to Alice S. Fitch. They have six children—Flora, Charles, Fred, Eva, Harry and Mary. In the fall of 1867 Mr. Crane moved to Green Bay, Wis., where he was interested in lumbering. He became a resident of Mason City in 1870. He was an old time whig in political faith, in early manhood, and joined the ranks of the republican party on its organization.

George H. Harding has been a resident of Mason City since 1871, with the exception of a single year, when he lived on his farm in Lime Creek township. Mr. Harding was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1836. His parents, David H. and Fannie (Reeves) Harding, were both natives of the same county. The mother died in 1864; the father died at Mason City in December, 1880, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Harding was raised on his father's farm, and acquired his education in the winter terms of the public school. He learned his trade at the age of twenty-two, and made it his active pursuit until he came west. He was married in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., to Cynthia Brightman, who died in March, 1874, leaving one child—Fannie. The character of Mrs. Harding is held in loving remembrance by her family as a consistent

Christian and a faithful wife and mother. The present wife is a sister of the former Mrs. Harding. She is the mother of two children—Edna and Charles H. The farm of Mr. Harding contains 240 acres, valued at \$7,200. In politics he is a democrat, and is posted on all the issues of the times.

J. S. Wheeler, one of the enterprising stock men of Cerro Gordo county, was born in Madison Co., N. Y., May 15, 1821. His parents were Joseph Wheeler and Sally (Shelton) Wheeler, natives of New York State. They were married in Connecticut and emigrated to Madison Co., N. Y., where he embarked in farming. They were the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were ardent supporters of the Baptist Church, of which they were members. In 1855 the family went to Boone Co., Ill., near Belvidere, where Mr. Wheeler embarked in farming, and where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1859. Mrs. Wheeler died ten years later. J. S. Wheeler, the subject of this sketch, was reared as a farmer boy, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1855 he removed to Illinois with his parents, where he became acquainted with and married Nettie Catton. In 1871 they came to Cerro Gordo county, settling in Mason City, where he has been largely engaged in shipping and raising stock. Mr. Wheeler is among the largest stock shippers and growers in northwestern Iowa. In 1883 he had 800 head of stock on his farms, his shipments amounting to 900 car loads of stock and about fifty car loads of hogs. He has 2,300 acres of land in Cerro Gordo county, valued at thirty dollars per acre; 440 acres in Ben-

ton county, valued at thirty-five dollars per acre. He has a beautiful residence in Mason City, valued at \$7,000. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are the parents of one child—May, wife of James E. Moore. They are members of the Baptist Church of Mason City.

Hathorn McCulloch was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1838. His parents, John H. and Sarah F. (Wells) McCulloch, were the parents of three children—Hathorn, William and John Allburt. The father died in 1845, and the mother was afterward married to Luther Buxton. They had three children—Emma J., Francis G., deceased, and Henry L. Mr. McCulloch received a good education, and in 1859 went to Wisconsin, locating at Oshkosh, Winnebago county, where he was occupied with farming. He was married there to Charlotte M. Brown, a native of Pennsylvania, born March 24, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch have five sons—Frank H., William A., Alfred H., Jesse H. and John R. In 1872 the family removed to Cerro Gordo county, where Mr. McCulloch again interested himself in farming until the spring of 1883, when he established his present business, and is proprietor of the Mason City Dairy. He has twenty-five fine milch cows, and is doing a good business.

L. S. Eager became a resident of Mason City in 1876. He was a citizen of Falls township for many years, and has seen the development of Cerro Gordo county from its earliest settlement. He was born in Windham Co., Vt., Oct. 31, 1827. He is a son of Nathan and Theda (Sherwin) Eager, natives of Vermont. Their family included seven children, six of whom



Q. A. Goodhue

lived to mature years. Mr. Eager grew to manhood in the Green Mountain State and obtained a fair education. In the fall of 1852 he came west and entered a business house at Buffalo Grove, Ogle Co., Ill. In the winter of 1854 he went to Cedar Rapids in the interests of his employers, and during the following summer traveled through Cerro Gordo county. The promise of the country allured him, and in 1866 he established a dry goods store at Shell Rock Falls. He was married in 1860 to Lydia Wiltfong, and the family household includes three children—Jessie, Nahum H. and Arthur. Mrs. Eager is a member of the Methodist Church.

George W. Brett was born in Boone Co., Ill., Oct. 13, 1849. His parents, William and Ellen Brett, were natives of England. They came to America about the year 1843 and located in Illinois. Their children included three daughters and one son. Mr. Brett, Sr., went to Bremer Co., Iowa, in the fall of 1866, and took up his residence at Waverly, since which time he has been interested in land speculation, and is one of the largest holders of real estate in northern Iowa. Mr. Brett, of this sketch, settled in Mason City in 1878, chiefly for the purpose of superintending his father's business at this point. He graduated from the International Business College of Chicago, July 2, 1874. He was married in Brandon, Wis., to Alice, daughter of Ezra Sheldon, a native of Onondaga Co., N. Y., born in March, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Brett have two children—Bert H. and Hattie R. Mr. Brett is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

G. T. Burgess was born in Blue Earth Co., Minn., March 12, 1856. His parents, J. L. and Miranda (Bell) Burgess, were natives of Indiana. They went to Minnesota in 1854, and were among the earliest settlers of Blue Earth county. Mr. Burgess went to school in the log school houses of the pioneers, and at fifteen learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed some years. He was married in 1880 to Mary A. Davidson, of Janesville, Minn. They have one child—Nellie. In 1882 Mr. Burgess came to Mason City. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' order at Mason City.

John Russell has been a resident of Iowa since 1853. In that year he came to Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, to enter land, and in 1855 moved his family, settling in Lime Creek township. He came to this county in company with David and Edward Wright. He built a log cabin in which his household resided a few years. It had a shed roof and no floor, and the fire place extended across one end of the building. In common with pioneer testimony, both Mr. and Mrs. Russell say they never experienced happier days than there, when everybody tried to make the best of everything. The nearest trading post was Independence, 150 miles distant, a trip to which, made with an ox team, occupied two weeks, and the family left behind were in a region infested with Indians. Mr. Russell walked to Des Moines to enter his land, carrying with him \$4,000 to enter land for other parties. The houses on the route were few and far between, and Mr. Russell had several times to sleep in the brushwood. He was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Feb. 15, 1809. His

father, John Russell, was a native of Scotland and emigrated to America early in life, with his parents. The grandfather of Mr. Russell was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died at the age of 104 years. His father was a pioneer of Ohio, and he received his first rudimentary education in a log school house in the Buckeye State, which building was lighted through an aperture cut in the logs and shaded by greased paper. Slabs were used for floor and seats. Mr. Russell was married in 1831 to Matilda Ferguson. Her father was a native of England and her mother of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Russell was born in Ohio. She became the mother of ten children. Four of her sons were soldiers for the Union, and two gave their lives defending their flag. Following is the list—McCollum, of Polk Co., Oregon; Harrison P., Jacob, Joseph A., deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; William, died near Vicksburg; Emily, wife of Dr. Harris; Sarah O., Mrs. Thomas Hodges, and Samantha.

Capt. E. D. Doud, a prominent citizen of Mason City, located here in 1869, buying a large tract of land—1,440 acres—in Cerro Gordo county. He was born in Washtenaw Co., Mich., Oct. 11, 1837. He is a son of Calvin and Rebecca (Danielson) Doud, and one of a family of three sons and four daughters. His parents died when he was a boy and he was bound to a man named Anthony Overacker, who deserves kindly mention for the manner in which he discharged his obligations. The latter settled in McHenry Co., Ill., where Mr. Doud grew to manhood and obtained a good education. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the 8th Illinois Cav-

alry, (Jack Farnsworth's big abolition regiment), company H. His command was sent to the army of the Potomac, then under the leadership of Gen. McClelland, where his regiment was in much active service. It was in the advance at Gettysburg and drew first fire from the rebels. He was commissioned first lieutenant, and promoted to the command of his company in August, 1863. He was on the staff of Gen. Davis three months, and detailed to a command just before the fight at Beverly Ford. Capt. Doud won his laurels by meritorious conduct, and was honorably discharged in October, 1864, at the end of his term of enlistment. He was married in May, 1875, to Clara E. Cole, of Maine. He has two children—Grace E. and Ardine C. Capt. Doud has always been actively interested in educational matters.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The first marriage was that of William Willson to Abigail Gardner, who were married by Judge Long, in 1855.

The first death was Mrs. James Stewart. Her remains were buried near where Card's block was erected, and were never removed.

The first school in Mason City was taught by Mrs. Lizzie Thompson, in 1856.

The first birth was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfonzo Garner.

The first store was opened by John L. McMillen in 1854.

The first millinery in Mason City was opened by a Miss S. E. Hartshorn, now wife of J. J. Russell, in 1864.

Telephonic communication was effected between Mason City and Algona, in May, 1878, a distance of over sixty miles.

At the first election in Mason City a cigar box served as a ballot box; it was secured by an iron padlock, nearly as large as the box itself, as the law provided it should be locked.

Perhaps the club dancers of to-day may be interested in knowing when the first "dress ball" was held in Mason City. In March, 1856, J. B. Long dedicated his new store building by a dance. That the party was a success, may be inferred from the fact that there were seventy-five couples in attendance. Mrs. McMillen got the supper for over 150 persons. They came from far and near, and had a royal time.

In July, 1876, the little daughter of Mr and Mrs. William Burge was fatally burned by a kerosene explosion, occasioned by the child's trying to rekindle a fire to play ironing with, her mother having just finished her week's ironing and calling on a neighboring lady. She only lived four hours.

In the spring of 1876 an ice gorge was suddenly formed in Willow creek, resulting in much damage. After the gorge, which caused the high water at the Commercial street bridge, gave way, it carried the heavy mass of ice farther down into Parker's mill pond, where the ice had not before been broken, piling it up several feet above the level of the pond. As the heavy mass was forced by the flood upon the thick ice of the pond, it was broken up and piled higher yet, making a most formidable appearance. It was thought at one time that Parker's mill must surely go down stream with this fearful tide of surging, trembling icy mass. Large blocks of ice were thrown upon the embankment on the west side of the pond, and against the

heavy earth and stone embankment or ice-breaker of the flume, which caused another gorge before the mill was reached. Here it remained until about 11 o'clock at night, when it again broke away, taking a large share of the central portion of the dam, and materially damaging the ice guard and flume. The huge blocks of ice grazed the mill, breaking the weather boards and window sills, which must have been all of seven feet above the ordinary level of the mill pond. The heavy oak timbers twelve inches square, over the flume, fully seven feet high, were struck by a cake of ice and they snapped like a brittle pipe stem or a dead reed. The damage done to Mr. Parker, upon the occasion, was figured at \$500

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

This exposition was given under the direction of the ladies of the Congregational aid society, on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, and of the Nation's one-hundredth. There were many curious relics among which was one of peculiar interest, exhibited by Mrs. Alexander, it being a letter written by Richard Henry Lee to George Washington, dated "N. Y., Nov. 9, 1777."

Several specimens of continental currency were shown, giving a striking contrast between those primitive times and the day in which we live. A pipe of peace shown by W. V. Ticknor was a fine specimen of Indian skill and handiwork.

Among ancient documents was a printed proclamation for a day of fasting, under King George III. The dry goods merchants of Mason City had on display a large and finely selected stock of fancy goods, fabrics and garments, to show a con-

trast with those arranged by the ladies of ancient styles and primitive manufacture.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL SERVICE.

There is perhaps no better index to the character of a people than the interest manifested on public occasions. No people in Iowa held more befitting ceremonies over the death of President Garfield, than did the citizens in and about Mason City. Under an order of the mayor, all business was suspended from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Most business houses were deeply draped in mourning, and men of all political parties seemed to be pressed down under the National calamity. The memorial service was held at the city park, the Methodist church bell sounding the solemn dirge knell. The procession was headed in the following order: The Band, followed by the officers and speakers; the Grand Army of the Republic; Iowa National Guards; Masonic Fraternity; Odd Fellows Order; and following these, came five hundred school children, which made an imposing sight. At the head of each school was born a banner, containing these mottoes: "Garfield, the poor widows son;" "Garfield the teacher;" "Garfield the law maker;" "Garfield the statesman;" "Garfield the ruler;" "Garfield the ideal American, his virtues we will imitate;" "I would rather be beaten in right than succeed in wrong;" "Talent is the power to do hard work;" "His character was as grand and simple as a colossal pillar of chiseled granite."

To show the sentiment which prevailed in the hearts of this vast band of mourners, we give one of the five resolutions offered by the committee, which consisted

of Hon. I. W. Card, L. L. Klinefelter and S. H. Washburn.

Resolved, That to the affectionate son, toiling boy, honest man, faithful teacher, tender husband and father, brave soldier and master of rulers, James A. Garfield, we bid hail and farewell; and to his long enduring and noblest of widows and family, his children and grief stricken mother, we tender that sympathy which meaneth much but availeth nothing; with only this one consolation for a broken family, a sorrowing Nation and grieved world. "*He rests well, whose work is well done.*"

INCORPORATION.

Mason City was incorporated as a town in 1870, and in 1881, became a city. The following named persons have served as mayor, in the order in which they came: W. C. Stanbery, W. W. Knapp, A. B. Tuttle, D. B. Mason, J. B. Dakin, B. F. Hartshorn, R. Wilber, John D. Glass, W. V. Lucas and John Cliggett. The latter was elected in 1880, and was still serving in 1883.

Anson C. Owen, marshal of Mason City and a pioneer of Cerro Gordo county, has been a resident of Cerro Gordo county since 1853. He was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1810. He is a son of Jonathan and Betsey (Ludlum) Owen, natives of Orange Co., N. Y. They had five sons and four daughters born in Tompkins county, all of whom reached maturity and reared families. Mr. Owen, senior, served in the War of 1812, in Colonel Camp's Cavalry. He was a farmer, and in 1828 united mercantile operations with agriculture, and maintained his double business eighteen years. Mr. Owen,

of this sketch, was reared on a farm with primitive advantages for education. He went to Detroit in the spring of 1833, then a village with one street and a population of 200. Three years later he went to Jackson Co., Mich., where he obtained employment in a saw-mill. The next year he went to St. Joseph on foot, by the old territorial road, and on to Chicago by schooner. The great city of nearly 600,000 people was then a collection of a few shanties. In 1837 he took the first stage out of Chicago bound for Rockford. He made a claim of land in Owen township, Winnebago Co., Ill., six miles north of the city of Rockford, and improved a farm. In 1839 he hauled the first load of wheat from Winnebago county to Chicago and sold it for thirty-eight cents per bushel, taking his pay in leather. He was married in 1840 to Lorinda Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Owen had four children—Martha, Marilda, Robert and May. In the spring of 1853 he moved his family to Cerro Gordo county and entered a claim at Owen's Grove, named in his honor. His family lived six months in tents, and in the spring of 1854 he removed them to the place where he was building a log house. July 5, of that year, the Sioux Indians drove them from the county, and they took refuge at Cedar Falls, where the household remained six weeks while Mr. Owen returned and finished his house, where they set up housekeeping about the middle of August. Land came into market about this time, and Mr. Owen went on foot to Rockford, Ill., obtained what money he needed at 40 per cent., and in September went to DesMoines and purchased his land. His nearest neighbor, at

the time he improved his farm, lived ten miles away. In 1864 he sold his place and bought a farm one and a half miles north of Mason City, in the township of Lime Creek, which he sold in 1868 and moved to Mason City. Mr. Owen came to Cerro Gordo county with but \$5 in money, but with determination, hard work and economy he has acquired a comfortable substance. He took the first government mail from Cerro Gordo county to Iowa Falls, in 1862. He made the route, fifty miles, on snow shoes. Mr. Owen is a radical republican, and was one of the first supervisors of Owen township. He has held his present incumbency five years, and is a popular official. His information concerning county and town affairs is unlimited. He has been a surveyor many years, and is probably the best posted man in the county on sectional lines. Marcus Owen is the only child, born to them at Owen's Grove, this county, being the first birth at the grove. Mr. Owen was one of the earliest settlers of the county, and many a way-faring traveler has just cause to remember, with lifelong obligations, the kindly treatment and hospitality of this old pioneer. Mr. Owen is seventy-three years of age, and despite advanced years, he is hale and hearty still.

James M. Becker was born in Bradford Co., Penn., Aug 8, 1839. He is a son of Captain David and Fannie (Benham) Becker. His parents emigrated to Carroll Co., Ill. in 1843, where they spent the last years of their lives. James M. was reared in Carroll county, and in 1864 he enlisted in the 164th regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, company A. His

regiment was placed on duty at Springfield, Ill. In 1866 he married Ellen C. Cummings, of Vermont. They have had five children, three of whom were living in 1883—Fannie, Lorenzo and Ruth. Mr. Becker came to Mason City in 1870. In politics he is a republican. He belongs to the A. O. U. W. and G. A. R.

POSTOFFICE.

Before 1857, the people of Mason City and the surrounding country obtained their mail through carriers paid by private subscriptions. Upon one occasion James Jenkinson, the first settler on Lime creek, brought the mail on his return from Dubuque, and at night it was placed in a wash tub, which before morning was full of rain water, the letters being all afloat. It is related that it was the custom of the early settlers to ask every one who came from a southeasterly direction to Mason City if they had any mail for these parts.

A postoffice was established at Mason City in 1857. Jarvis Church was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by A. Garner. In 1869 Dr. Silas Card was appointed; he held the office till the time of his death, in 1874. He first received \$25 per month, which was hardly enough to pay the expenses of running the office. Mrs. Card was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by her husband's death. She resigned in 1877. In April, 1877, I. W. Card was appointed and was still holding the office in 1883. His salary at first was \$1,800 per year. It was made a Presidential office in February, 1872, and became a money order office Aug. 1, 1870. The first order issued was to Edwin Woodman, payable to Caroline Woodman, Monroe, Wis.; amount, \$25; date Aug. 11, 1870.

The first order received for payment was from L. L. King, Rockford, Ill., to Solomon Simpkins, bearing date Aug. 12, 1870. Up to Aug. 27, 1883, there had been 16,335 money orders issued from this office. The business of the office was five times as great in 1883 as it was in 1877, being quite typical of the business interests of the city. The office is fitted up in a style that would do credit to a much larger city.

RAILROADS.

Mason City is not a railroad town in the ordinary sense of the term, but more than this, it is the center of a grand far reaching system of railways, which is to bring thither for exchange the products of the various sections of our country as from distant countries. The construction of this vast system of road has but just commenced to give vigor and impetus to Cerro Gordo county. Mason City has felt the boom which is destined to make her one of the strongest places in northern Iowa. These three railways which center here were finished in the fall and winter of 1870. The year following the population of this place nearly doubled, and in wealth it quadrupled, and at the date of this book, real estate has advanced 50 per cent within twelve month's time. So it will be seen that the railways have done much for Mason City and surrounding country, and the speculations as to her future are not idle fancies, but rational conclusions, drawn from the general surroundings.

DAKOTA BRANCH OF ST. PAUL & MILWAUKEE.

This line was completed to Mason City, in 1869, placing the town on a direct line with Milwaukee, to which point the large

grain crops of the county are annually transported, at the same time giving direct connection with all points east. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is the most thoroughly equipped road in the great northwest, and is almost universally acknowledged to be such by the teaming thousands who avail themselves of this royal route.

AUSTIN BRANCH.

What is known as the Austin Branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, was first built by the Mason City and Minnesota Railroad Company, connecting Mason City with the Milwaukee line, running from St. Paul to Dubuque via Austin, Minn. Thus it may be seen that this road and the Central of Iowa, form a complete continuous and almost air line from Duluth, on Lake Superior, to St. Louis, the great emporium of the south, thus giving Mason City two additional outlets for her produce.

George W. Sanborn, superintendent of the Iowa and Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, was born in Bath, N. H., Sept. 25, 1832. He is the eldest of five sons; his parents being Martin L. Sanborn and Emeline Smith. Mr. Sanborn received a good common school education and remained on his father's farm until he attained his majority, when he left his native hills to seek his fortune in the great west. He came to Milwaukee, Wis., and went to work on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which was then in its infancy and was known as the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. For thirty years his time and energies have been spent in the service of this great corporation, and he has

worked his way up from a brakeman to his present responsible position. In 1869 Mr. Sanborn was appointed assistant superintendent of the northern division of the road, and the following year was transferred to the Iowa & Dakota division, which at that time extended over only 126 miles, but which under his superintendence has grown into 576 miles, with its present western terminus resting on the banks of the Missouri river, at Chamberlain, Dak. Mr. Sanford possesses great executive ability, untiring energy, courage and endurance. These qualities, coupled with his early training in constructing and operating the roads under his superintendence, make him one of the most practical, experienced, and best equipped railroad men of the day in our new northwest. Immediately upon receiving his appointment on the Iowa & Dakota division, Mr. Sanborn came to Mason City, where he has since resided. He has always taken a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his adopted city, and its healthy growth and present prosperity are largely due to the fact that he established the headquarters of his division here. His services as a member of the school board for several years, serving a portion of the time as its president, have been of great and permanent value to the community. In political sentiments Mr. Sanborn is a democrat; he has not, however, taken any active part in political affairs, and has never sought political honors, having found in his legitimate business employment for his highest powers. He is very modest and unassuming in his habits and manners; is the staunchest of friends and loves to dis-

pense hospitality with a free and generous hand. The employees of the road know that if they do their duty they have no truer friend than their superintendent, who looks carefully after their welfare and is prompt to resent their wrongs as if personal to himself. In 1858 Mr. Sanborn was married to Miss E. E. Richards, daughter of Mills Richards and Amelia Humphrey, natives of Connecticut, from which State they moved to Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn have four children—Harry R., George L., James S. and Anna Laura. Mr. Sanborn is still comparatively young and is in the full maturity and vigor of his powers.

Dennis H. Cross, foreman of the car shops of Mason City, was born in Canada East, July 4, 1854. When about thirteen or fourteen years of age, he came to Iowa and located at Monona, Clayton county, where he followed farming. In 1870 he came to Cerro Gordo county. In 1880 he was appointed foreman of the car shops, and has the charge of twenty-five men. He was married in 1874 to Mary O'Neil, by whom he has had four children—William H., John J., Mary E. and Aggie.

THE CENTRAL OF IOWA.

This line was built into Mason City, on its route through Cerro Gordo county, from south to north, in 1870, which established a direct communication with St. Louis and St. Paul, without change of cars. For a few months Mason City was the terminal point of the road, but shortly pushed northward to complete the grand chain between the south and north. This road has been of invaluable service to the farming class, consequently to all, by giving them a southern outlet on east via.

the numerous east and west routes through Iowa, all of which are crossed by this line. This road does both a heavy passenger and freight business; for the former it is a very popular route, and its management has provided the finest coach equipment, which can be procured. This railway did more for the development of Cerro Gordo county than any other ten factors, as prior to its construction there was no way of getting coal for fuel, and the scarcity of timber kept settlers away; but no sooner had this line been completed, than large amounts of coal from southern Iowa were shipped to the county, and then heavy settlement commenced.

RELIGIOUS.

The first sermon preached in Mason City was heard by nearly all the inhabitants of the county, who assembled in a newly built house, without a floor; the audience being seated upon the joists, while Rev. Mr. Styles (United Brethren) addressed them. This occasion was rendered all the more historic by John McMillen shooting a wolf in his hen house before service commenced.

The Baptist Church of Mason City, was organized, Nov. 17, 1866, with ten members: A. Dunham and wife, John Keller and wife, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Miller, Harriet Tuttle, Nella Tuttle, Mr. Rennills and wife. Rev. George W. Freeman, of the Home Missionary Society, was the moderator of the meeting, which was held in the old stone school house in Mason City. A. Dunham was chosen as the first deacon, and John Kellar as church clerk. The society here took for its name "The First Regular Baptist Church of Mason City." The society had no regular pastor

until 1871, but had various ministers preach for them from time to time. Rev. Mr. Crandall supplied the pulpit a part of 1869-70, but in February, 1871, Rev. S. C. Sale, of Waterloo, Wis., was called to the pastorate. Among those who filled the pulpit between the years 1866 and 1871, was a theological student from Kalamazoo—Charles Legg. Rev. Mr. Sale remained with the Church, until October, 1872, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Tucker, who remained until some time in 1877. Mr. Tucker was a man of great force of character, full of religious zeal—just the type of a man the Church in its infancy and weakness needed; and he proved, during his six years' labor, to be a great power to the society, the influence of which is still going on. Following Mr. Tucker came Rev. Austin Gibb, who remained one year, after which Rev. Mr. Sale returned and labored with them for two years and a half. Rev. W. H. H. Avery was then called, and he continued until 1882. During 1882-3 the Church was without a pastor. In August, 1874, the society took the first steps towards erecting a church building, their services having been held at the stone school house, Congregational chapel, and various places up to that time. During 1869, while Rev. Crandall was yet with them, the ladies' sewing society of the church was organized, one too, which afterward proved to be an arm of strength to the church proper. At a business meeting held in August, 1874, the following building committee was appointed: Messrs. Tuttle, Wheeler, Glass, Walling and Brown. This committee took no active measures until the spring of 1876, when they purchased lots and put in a foundation,

costing \$580. Farrell, Lewis & White did the Mason work, which was said to be the best job in this section of country. Soon after the superstructure was added—a frame building, constructed by W. W. Blood, at a total cost of \$5,300. The church was completed and dedicated, Nov. 19, 1876. The dedication services were of the most imposing character. Rev. Mr. Hurd, of Marshalltown, preached the dedicatory sermon. The presentation was made, on behalf of the building committee, by John D. Glass, one of their number. His remarks were very appropriate, brief and comprehensive. The key was then received by Deacon Dunham for the trustees, who also made very befitting remarks. The dedication hymn, which was composed by the pastor, Rev. C. T. Tucker, read, in part, as follows:

Through weary months of toil and care,
Thy people, Lord, have wandered alone;
The jubilee, at length appears.
Nor prayer, nor hopes have been in vain.

Accept the gift of house and heart,
Within these walls, O, deign to dwell,
Let saints rejoice, nor hence depart,
Till faith and hope their souls shall fill.

And when, with house not made with hands,
At length our weary way we wind,
Permit us Lord, in fairer lands,
To sing and praise thee without end."

The church is provided with a fine pipe organ, valued at \$1,500, though not costing the Church this amount. The Sunday school organization was formed in 1870, in the old stone school house, with J. G. Brown as its first superintendent, who was succeeded by Messrs. Dunham and Hughes; also Mrs. J. S. Wheeler and John D. Glass. At the time of the organization

the school numbered thirty members; in 1883, it had an average attendance of 105 scholars. The minutes of the Baptist Church for 1882, show a Church membership of 144.

In 1883 the officers were: G. R. Miller, J. D. Glass, Charles Hughes, J. A. Richardson and J. G. Brown, trustees; O. A. Goodhue, E. J. Sleeper, J. G. Brown and Charles Tondro, deacons; J. G. Brown, clerk; A. B. Tuttle, treasurer.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by the following named eleven members, March 8, 1857: Elisha Randall, wife and daughter, Mrs. J. B. Long, Mrs. George Brentner, Timothy Parker and wife, Alfred Taylor and wife, N. M. Adams and wife. Rev. Freeman was the first pastor. The first quarterly meeting was held March 15, 1857. The society held services for some time in the upper story of John L. McMillen's store, and afterward at the school house. In 1872 a fine brick church was completed just west of the Dyer House. The basement was built a year or two earlier than the building proper. Owing to hard times, work on the main building was suspended, a roof put to the basement, and services held therein until building was resumed in 1872. The basement was finally divided into three class rooms, one of which is used for a lecture room. The main audience room is well planned, and has a seating capacity of 400. A rich, mellow-toned pipe organ, costing \$1,000, has been highly prized by the society, who maintain one of the best church choirs in the State. In 1883 they were trained by, and under the leadership of Prof. Huntley. The society built the best parsonage in

their conference in 1881. This is a spacious two story frame house, situated near the public square. The cost of this building to the society was \$2,300, exclusive of grounds. This society is indebted largely to Elisha Randall for personal services rendered in the erection of this house of worship. He worked, planned and gave his money freely toward the church of his choice. In 1883 the membership was 201, and the church was in a flourishing condition. Its pastor was Rev. J. T. Crippen. A well organized, good working Sunday school existed in 1883, which had a membership of 174. The school had a library containing 400 volumes.

The Congregational Church, of Mason City, was organized March 7, 1858, under the direction of Rev. Thomas Tenney, of Plymouth, who, as missionary of the American Home Missionary Society, had held this as one of his preaching points since 1855. As there was no church building previous to 1868, services were held in private houses at first, and afterwards in the school house or court house; but more frequently in a school house, three miles north, on Lime creek. This building was afterward purchased by some of the citizens and enlarged as a chapel. A church edifice was completed Sept. 4, 1868. The lot upon which it was erected was purchased in April, 1866, for \$30. The house was formally dedicated May 12, 1868. The cost of the building as it then stood was \$4,294. This amount was raised by subscription, except \$500 donated by the Congregational Union. In 1871 a belfry and spire was erected at a cost of \$500. The following are the names of the

several pastors serving the church since its organization in the order in which they came: Revs. Thomas Tenney, S. P. La Due, James D. Mason, James B. Gilbert, William P. Bennett, Newton F. Blakeslee, E. C. Moulton, and James R. Knodell. The latter was pastor in 1883. The first members were: Nathiel Adams, Emma Adams, Emma E. Adams, Charles M. Adams, Simon VanPatter, L. J. Huntley, Lucy Temple, Elizabeth Dibble, Jane E. Garner, T. Green, Eleanor Florence. Up to August, 1883, the register of communicants showed that 226 persons had been members of the church since its organization. The first deacon of the church was Simon VanPatter. In 1883 this society was in a flourishing condition, being out of debt and the possessors of a finely furnished church with a large pipe organ, costing over \$1,000.

The Catholic Church, of Mason City, was organized in 1864, at which time a few Catholic people had settled in and about the place. Previous to this they had occasional services at private houses, but no regular meeting place or priest, but depended solely on missionaries from abroad. In 1870 the erection of a church was commenced. The building committee were: Daniel J. Farrell and Thomas Eagan, both of whom did much for the church. The first trustees were: Timothy Dwan, John Griffin and William Usher. The house of worship was begun in 1870 and completed in 1871. It was built by subscription, at a cost of about \$2,000.

Among the first Catholic families who settled here were: Daniel Doughty, James Mackey, John Burns, William Powers, William Farrell, John Percell,

Dennis McMorrow, Thomas Eagan, Timothy Cronan, James Landers, James O'Riley, Robert Glass, John Collins, N. McKenna, Dennis Cruden, Thomas Cross, Martin Solin, John Galligher, Thomas O'Rily and David Kelly. Father Feely, a missionary located at Charles City, deserves much credit for the building of the Mason City church.

In 1873 the mission was divided, and Father Fannery, who took in a large territory adjacent to this county, was the next priest in charge. He remained two and one-half years and was succeeded by Father Thomas O'Riley, who carried on the work two years and was succeeded by Father Michel Carolan, who still serves the church.

There are 125 families belonging to the society at present. They conduct a Sunday school, which was organized in 1872 by the priest, and taught by some of the members of the congregation. The average attendance is about seventy. Much credit is due to Mr. Farrell for the services he rendered the church in its infancy, when it needed just the kind of aid which Mr. Farrell so freely gave. The church in 1883 was in good financial condition, being out of debt, and the owners of other property. The church is 30x50 feet, with gallery, giving a seating capacity of 400.

The Episcopal denomination had a well organized society in 1883, at which time a new church edifice was being erected.

Rev. William L. Estabrook, pastor of the Episcopal Church of Mason City, was born in New Brunswick, Jan. 24, 1827. His parents were William L. Estabrook, a native of New Brunswick, and J. B. (Newcomb) Estabrook, of English descent. The

son received his preparatory education in St. John Academy, and when about sixteen years of age, he commenced reading medicine with Dr Fitch, a graduate of Edinburg. In 1847 he graduated at Philadelphia College. He then practiced medicine at St. Johns for one year. In 1848 he went to Bangor, Maine, where he was married to Frances C. Hall, daughter of Capt. William Hall, of Maine. In 1849 he went to California, around Cape Horn, as surgeon and part owner of the vessel. In 1852 he returned from California and located at Loch Haven, Penn., and engaged in the practice of medicine. In 1855 he removed to Albany, Ill., and in 1857 to Clinton Co., Iowa. In 1861 he was received as deacon in the Episcopal Church, by Bishop Lee. In 1861 he was commissioned chaplain of the 15th Iowa regiment, and also acted as surgeon. In 1863 he was appointed, by Gen. Grant, as chaplain of all the regiments at Memphis, Tenn., and was afterwards appointed chaplain at Keokuk. In 1864 he was commissioned surgeon of the 45th regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of major, serving until the close of the war. He was ordained a priest in 1847 by Bishop Lee, of Davenport, Iowa, and has officiated most of the time in Iowa and Illinois. In 1882 he came to Mason City, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Estabrook are the parents of one child—Jessie R., wife of Warren Barnhart, of the firm of Barnhart Brothers & Sponseller. Rev. Estabrook has for a long time been a member of the Masonic order, and also of the I. O. O. F.

CEMETERY.

The first cemetery in the neighborhood of Mason City, and the one in use until

1867, was situated about a half mile northeast of the city, on section 3, on Lime creek. But as the country further developed, it was deemed necessary to procure other grounds, consequently, in 1867, an incorporated organization was perfected, known as the Mason City Cemetery Association, which purchased the present grounds laying a half mile to the southwest of the city, on a beautiful, well drained plateau, descending towards the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. Being somewhat higher than the town, the view in either direction presents a charming sight. The society, after purchasing the land, platted it and thus the present cemetery was opened; but not until 1871, was there much improvement made upon the grounds. At that date the grounds were fenced, lots staked off and systematically numbered. The Catholic portion of this cemetery is in an enclosure just north of the other. Among the fine monuments in this cemetery are two of an imposing character, that of Leonard Hill and Mrs. A. T. Parker. The people of Mason City are public spirited, and in the matter of caring for the city of the dead, they are not found wanting. Each recurring springtime these grounds are almost daily visited, the green carpeting about the graves smoothed down, and a floral offering left upon the sacred mounds. A sidewalk runs from the city nearly to the grounds. The citizens of the place take interest in the annual Decoration Day of the soldier's graves, always having befitting ceremonies upon that occasion.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in Mason City was taught in 1856, by Mrs. Lizzie Thompson,

wife of A. M. Thompson, who came from Keene, N. H., in 1855. The school was held in a log house owned by J. B. Long.

Mason City has ever been progressive in educational matters, which speaks well for the people. In 1872 the erection of a magnificent school building was commenced, and on the 4th of July, that year, the prominent feature of the celebration programme, was laying of the corner stone of this school house, which so beautifully adorns the city and is the just pride of her citizens. A throng of people assembled to witness the imposing ceremony. Mr. Moulton, county superintendent, delivered the address, after which the corner stone was placed, and the school board and teachers each gave expression to some sentiment, as his or her turn came to take the trowel. A tin box containing the following articles were placed within the stone: A copy of the school laws of Iowa; a copy of the *Express*; the court calender; Moulton's address; a half silver dollar each from Messrs. Sanborn, Tiffany and Tuttle, and an express package, contents unknown, from A. J. Benton.

This building was formally dedicated, Oct. 19, 1874, with appropriate ceremonies. The people of Mason City had waited long for the completion of this, one of the finest structures in the entire northwest, and as the day drew near, all were zealous to take part in the ceremony. Never before had Mason City witnessed such a gathering of citizens, the expression of whose faces attested the pride and gratification all felt within, over the final completion of the union school building. The Mason City cornet band opened by an

overture which was followed by "Crowned with the Tempest," rendered by Prof. Huntley's trained choir. Prof. Gilchrist delivered an able address, after which A. B. Tuttle, on behalf of the school board, presented the building in a formal manner to the people of Mason City. The response in behalf of the citizens was offered by Hon. Edwin Flint.

This building is a three story stone structure, built at a cost of \$30,000. In 1883 there were 950 scholars entitled to school privileges in Mason City, independent district.

MASON CITY PARK.

But few northern Iowa towns have a more desirable park, than Mason City. The grounds which are level and smooth, have become well sodded, and the lawn in the springtime and summer presents a carpeting of rich dark green, which, together with the hundreds of evergreens, alder and maple shade trees, affords a landscape most charming to the eye. The park is well protected by an enclosure of a plain, yet very substantial fence. There are four gateways of entrance, one at each of the four corners, with foot paths running diagonally across the grounds. The city has, at the cost of \$300, erected a stately observatory, or band stand, in the centre of the park, which lends greater attraction to the grounds. This stand is an octagon, running up about twenty-five feet, capped with a symmetrical, tin topped dome, surmounted by a tall flag staff. The citizens take a just pride in this park, and it is a very popular resort in summer time, being used for gatherings of a public character.

SOCIETIES.

The following societies were represented in Mason City in 1883: Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workman, Grand Army of the Republic and Iowa National Guards.

Occidental Lodge, No. 171, was organized May 3, 1878, with the following charter members: George R. Miller, P. W. M.; J. B. Montague, M. W.; R. D. Patton, O.; Richard Valentine, recorder; F. M. Rodgers, financier; T. G. Emsley, receiver; C. P. Shipley, guide; M. H. Kling, I. W.; Ed. T. Ely, O. W.; Will Ed. Tucker, M. S. Schermerhorn, J. H. Caught, Henry Kurl, Benjamin Pardon, T. B. McMillen, William B. Silson, E. Warbasse, Dr. C. H. Smith and James Rule. In 1883 Capt. George R. Miller was grand worthy master of the State lodge. At the time the Iowa branch of the National order of the A. O. U. W. withdrew and organized an independent lodge of their own, the Mason City lodge was the first subordinate lodge which took action in this direction. The difficulty arose from the fact that the Grand Lodge made extortionate assessments upon the subordinate lodges, for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers. M. D. Schermerhorn, a prominent attorney of the city, opposed the payment of these excessive assessments, and as soon as he opened up the way, he found many ready followers. As soon as it was made known throughout the State, a general secession followed, and the result was the lodges of the entire State withdrew, with but few exceptions. In 1883 the Mason City lodge numbered fifty-one, and was in a flourishing condition.

LODGE 70, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Was initiated in Mason City on the 23d of March, 1882, by the following charter members: C. H. McNider, J. B. Dakin, J. H. Walsh, J. J. Clark, H. R. Lloyd, D. J. Stewart, Duncan Rule, T. W. Thompson, A. H. Cummings, E. J. Rosenkrans, George Watkins, A. R. Sale, W. B. McNider, L. W. Phillips, O. R. Hall and J. E. E. Markley. Its first officers were J. E. E. Markley, C. C.; Duncan Rule, V. C.; C. H. McNider, K. of R. and S.; A. H. Cummings, M. of A.; George Watkins, M. of V.; J. J. Stewart, M. of F.; J. B. Dakin, P. C.; J. J. Clark, P.; A. B. Sale, O. G.

This lodge is becoming a popular lodge in Mason City, notwithstanding nearly every other secret society is well represented here. They leased for a term of years the third story of West's block, on Commercial street, and have a lodge room proper, 25x56 feet, which is furnished in a pleasing manner—with the best of carpeting, upholstering work, pictures, altar, etc. Through their kindness the A. O. U. W., Railroad Engineers' Union and Firemen's Union, all use the comforts and conveniences of this hall, which they sub-rent of the K. of P. The total membership of the lodge in 1883 was forty-three.

Company H, 6th regiment, Iowa National Guards, was organized May, 1873, as the Ellsworth Zouaves, with forty-three men. The officers consisted of S. B. Dexter, captain: H. G. Shockey, 1st lieutenant; W. W. Jones, 2d lieutenant. It was afterward reorganized and became a part of the 6th regiment, I. N. G. In the summer of 1877, this company was called to Plymouth to protect the people against

a band of 275 tramps. In 1878 the company built their armory, which is 28x50 feet. This building cost \$625, and is provided with gun racks, clothing cases for each man, and other conveniences. In 1883 they had \$300 in the treasury and were out of debt. The company ranks well with any in Iowa, and is made up from the best men of the county.

The following is a complete roster of the company:

J. J. O'Rourk, James Rule, H. A. Marsh, William Burge, Fred Harding, William Egloff, G. W. Terrell, B. B. Willson, S. R. Brower, W. B. Henderson, James R. Le Sachem, James Gibson, M. M. Bradley, G. W. Harding, E. A Kling, W. E. Randall, Horace Felt, E. W. Marsh, George Smith, Victor Christianson, E. R. Bicknell, A. C. Swartz, G. E. Pratt, Will Skiff, E. J. Rosencrans, Scott Bagley, Charles Hass, James Brooks, H. Rosen- crans, A. J. Ostrander, N. Bell, E. Stamp, John Baker, George Gale, E. A. Carter, Edward Hughes, D. H. Baker, D. McMorrow, A. E. Jones, Charles Farr, Ebin Cole.

On the evening of Oct. 12, 1877, the members of company A, 6th regiment, I. N. G., presented their late captain, now Major S. B. Dexter, with a splendid sword and belt, as a token of their high esteem for him as a commander. The presentation speech was made by John Cliggitt. The sword, belt and scabbard cost the company \$40.

Farnsworth Post No. 42, of the Grand Army of the Republic, was organized at Mason City, June 12, 1881. The first roster contained the following names:

E. D. Doud, Com.; George C. Poisal, Sr. Vice Com.; D. H. Baker, Jr. Vice

Com.; Henry A. Marsh, Adjt.; J. S. Clark, S. C. Ransom, Q. M.; J. A. Cotton, O. G.; James H. Gibson, O. G.; C. E. Beaker, S. M.; William Airheart, 2d M. S.; C. M. Adams, Burdette Payson, John Beazor, F. B. Florence, Edward Roberts, A. C. Bemis, Tim O'Brien, R. S. Lillibridge, G. O. Brown, James Jenkinson.

In addition to these charter names, have been added and were members of the post in 1883:

W. H. Mason, H. H. Shepard, F. M. Rogers, J. P. Colman, A. Cummings, G. C. Wright, Fred Zubal, R. Whipple, Fred Walters, William Dowley, H. H. Schell, M. V. Lucas, John West, G. E. Nichols, Oscar Van Teasell, G. A. Stearns, W. W. Cameron, Matt Emerson, C. M. Gaylord, J. M. Woodard, J. M. Becker, L. May, H. A. Dyer, L. A. Brown, E. C. Hamilton, R. A. Warham, G. H. Shocky, W. W. Esterbrook, William Kling, W. H. Foster, Henry Keerl, G. R. Miller, M. Corcoran, L. L. Brentner, Ernest Koller, P. S. Palmer, N. G. Carpenter, Charles Magoon, H. J. Smith, W. P. Hurst, S. G. Nelson, J. O. Pritchard, John Blake, A. H. Kisner, J. F. Crippin, Alexander Baker, Frances Van Sone, James McKay.

Benevolence Lodge, No. 145, A. F. & A. M., received its charter June 8, 1860. W. C. Stanbery was the first W. M. A lodge had been organized as early as 1856, but never chartered. The officers of the order in 1883 were: I. R. Kirk, W. M.; J. Sherman, S. W.; W. W. Cameron, J. W.; J. H. Valentine, S. D.; F. P. Whitney, J. D.; C. H. McNider, secretary; James Rule, treasurer; George Symes, tyler. At this date the lodge numbered

ninety-four, and was in a very flourishing condition.

Mr. Gold, of the State Grange of Iowa, organized a grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, in Mason City, March 13, 1873. The names of the twenty-eight charter members were enrolled at that time, from which the following officers were elected: Master, George Vermilya; overseer, H. K. Perry; secretary, F. M. Rodger; treasurer, L. Hill; steward, D. J. Farrell; assistant steward, J. R. Adams; gate keeper, T. H. Coggswell; lecturer, George R. Miller.

With the decline of this order throughout the State, this lodge ceased to exist.

The City Library Association was organized in April, 1876. Prior to this date the library was not under the charge of the city, but controlled by another society; but at this date the books and other property were passed over to the city, upon the conditions that they make an addition of at least \$100 worth of books annually. To the city this was indeed a liberal offer, as the library then contained several hundred dollars worth of books. At the following city election a vote was taken by the people, upon such a proposition, and was carried, and the tax-payers assessed for the support of this library.

WATER POWER AND MILLS.

Lime creek and its main tributary, Willow creek, the outlet of Clear lake, which unite a half mile east of Mason City, are two very remarkable streams of the purest water. The former, in its entire course through a supposed circle, dashes over a rocky bed, and much of the way is walled in by precipitous ledges of lime rock, ranging from ten to fifty feet in height, while the latter stream, through the last

two miles of its course, forces its way with an almost irresistible current through similar ledges of rock. The volume of water in these two streams affords ample supply for milling and manufacturing purposes, and so great is this fall that dams affording from eight to ten feet head may be built every mile of their course, without the interference one with another; and so high are these rock-bounded banks that but very little of the adjacent land can be in any case overflowed. H. G. Parker, at his flouring mills, on the Willow creek, obtains a fall of ten feet, without setting back the water more than eighty rods.

To the pioneer there is always much of interest connected with the first mills built. The first mill in Mason City was erected in the summer of 1855, when the few settlers were rejoiced to know that a saw mill had been put in operation by Elisha Randall, who was in company with Samuel Douglass, of Vinton, Iowa. This mill sawed its first board in October, 1855, serving a good purpose in cutting lumber for the buildings to be erected the coming spring. But in the spring of 1856 the proprietors were obliged to witness the rewards of their hard labor, and the pride of the settlement, swept away in a few moments by a flood; but with pluck and energy they soon rebuilt, adding a corn cracker, which was highly appreciated by the settlers, whose chief diet was corn bread.

Mr. Randall relates a touching incident of pioneer hardship, in which a man named Place, living twenty-four miles to the north, in Worth county, came in the winter of 1856-7, over the crusted snow-drifts

on snow shoes, drawing a sack of corn on a hand sled. It was Sunday morning and he asked Mr. Randall if he would go to the mill and grind it out for him, as his family were at home suffering for something to eat. Mr. Randall went to the mill and turned on the water, ground the little grist and sent the man home rejoicing over his precious treasure.

A few years later this mill was enlarged and run by E. Randall & Son, and in 1875 it was rebuilt and machinery put in for the new process plan of making flour. These improvements, together with a new dam, cost about \$5,000. The following year Mr. Randall sold to John T. Elder, who was operating the mill in 1883.

Hon. Elisha Randall, builder of the first saw and grist mill at Mason City, was one of the thirty-four men who organized the county. He is a son of Elisha and Betsey (Brown) Randall, of Madison Co., N. Y. He was born Sept. 22, 1818, at Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., where he gained man's estate, receiving a liberal education. In the autumn of 1854 he came to Iowa, halting a short time at Waterloo; but the following June came to Cerro Gordo county to make it his home. Soon after he came, he, in company with Samuel Douglass, of Vinton, Iowa, built the first saw mill at Mason City, and two years later, a grist mill. In 1872 he patented a lime kiln, known as Randall's Perpetual Lime Kiln, which has since been sold in all parts of the country, and from which he has received a good royalty. Mr. Randall, better known as Judge Randall, from his having been county judge of Cerro Gordo county, was the first supervisor from Mason township. He

was also justice of the peace for many years. He served the county as recorder one term and has held other important offices of trust. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and has been a member of the Methodist Church since seventeen years of age. In politics he was first a whig and later a republican. Oct. 31, 1838, he married Lucy M. York, of his native county. Mr. and Mrs. Randall have reared twelve children. At the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Randall had no sons old enough to send to the service; but he sent three sons-in-law, one of whom was Charles H. Huntley, adjutant of the 32d Iowa, who was killed at the battle of Pleasant Hill. Judge Randall is a modest, unassuming man, with whom it is a pleasure to converse, making warm friends wherever he goes. In 1883, though sixty-five years of age, he was still in possession of all his mental and physical powers, and comfortably situated, having a beautiful home in Mason City, where he was enjoying the rewards of a well spent, active life.

J. T. Elder, owner of Randall's Mill in 1883, has been a resident of Cerro Gordo county since 1869, when he engaged in farming, which pursuit he followed seven years. In 1876 he bought the Mason City Mills, which he still operates. Mr. Elder was born in Center Co., Penn., Feb. 25, 1820. His parents went to Clearfield county, and he was married in 1842 to Caroline Sabin. She became the mother of nine children, six of whom are now living—James, Emily, Jane, Niles C., George W. and John R. Mr. Elder removed to Indiana Co., Penn., where his wife died in 1862. He afterwards married Susanah Christman. In 1859 he removed to

Hancock Co., Iowa, where their stay was brief. Mr. Elder is a practical millwright and carpenter. He began life a poor man, and by hard work and good management he has accumulated a competency. Mr. and Mrs. Elder are members of the Methodist Church.

In 1870 H. G. Parker built a flouring mill on Willow creek, just east of the business portion of the city. John Knight, of Charles City, was the master millwright. The water power furnished by Willow creek is never failing, its waters coming from the outlet of Clear lake. The mill is situated on the west bank of the stream, the eastern bank being a ledge of lime rock over thirty feet high. A strong dam is thrown across the stream which gives the mill a twelve foot head, sufficient for almost any amount of powerful machinery. In 1877 H. G. Parker sold out to his cousin, A. T. Parker, who was still operating it in 1883, as a merchant and custom mill.

BUSINESS HISTORY.

In 1854 the first steps were taken in the direction of commercial developments. John McMillen started the first store in Cerro Gordo county, at Mason City, that year; his combined store and residence being the second house in the place, the first being built by James Jenkinson, in 1853, on Lime creek. The next to engage in business was Robert Clark, who came from Rockford, Ill., and erected a store from native lumber, near where Tuttle's store afterward stood. He continued two or three years and closed out. In 1858 Mr. McMillen built another, and more commodious store on the opposite side of the street from his first place of business. About the same time John B.

Long erected a frame store building near where Hoxie's Block now stands, and opened up a general store. He continued three years and failed.

The first to engage in the grocery business were Stackhouse & Belt, in a log house, in 1855; they ran a year and closed out their stock. D. J. Purdy was the next to engage in the exclusive grocery trade. He first started in a little frame shanty near the present site of Warbasse & Lee's store on Commercial street. He operated there a year or more and then moved to another location, where he remained until 1878, then moved his stock to Spencer, Iowa. In 1879 he returned to his old stand in Mason City, and in 1883 he moved into the Hoxie Block. In the spring of 1870 M. Tiffany & Bro. engaged in the grocery trade. After a partnership of eight years Major Tiffany sold to his brother, and in 1880 engaged in trade alone. Among other dealers in this branch of trade were: Griffin Bros., who opened a store in 1874. Edward Griffin sold his share to his brother Edwin after a few years, and he was still engaged in trade in 1883. Next after Griffin Bros., came D. McGrigor, who rented the Babcock building. Bagley & Shockey came next, run a while and finally Mr. Bagley sold to Shockey. Mr. Bagley then engaged in trade alone. Charles King and a man named Staples were engaged in the grocery trade about the same time.

Major Tiffany located at Mason City in the fall of 1869, when the house of Tiffany Brothers established a grocery and provision trade. Mr. Tiffany sold out, and, in company with Wm. Ensign, bought

a stock of ready made clothing, but soon after he again disposed of his interest and started a dry goods store, associated with Wm. Wright. This relation continued three years. In 1881 he began the erection of the brick block which he now occupies. In dimensions it is 22x80 feet, and is two stories above the basement. It is a fine, substantial building, and cost about \$6,000. The stock includes a full line of fancy and family groceries. Mr. Tiffany was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., April 20, 1831. His parents, Robert and Sarah (Nicholas) Tiffany, went to Racine (now Kenosha) Co., Wis., thence to Columbia, and finally to Marquette, where the father died in 1882. Mr. Tiffany was reared on a farm, and was engaged to some extent in lumbering. He was married in Columbia Co., Wis., to Elizabeth Steinhart, who was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1831. Mrs. Tiffany died Dec. 14, 1881. She was a faithful and consistent Christian, and belonged to the Methodist Church. She is survived by four children—Delilah, Mary, George and Charles. Mr. Tiffany is a member of the Methodist Church, and has been actively identified with the interests of Mason City since he became a resident here.

Daniel McGrigor came to Mason City in 1865. Arriving here he had ten cents, but he found work as a day laborer. His first business venture was in the furniture trade. Later he interested himself in the grocery business, in company with D. J. Purdy, which enterprise continued eighteen months, during which they started a branch store at Northwood, which when the partnership ended Mr. McGrigor took and run a short time and then sold it out

to good advantage. Mr. McGrigor had previously purchased a farm, and he turned his attention to its management for three years, at the end of which time he exchanged it for a stock of clothing, and, not long after, admitted Mr. Purdy as a partner. They removed the enterprise to Spencer, and in addition operated as a banking house, which joint business they conducted about a year and encountered disaster in their financial project, on account of devastation by grasshoppers. They returned to Mason City with the stock of goods and closed it out. Mr. McGrigor soon after opened his present business, in which he has since continued. He was born in Queens Co., New Brunswick, Oct. 30, 1841. He is a son of Samuel and Sarah Ann (Withrow) McGrigor, natives of the same place, who now live in Ontario. They are the parents of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters. Mr. McGrigor was married in 1860 in Canada, to Marilla, daughter of William Dean. They came to Illinois in 1864. They are members of the M. E. Church.

The first exclusive clothing store in Mason City was opened by R. Babcock, in the spring of 1870. He continued about four years and sold to D. McGrigor, who took the stock to Spencer, Iowa. The second clothing store was opened by Dan. Hay. Following him came Schleshinger, Frankel & Co., who soon changed to Henerick, Schleshinger & Frankel, who were the leading dealers in 1883. Soon after the railroad came William Ensign engaged in the clothing business, and soon after the firm took the name of Ensign & Tiffany. In 1883 the firm had changed to

Ensign & Rogers. The fourth firm to deal in clothing exclusively was S. A. Sirrine & Co. In 1883 this line was represented by Ensign & Rogers, S. A. Sirrine & Co., and Henerick, Schleshinger & Frankel.

The pioneer dry goods house of the city is Pratt Bros., who embarked in trade about 1870, continued until 1877, when they removed to Greene, Iowa. In 1871 the dealers were Pratt Bros., William Kelley, Lyons & Co., A. B. Tuttle and John L. McMillen. Various changes had been made up to 1883, when the dry good trade was in the hands of M. V. Robinson, W. S. Wright, A. B. Tuttle, J. Pasedach and Wood & Wilson.

A. B. Tuttle, a pioneer merchant, has been largely identified with the interests of Cerro Gordo county since he first settled within her borders, in the spring of 1856. He with his two brothers were pioneers of Clear Lake township, and his residence was the second built in the town of Clear Lake, which was then just laid out. He operated there as a farmer and gave considerable attention to the practice of law. In 1863 he removed to Mason City and embarked in commercial business, and included in his operations traffic in merchandise of varied character, dry goods, boots and shoes, and groceries, but after a time he limited his transactions chiefly to dry goods. His store is among the finest in Mason City, his stock presenting full lines of such merchandise as his patrons demand. His long and intimate association with the people of Cerro Gordo county has secured a strong support for his business, and a feeling of confidence among his fellow citizens,

which has a sure foundation in his manly uprightness and integrity. Mr. Tuttle was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1825. He is a son of Ira and Lucy (Brockett) Tuttle, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. Ira Tuttle went, at seven years of age, to reside with his grandfather in Herkimer county. He there passed his youth, grew to man's estate and married. The family included four sons and four daughters, all of whom attained maturity. Mr. Tuttle, of this sketch, the third son, was brought up on a farm until the age of fourteen, when he became a student at Fairfield Academy, and afterwards finished his education at Clinton Seminary and Hamilton College, at Clinton. He graduated in 1848. He paid all the expenses of his collegiate course by teaching, and afterward continued his labors as a teacher while pursuing the studies necessary to fit him for an attorney. He was under the preceptorship of Professor Dwight, of Hamilton College. He finished his legal studies in 1851, and in that year was admitted to practice in all the courts of the Empire State. He was married in 1849 to Harriet M., daughter of Allen Wightman, of Herkimer Co., N. Y. In 1852 he went to Lake Co., Ohio, and became principal of Madison Seminary, where he remained a year, going thence to Ashtabula, Ohio, where he held for a time the post of principal of the schools. In 1854 Mr. Tuttle removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where he was principal of the High School for a season, and was also admitted to the bar. On his entrance into political life, Mr. Tuttle was an adherent of the free soil party, and on the organization of the re-

publicans, as a factor in the political element, he joined their ranks and has since advocated their principles. About 1860 he was elected county superintendent, and served two years, organizing the first teachers' institute held in this county. He was the second mayor of Mason City, acted as councilman a considerable period, and was for twelve years a member of the school board. The fine public school building, erected at an expense of \$30,000, is a lasting and creditable memento of the labors of himself and compeers during his official connection with the educational interests of Mason City. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle are the parents of two daughters and one son. Minnie E., eldest daughter, is the wife of C. H. Hughes, attorney. The others are Hattie W. and Maynard Tuttle. The parents are members of the Baptist Church. It seems only just to Mr. Tuttle to state, that he has acted most vigorously and effectively with the temperance element of his county and State.

The first furniture dealer in the town was W. S. Harding, who opened a store in 1862. The following named have been in this business in the order in which they appear : Harding & Allen, Harding & Deveraux, McGregor & Deveraux, Mr. Stevens, Stevens & Merrill, Merrill, Law & Deveraux, and Martin, Ray & Randall. In 1883 this branch of trade was left in the hands of B. Randall, Hardin Bros. and J. H. Harding.

Benjamin Randall came to Mason City, in 1863, and began to work at his trade, that of a builder and joiner. After some years of successful effort, in 1872 he established his present business, which has steadily increased from its inception. He

was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, 1837. His parents, Elisha and Betsey (Brown) Randall, were both natives of the Empire State. They died in his early youth and he was brought up by an elder sister. He was married in 1859 to Lucy A. Smith. They had four children—Charles, William, Fred and Ida. Mrs. Randall died in 1878. She was an exemplary Christian, and a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Randall was married in 1880 to Mrs. C. N. Crandall. He belongs to the M. E. Church, and is an esteemed citizen. By his industry and cautious management he has prospered.

Owen Davis opened the first drug store in 1865. He sold to Allen & Alexander, who continued six months and sold to Byron Gamage. Marshall & Kirk were proprietors of this stock in 1883. The second drug store was started by N. J. Betts, who run about a year and sold to Luke & Gamage, who finally sold to George S. Stockwell, who was in trade in 1883. The third drug store was started by Dr. S. Harris, in 1869. He built a fine brick store on Commercial street, opposite the city park. Marshall & Stewart opened the fourth stock of drugs, in Allen's block, where they remained until August, 1883, then removed to the Foster building. The firm at this time was Stewart & Sargent. Warren A. Crosby opened a drug store in 1883, in the Frink & Weir block.

The buisness establishment of Stewart & Sargent was founded in June, 1882, by Marshall & Stewart. In March, 1883, Mr. Sargent bought the interest of Mr. Marshall, and became a member of the firm. The salesroom of the house is 22x90 feet, and the stock is complete in all its departments

including drugs, paints and oils, wall paper and fancy goods. They make a specialty of fine perfumeries, handling Wright's goods.

C. M. C. Stewart was born in Appanoose Co., Iowa, June 23, 1858. His parents, J. and R. S. (Dukes) Stewart, came to Iowa in 1857, and when twenty years of age, he was employed by J. S. Taylor & Co., of Ottumwa, Iowa, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the drug business. He came to Mason City in 1882, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

C. W. Sargent was born in Centerville, Appanoose Co., Iowa, Jan. 1, 1862. At the age of sixteen he was employed by Robinson Bros., of Ottumwa, Iowa, where he remained five years, when he purchased Mr. Marshall's interest in the drug business of Marshall & Stewart.

The hardware trade was first represented by Lloyd & Wall, in 1870, in a building near where Shokey's building now stands. This firm continued about three years, when Wall sold to Lloyd, and a little later Lloyd sold to Bailey & Co. W. W. Totty was the next to engage in the hardware trade. He was succeeded by Gloyd & Herrick, who continued the business until the time of Mr. Gloyd's death, in the spring of 1883, when Mr. Herrick became sole manager of the business. Warbasse & Lee entered the hardware trade in 1875. Following them came Farrell & Whitney. Mr. Farrell purchased Mr. Whitney's interest in 1880. About the same date J. J. Glasier started a lumber yard and carried a stock of builders hardware. W. J. Konvalinka came to Mason City, in 1882, and opened a large hardware store in the Allen block. The

hardware trade in 1883 was represented by W. J. Konvalinka, Warbasse & Lee, Gloyd & Herrick and J. A. Farrell.

George L. Herrick, junior member of the firm of Gloyd & Herrick, was born in Franklin Co., N. Y., Oct. 19, 1841. His parents, L. C. and Lorina (Thayer) Herrick, are residents of Sparta, Wis. Mr. Herrick's business in early manhood was a lumber dealer. He enlisted in 1861 in the three months' service, in a regiment which on its organization became the 4th Wisconsin. As he did not wish to join that command, he enlisted in the Wisconsin 1st Battery of Light Artillery. The regiment enrolled at Racine and was sent to Louisville, Ky., and finally to New Orleans, when blockade running was in vogue. The battery was engaged in the taking of Arkansas Post and in the siege of Vicksburg. It accompanied the Red River expedition into Texas, under Gen. Smith, returning to New Orleans, where the men were discharged. They were mustered out at Madison, Wis., numbering eighteen men out of 155 who went into the service. Mr. Herrick was married in 1865 to Emma R. Holcomb, of Addison Co., Vt. They have two children. Mr. Herrick belongs to the order of Masons, Royal Arch Chapter. The business establishment of Gloyd & Herrick is on Commercial street, and is a spacious structure, 22x125 feet, two stories in height, with a basement. A warehouse, 18x26 feet, is attached to the premises. Their stock is a complete assortment of all goods belonging to the trade.

W. J. Konvalinka was born in Iowa City, Iowa, Jan. 6, 1856. His parents, Joseph K. and Anna (Cerney) Konvalinka, were natives of Bohemia. They emigrated

to Iowa in 1855 and located in Johnson county. His father was a millwright by trade. In 1883 he still lived at Iowa City. The subject of this sketch was a student of St. Joseph's school, and at the age of thirteen he was employed by Glenn & Pryce, afterward John Glenn. In 1875 he entered the employ of Donahue & McCosh, with whom he remained about six years, traveling in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota. In 1880 he engaged with Kirk's Iron and Hardware Co., of Chicago; but in March, 1882, seeing a chance to better himself, financially, he abandoned the road and has since been the manager of the business house of Konvalinka Bros., of Mason City. June 6, 1881, he was wedded to Clara McMillen, a daughter of John L. McMillen, one of Mason City's pioneers. She was born July 9, 1862.

John A. Farrell was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Jan. 5, 1846. When thirteen years old he emigrated with his parents to Brooklyn, N. Y., when he commenced to learn the trade of tinner. He was also employed as a clerk in a wholesale store. In 1867 he came to Mason City, where he embarked in the tin business, in company with J. H. Valentine. He was subsequently employed as mail agent on the C. M. & St. P. Railroad, running between McGregor and Canton, Dak., which occupation he followed for ten years. He is at present engaged in the hardware business, in Mason City, and by close attention to business has built up a good lucrative trade. In March, 1875, he was married to Miss M. J. Watson, a daughter of Joseph Watson, a native of England. One child blesses this union—Vincent A.

John Lee, of the firm of Warbasse & Lee, was born in Brooklin, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1883. His parents are of Scotch descent. Mr. Lee was educated in the common schools, after which for fifteen years he engaged in the butcher business. He spent the next ten years of his life in speculation. Following this he was employed in the United States custom house, which place he resigned and was asked by C. A. Arthur, the present President of the United States, who had charge of such matters, to name his successor. In 1875 he came to Mason City and embarked in trade. In 1876 he was elected as one of the city corporation board. He was married in 1868 to Susan C. Stryker. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have three children living—Susan C., Harry and Charles. In politics, Mr. Lee is a staunch republican. He was one of the members who formed the Grant Club, in Brooklin, N. Y. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

The first regular grain buyers in Mason City were Valentine and Keerl, who commenced operating in 1870, at the Milwaukee depot. The following year Mr. Henry built a large elevator on the Milwaukee road. W. W. Cameron erected an elevator on the Central Railroad of Iowa, in 1882. Among others who have bought grain are Robinson and Connell. In 1883 the grain dealers were: W. W. Cameron and Bassett & Hunting.

W. W. Cameron established his business at Mason City, in 1873, and was the first man to handle grain on the Iowa Central Railroad from this point. In 1882 he built the elevator which he now operates, which has a nominal capacity of 15,000 bushels, and is operated by a

twenty-horse power steam engine. Mr. Cameron was born in Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., May 1, 1845. His parents were Peter and Julia (Patterson) Cameron. The mother is first cousin of the celebrated Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, Md., who married Jerome Bonapart. The Cameron family came from Scotland, in 1803, and settled in Steuben Co., N. Y., in a township then not organized, but afterwards named Cameron, after the head of the family. The father and mother were married at Rochester, N. Y., in 1825, and reared a family of five sons and two daughters, all living to rear families. The father was an active man with extensive business relations; was an old line whig, became a republican on the organization of the party and adhered to its fundamental principles until his death. Mr. Cameron of this sketch was educated at Franklin College, where he graduated in 1861, and immediately enlisted in the 10th regiment of New York Cavalry. He passed through the stormy events of the war at Fredericksburg, and many other points, and at Gettysburg was taken prisoner and incarcerated in Libby prison at Richmond, where he was held seven months before being exchanged. He served the remainder of his period of enlistment at Annapolis, Md., and was mustered out of service at Elmira, N. Y. On his discharge he came to Iowa and located at Independence, Buchanan Co., where he was assistant agent of the D. & S. C. Railroad, two years. He then went to Ackley and under the style of West & Cameron, engaged in banking. This enterprise closed, he went to Grinnell as station agent of the I. C. Railroad,

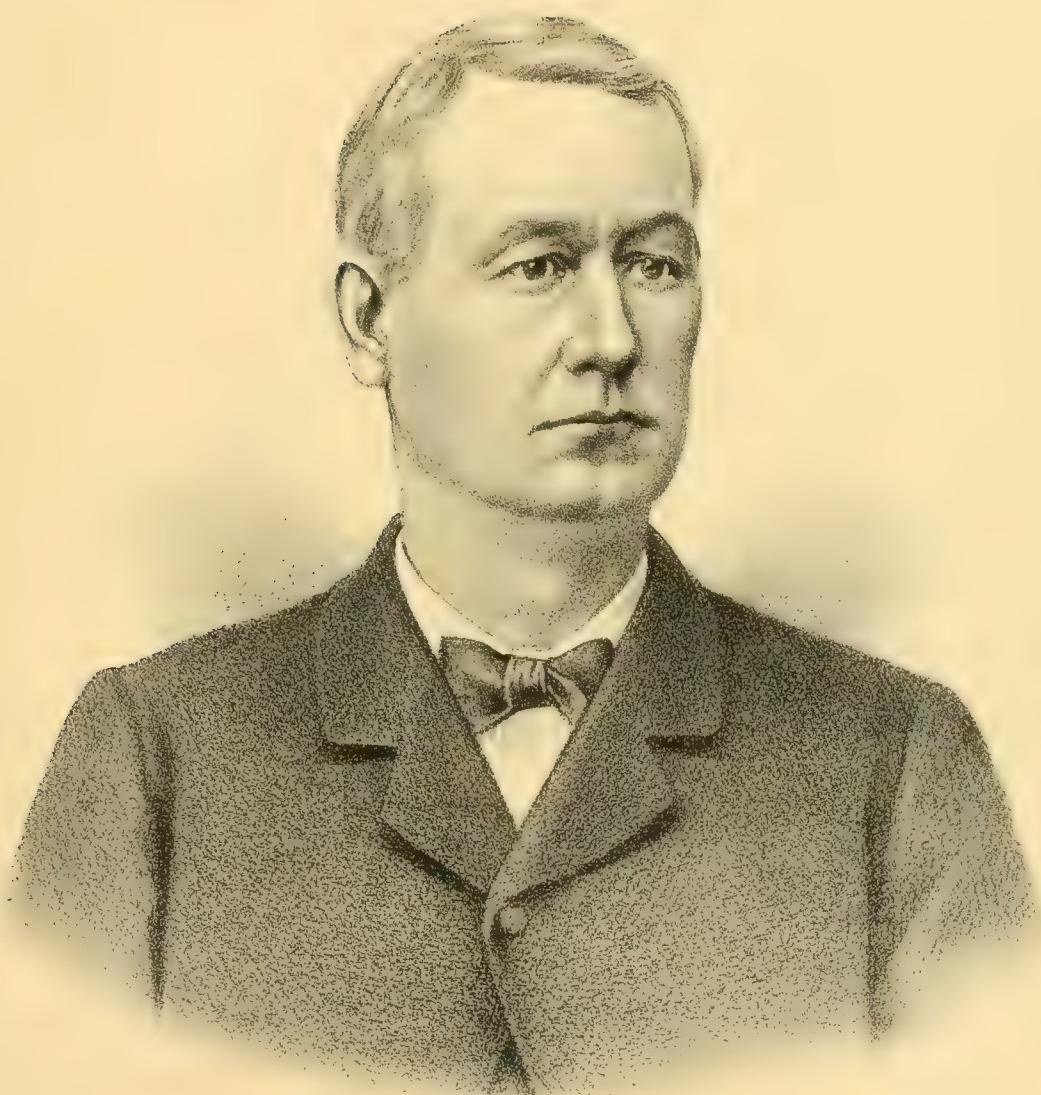
where he remained one year. He came to Mason City in the same employ, in 1872, but established himself in 1873 as stated. Mr. Cameron was married in 1870 in Ackley, to Martha Freeman. She died in 1873, leaving two sons—Will. W. and Robert B. The present Mrs. Cameron was Anna, daughter of Benjamin Field, of Monroe Co., Iowa. They have three children—Stella, Nellie and Claudie May.

The pioneer lumber dealer was George Vermilya, who opened a yard in 1865. Wilson & Herrick were the next to engage in the lumber trade. Following these dealers came Benjamin Randall.

In 1883 the trade was represented by N. L. Page, J. M. Elder, J. J. Glasier and E. R. Bogardus.

James Elder settled in Mason City in the fall of 1869. He founded his business in 1874, and has since prosecuted it with vigor. Mr. Elder was born in Clearfield Co., Penn., near the Susquehannah river, Jan. 14, 1844. John T. and Caroline T. (Sabin) Elder, his parents, went to Indiana Co., Penn., when he was nine years old. He came to Hancock county in 1869, where he remained but a few months. In March, 1871, he married Jennie, daughter of W. C. Stanbery, a native of Mercer Co., Ohio. They have three children—Blanche, Bonnie and Howard S. Mr. and Mrs. Elder are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

L. A. Page came to Cerro Gordo county in 1870, where he had previously connected himself with his present business at Mason City. Mr. Page was born in Windham Co., Vt., Sept. 4, 1843. His parents went to Dane Co., Wis., when he was six years old. There he attained



C. H. Smith, M.D.

majority and received a good education. He went to Decorah, Iowa, in 1865, where he was for a time employed in the post-office, and afterwards engaged with J. C. Blackman in buying grain at Conover. Mr. Page was married in November, 1874, to Emma Burnham, of New York. They have three children—Harry D., Leroy A. and Ida Floy. Mr. Page is a member of the Masonic order.

The first to sell agricultural implements in the place was John F. Taylor, who afterwards removed to Charles City, Iowa. He was followed by J. H. Valentine, Lloyd, Vinton & Ensign, and Lloyd & Dagan. In 1883 the trade was in the hands of Mr. Valentine, G. A. Stearns, Bush & Bishop and Patton Brothers.

E. R. Lloyd became a resident of Mason City in July, 1868. His initial business venture was the leasing of a stone building, which was then being erected by Tucker & Francisco, where he put in a general stock of hardware, and in September of the same year commenced the hardware and agricultural machinery business. In 1870-1, in company with A. B. Tuttle, he built what is known as Lloyd & Tuttle's block and public hall. In 1871 he sold his hardware stock, and attended more strictly to the agricultural machinery business, and in December, 1872, J. M. Dougan became associated with him in this business. These relations continued until near the close of 1875. Mr. Lloyd has been active in the progress of Mason City ever since he came to live in the county. He has erected two fine business houses, also several dwelling houses, and is now engaged in the real estate business. He owns several valuable farms in Cerro

Gordo county, and town property in Mason City. Mr. Lloyd was born in Wales, Great Britain. When a child he came to America with his parents, who located in Oneida Co., N. Y. At the age of sixteen he removed to Wisconsin, where he was variously occupied until 1861, at which time he entered into the furniture business at Faribault, Minnesota. This business he continued for some time, when he sold his interest in the business and became associated in the hardware business with his brother, D. D. Lloyd, and W. W. Knapp. This business he continued until the fall of 1867, when he sold his interest in the business to his partners and removed to Mason City. Mr. Lloyd is a republican in political sentiment, and was elected a member of the first city council after the city was incorporated, and to the same office four subsequent terms. He belongs to the order of Masons, Blue Lodge and Chapter. In June, 1881, he was married to Della Dougan, of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd have one child.

J. M. Dougan, of Mason City, was born and raised on a farm near Johnsburg, Warren Co., N. Y. His birth occurred Nov. 2, 1829. John Dougan, his father, was of Irish extraction. His mother was Elizabeth (McGiberry) Dougan. His father went to Dodge Co., Wis., where he died in 1873, and his wife died two years later. Both were zealous adherents to the Baptist Church. Mr. Dougan received a good education at the united district schools, and worked on the farm summers until twenty-one years of age, when he learned the different trades of carpenter, millwright and pattern maker, which he

pursued variously for eighteen years. In November, 1869, he came to Mason City and engaged in selling agricultural machinery. In the spring of 1872 he connected himself with E. R. Lloyd, under the style of Lloyd & Dougan, which interest continued until December, 1875, when they commenced operating in real estate. Mr. Dougan was married in 1854 to Miss E. A. Nickerson. Of their six children three are living—Allen D., Frank and Archie. Mrs. Dougan died in June, 1881. She was a member of the Congregational Church, and left an enviable record as a Christian wife, mother and friend. The present Mrs. Dougan was Etta Vaughan, of Montrose, Penn. Mr. Dougan is a republican and a member of the I. O. O. F. He owns 400 acres of land.

G. A. Stearns is one of the live, active business men of Mason City, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa. He established his business here in April, 1875. He is located on Commercial street, between Fifth and State streets, where he keeps a full line of agricultural implements. His sales-room is 22x100 feet, and his plows, reapers, threshers, etc., are from the very best manufacturers. By honesty, industry and push, he has built up a good business.

The first hotel, though not advertised as such, was a log house built by John L. McMillen in 1855. It was the only house in which travelers were given shelter. Pioneers relate how they spent the night there, and upon getting up in the morning, had to stoop in order to dress themselves while they stood in several inches of snow.

The first regular hotel was a frame building erected by Jarvis Church and James Stewart and operated by the latter.

The next hotel was run by Solomon Zuber, in 1857, on the north bank of Willow creek. Following this the Waukonsa was operated by Horace Green, in a building erected for a store. A history of this hotel, which was written for one of the county papers, entitled "Removing a Landmark," is here subjoined:

"This week Marshal Owen and a force of men were engaged in removing one of the landmarks of Mason City. In the year 1855 John L. McMillen built a log house, 16x18 feet, on what is now Commercial street. It stands next to the express office to-day. In it, before completed, was preached the first sermon preached in Cerro Gordo county, by a traveling Congregational minister. After the house was completed, McMillen put in a stock of goods, which were the first brought to the county. A short time afterwards, Mr. McMillen sold out to Robert Clark and J. B. Long, who continued to sell goods some time. The building was then rented to Horace Green, who converted it into a hotel. While Clark and Long owned it they built several additions. The house was afterwards known as the Waukonsa. Green was succeeded by A. M. Thompson as landlord, and he by Bumgardner, who gave place to W. R. Quincy. The part torn down by Marshal Owen and men was the north wing used as a parlor for the old Waukonsa when at its best. In this old time parlor the celebrities of northern Iowa, who came here for business or pleasure, were accustomed to elevate their feet, drink toddy and smoke

dark clay pipes. If the old logs in that landmark could speak and reason, they would unfold a tale that would be rich with frontier incidents. Among the noted guests who ate hash at the Waukonsa and are so well remembered by old settlers here are: Judge Porter, and ex-Gov. Eastman of Eldora, W. N. Davidson and D. W. Dows, of Hampton; Judge McFarlan, of Boonesboro; Judge Fairfield and J. G. Patterson, of Charles City; Timber Wood, of Waverly, and W. P. Hepburn, of Clarinda, with scores of others who came here to attend court. Those days of rollicking good times all came crowding upon the mind, as the old settlers gazed upon the sturdy building as it was being torn down under the blows of the advancing ax-man. The men who were prominent about it in early days are scattered. Long in Arkansas, Judge Robert Clark has gone to join the throng of the dead; McMillen, Green, Thompson, Owen, Quincy and others still remain here, but time has left the traces of his hand on their brows, and the streak of grey that skirt their locks tells the story of the conflicts they have met in pioneer life. The destruction of the old log cabin, the Waukonsa, calls up these reminiscences of the past and we pause to look back over the history we have helped to make, and it seems more like a dream than a fact of our life."

The Commercial House was completed, in 1865, by Martin Bumgardner, who was succeeded by George Bunce. The property was owned, in 1883, by George Sanborn.

The Allen House, afterwards known as the Dyer House, was erected in 1871 by Dr. Allen. The first landlord was B. Sil-

loway. The same year, the Vermont House was converted from a store into a hotel. The St. Charles Hotel was built in 1872 or 1873 by E. A. Devereaux. Mr. Jackson was his successor and was proprietor in 1883. The Albion House was made from Kirk's photographic building in 1883, at which date Mason City had the following hotels: The Dyer, St. Charles, Commercial, Alcione and Ballard House.

Henry A. Dyer, proprietor of the Dyer House, at Mason City, came here June 14, 1872, when he became mine host of the St. Charles hotel. He operated as landlord there five years, since which time he has been proprietor of the Dyer House, formerly the Allen House. He was born in Somersetshire, England, March 15, 1843. He is son of James Jr., and Ann (Andrews) Dyer, and his parents came to America in 1847, and located in Dubuque Co., Iowa, in 1848. They settled on a farm about a mile from the present site of Dyersville. The father afterward located the towns of Dyersville and Manchester. He died Nov. 3, 1864, at Dyersville. The mother was still living, in 1883, at Dyersville. Mr. Dyer, of this sketch, was there reared to manhood, and completed his education at Alexander College. He enlisted in 1862 in the 21st Iowa Volunteer Infantry, company C. During his first year of active service he was taken prisoner near Perkins' Landing, and was held at Shreveport, La. There he contracted camp diarrhea and dropsy, and came near losing his life. He was sent home on a furlough to recuperate, and passed several months on a sick bed. While en route to rejoin his regiment he received an appointment as quartermaster sergeant at Camp Distri-

bution, New Orleans, La., remaining there six months, and was then detailed to Maj.-Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby's headquarters, where he acted as head clerk in the field until the taking of Spanish Fort, Blakely and Mobile, Ala. Mr. Dyer was in the war during its severest period, and was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La. He returned to Dyersville and shortly after went to Manchester, Delaware Co., Iowa, where he was in charge of the railroad eating house, and acted as bookkeeper for Congar Bros. He was afterward engaged four years in the lumber trade. Mr. Dyer was married in June, 1869, to Hattie Bolden, of Manchester. They have had five children, one of whom is now living—Harry E. The Dyer House was built in 1871 by Dr. Allen, at a cost of \$14,000. It has thirty five rooms, and can accommodate fifty guests. The proprietor is better known to the traveling public as "Doc" Dyer.

The first blacksmith was Mr. Peabody, in 1855. In 1883 the trade was represented by George Whitney, Tucker & Co. Hale & Son, William Knapp and Samuel Waughtal.

S. B. Waughtal came to Mason City, in 1866, and has pursued his vocation here. The first coal he used after establishing his business he bought at Waverly, at a cost of \$50 per ton. Mr. Waughtal was born in Fulton Co., Ill., Jan. 5, 1834. His father, Frederick Waughtal, was a native of Virginia; his mother, Catharine Baughman, was of German descent. They were married in Fulton Co., Ill., and reared six sons and three daughters. In 1827 the father went to southern Wisconsin and engaged in min-

ing. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and was in action at Gen. Stillman's defeat. In 1852 he went to Richland Co., Wis., where he remained twelve years. He made his first entry into Cerro Gordo county in 1864, and in the fall of 1868 went to Missouri, where he died in the spring of 1877. The mother is still living, Mr. Waughtal of this sketch was raised in the mining region of southern Wisconsin. At the age of sixteen he started to California, making the trip with ox-teams, which consumed four months. He there engaged in mining nineteen months, and returned to Wisconsin. He was married, at the age of twenty-three, to Sarah Coney, a native of Randolph Co., Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Waughtal had ten children—Bashford, George, Catharine, Zillah, Elmer, Fred, James, Sadie, Edna and Alta. Mr. Waughtal learned his trade in Richland, Co., Wis.

The harness business was first represented by George Perkins. In 1883 the dealers were: James Wood, J. B. Tinker and Weigle & McKeen.

J. B. Tinker founded his business at Mason City in 1876, prior to any like establishment. His stock is such as the trade at this point demands, and his work is guaranteed. Mr. Tinker was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Jan. 22, 1847. He was apprenticed to learn his trade at the age of fifteen, and in the fall of 1876 came to Mason City. He was married in July, 1881, to Maggie L., daughter of G. C. Wood. She was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1859, and died Aug. 27, 1882. Mr. Tinker has built up a good business and occupies a fair rank among the tradesmen of Cerro Gordo county.

The first wagon maker was Mark Dexter, who run a repair shop in 1855. This business was conducted, in 1883, by J. Wauninger and Tucker & Co.

Joseph Wauninger became interested in the establishment he now owns and operates, by purchase in the fall of 1881. It was instituted October, 1879, by Samuel Northcott, and in the fall of 1881 a company was formed, consisting of Samuel Northcott, J. Wauninger and O. F. Farrer. The two last named gentlemen purchased the interest held by Mr. Northcott and continued to operate until Jan. 1, 1883, when Mr. Wauninger became sole owner. He employs four hands, his principal work being the manufacture of single buggies and light wagons. His annual manufacture aggregates thirty-five carriages and seventeen cutters. His work is guaranteed to be of a superior make and finish, selected from the best material and constructed by skilled workmen. Mr. Wauninger was born in Austria, Oct. 28, 1854. His parents came to America when he was three years of age, settling in Kewaunee Co., Wis. His father was a farmer and a blacksmith by trade, and lost his life by a falling tree in 1866. The mother is still living at the old homestead. Mr. Wauninger learned the trade of a blacksmith when seventeen years old, and some years later was employed by the Racine Carriage and Wagon Company. He spent four years in Milwaukee, one year at Cleveland and one in Chicago, when he returned to Racine. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

The first meat market was run by F. Stackhouse, in 1856. Among the numerous persons who have engaged in this

business were: M. M. Bradley, Dan Collas, John Terrell and J. W. Belding. The business, in 1883, was conducted by Baker & Bradley, Smith Bros., and Baker Bros.

The first shoemaker in the place was William Wake, an Englishman. The first exclusive boot and shoe store was opened by Edward Pratt, in 1873. Among others who have, from time to time, handled this line of goods was S. H. Sheldon, who remained in trade from 1877 to 1881, when he moved to Nebraska. In 1883 the business was in the hands of Smith & Tichnor, who carried a large and well selected stock.

The first photographer was indeed a pioneer, James Stewart, who came in 1855.

H. P. Kirk purchased a gallery in 1867, of A. M. Thompson, and has been the only one engaged in this art since that time. He occupies a fine building well supplied with modern apparatus, and also carries a complete stock of albums, picture frames, etc.

H. P. Kirk located in Mason City at the close of the war. He opened his business in 1867, and has prosecuted it successfully since its inception. He was born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, May 21, 1843, and was raised on a farm, receiving a common school education. In 1861 he enlisted for three months in the 14th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was stationed in Western Virginia. In February, 1862, he re-enlisted in the 13th Illinois Cavalry, company D, remaining about one year and receiving his discharge for physical disability. In February, 1865, he enlisted a third time in the 2d Iowa Cavalry and was in the service until the close of the war. He was married in 1870 to Elizabeth R.,

daughter of S. D. Wordsworth, of Lake Mills, Iowa. Mrs. Kirk was born in Ohio in 1852. They have two sons—Clara L. and Verne P. Cerro Gordo county was in its infancy when Mr. Kirk came within its borders. He has seen Mason City expand from a hamlet with three houses to a respectable city of 4,000 people. He leads his profession in this vicinity, and his rooms are a delight to his patrons. They are fitted up with admirable taste, and the evidences of the artists skill are to be seen on every hand.

The first to engage in the marble business was George Shocky, in 1873, who sold an interest soon after to Mr. Gale, the firm name being then Shocky & Gale. They continued eighteen months, when Mr. Roth bought Shocky's interest in the business. About the same time Bell & Rice engaged in the business, following it until 1883, when Mr. Gale bought Mr. Rice out, leaving the business in the hands of Gale & Rice.

T. K. Gale has been a resident of Mason City since 1870. He came to Hardin Co., Iowa, in 1857, and built some of the best structures in Iowa Falls. He was also a prominent instrument in the organization of the first Sunday school at Georgetown, a competing town with Iowa Falls. Mr. Gale was born in England in April, 1828. When nine years old he began to learn his trade of stone mason, and served an apprenticeship of five years, walking sixteen miles daily. The first four years he received 25 cents per day, and during his last year of service \$3.50 per week. He was married in 1843 to Anna Attwooll. They have been the parents of seven children; one of whom died on the pas-

sage to America in 1857. Following are the names of the sons and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Gale—Jennie, (wife of James Rule, vice-president of the City Bank), Hattie (Mrs. Mark Bradley), Absalom, a student at Iowa University, George, harness maker at Clear Lake, Thomas and Bertie. Mr. and Mrs. Gale have been identified with the country for a quarter of a century. Mr. Gale has built some of the most prominent of the buildings of Mason City, among them the Dyer House, and the M. E. Church of which he and his wife are members.

C. H. Smith established himself in the wholesale and retail tobacco business, at Mason City, in the fall of 1882. C. H. Smith was born in Black Hawk Co., Iowa, Jan. 7, 1857. His parents are Allen W. and Elizabeth Smith, who emigrated to the State in 1853, settling in Black Hawk county, where the senior Smith first embarked in the hotel business. C. H. Smith commenced his trade in Waterloo, which he has since followed. In 1882 he came to Mason City, where by fair dealing he has worked up a good trade.

The first to engage in the livery business was B. Kirk, who established a stable a short time after the war. In 1883 this business was represented by S. W. Keeney and Mr. Cadwell.

S. W. Keeney established his business at Mason City in 1882. He has some of the best turnouts in northern Iowa, and keeps sixteen horses. He was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Dec. 6, 1839. He is a son of C. C. and Phebe (Hotchkiss) Keeney, natives of Onondaga Co., N. Y. They were pioneers of Bremer county, where they settled Oct. 13, 1855. Mr. Keeney

was married in 1859 to Roxana, daughter of Andrew Dailey. She was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, March 25, 1840. They have had three children—T. E., Charles H. and Jennie. The latter died in 1872. Mr. Keeney was engaged in the livery business in Bremer county thirteen years.

A. T. Lien, of the firm of Lien Bros., coal and lime dealers, is a native of Norway; he was born April 21, 1844, and came to America in 1866, arriving June 28. In 1870 he located in Mason City, and in 1876 he and his brother formed a partnership with Farrell & White, and built the Champion Lime Kiln, which they managed until 1878, when the Lien Bros. purchased Farrell & White's interest. They continued the business, and in 1881 added coal. They were still in business in 1883, doing a trade of \$18,000 annually.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE BANK.

This banking house is on Commercial street, between Fifth and State, in Mason City. It was organized in February, 1880, with H. P. Kirk as president and I. R. Kirk as cashier. They do a general banking business, a large amount of collections are placed in their hands, and they also insure to quite an extent—representing some of the leading companies. The bank fixtures are very complete; a Diebold safe, with improved Yale lock, etc., guarantees safety to their depositors. They draw all kinds of foreign and domestic drafts, and do a large amount of local discounting. I. R. Kirk has the management of the business of the bank, which is meeting with a liberal patronage.

I. R. Kirk, cashier of the Commercial Exchange Bank, was born in Mahoning Co.,

Ohio, May 7, 1846. At the age of fourteen years he came to Mason City, where he found employment. About the year 1875, associated with M. V. Robinson, he established a dry goods house, which was in operation until 1880, when Mr. Kirk entered upon the duties of his present position. He is a member of the Masonic order, and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. Mr. Kirk's position in business, social life and general popularity afford unmistakable evidence of his character.

CITY BANK.

This bank was established in August, 1873, by T. G. Emsley, with Mrs. T. G. Emsley acting as cashier. A partnership was subsequently formed by T. G. Emsley and O. T. Denison. In December, 1880, James Rule was admitted as a partner. This bank is supplied with the Hall burglar proof safe, with time lock, purchased at a cost of \$1,500. A general banking business is transacted.

The First National Bank of Mason City was established in October, 1881. The officers of this bank when organized, and those holding in 1883, were: H. I. Smith, president; W. D. Balch, vice president; J. V. W. Montague, cashier; C. H. McNider, assistant cashier. In 1883 the directors were: H. I. Smith, W. D. Balch, R. G. Renneiger, J. B. W. Montague, W. W. Knapp, R. Wilber and C. H. McNider. The paid up capital of the concern is \$50,000, with a surplus fund of \$5,000. The bank was first started on the southwest corner of State and Commercial streets, but the following year it was removed to the opposite corner, into Card's block.

HISTORY OF CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

Charles H. McNider, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Mason City, is a native of Iowa. He was born in Dubuque, Feb. 9, 1860. He is son of Thomas B. and Anna E (Kane) McNider, natives of New York, who settled at Dubuque in 1856. At the age of fifteen he secured a situation in the Cerro Gordo County Bank as book-keeper, and in 1881 was elected to his present position as assistant cashier. In 1882 he was made one of the directors of the bank where he is employed. Mr. McNider is still a young man, and his business career has been one of marked integrity and uprightness. He is a member of the Masonic order.

In 1870 there were two express companies represented in Mason City—the United States and the American. The former established an office in the fall of 1869, appointing A. S. Church their local agent. He served a year. When the American company established an office, they also made Mr. Church their agent. He was succeeded by A. J. Benton, who, in a short time, was succeeded by I. R. Kirk, who had charge of the express business until July, 1874, when W. V. Tichnor took the offices, and was the agent in 1883 for the United States express company. The American has not been represented since about 1874.

MASON CITY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

This association was duly incorporated Feb. 16, 1880. Their first officers were as follows: John D. Glass, president; James Rule, vice-president; I. R. Kirk, secretary; H. I. Smith, treasurer; directors, George Herrick, James Rule, J. F. Burns, Benjamin Randall, Thomas H.

Alexander, John D. Glass, William B. Usher, W. W. Cameron, T. G. Emsley, John H. Clark, Will Ed Tucker, M. S. Schermerhorn, J. J. O'Rourk, James H. Hillyer, George H. Shockey.

This home capital association offers good rates of interest to investors, and all the advantages of a savings bank, without the expense and usual risk, the officers all performing their office labors gratuitously and being stockholders in the concern. The money is loaned on first mortgage real estate property, and no loan can be made without the approval of eight directors. To those wishing to buy or build a home, it offers money at law interest or principal on the monthly installment plan, so that by paying about what the monthly rent would be, one can in a few years, possess a home. This plan has aided Mason City very much in her growth, providing as it does for the many laboring men who seek a home here, an opportunity to secure a home on such terms as they can afford.

The following is the third annual statement of the association:

ASSETS.	
Notes and mortgages.	\$ 33,617 16
Cash on hand.	348 70
	<hr/>
	33,965 86
LIABILITIES.	
Dues paid to date.	\$ 23,241 00
Net profits to date.	5,951 98
Premiums unearned.	4,772 88
	<hr/>
	33,965 86
PROFIT AND LOSS.	
Expense since organization.	\$ 342 25
Net profits since organization.	5,951 98
	<hr/>
	6,294 23



A. R. Stilson.

The officers in 1883 were: John D. Glass, president; George L. Herrick, vice-president; Dr. C. H. Smith, treasurer; O. T. Dennison, secretary.

Among other prominent men of the city are: Alonzo Willson, real estate and loan broker; C. P. Shipley, job printer; W. W. Blood and E. D. Page, builders and contractors; Rush Eddy, railroad engineer, and others whose sketches appear.

Alonzo Willson, one of the settlers of 1855, is a real estate dealer, money loaner and broker at Mason City. He came to the county prior to its organization, locating in Owen township. He came to the city in 1878. He bought land, improved it and followed farming, buying, selling and raising cattle for many years. With the benefits derived from the abundant pasturage of the prairies, and the success which always attends persistent effort, he has accumulated the capital which he has used in his present vocation since 1878. Mr. Willson was born at Adams Center, Jefferson Co., N. Y., July 21, 1822. When he was an infant his parents moved to Ontario Co., N. Y., where he remained until he was fourteen years of age. His father, Thomas B. Willson, a native of Windham Co., Vt., born May 10, 1802, removed to Jefferson Co., N. Y., at an early age, where he married Phebe Willson, a native of Washington Co., N. Y. Thomas B. Willson was of Scotch, and his wife of English descent. They had three children, two of whom are now living. The family located at Dead Man's Grove, Coles Co., Ill., in 1835, and afterwards resided in different counties in that State. In 1855 they came to Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa, where Mr. Willson engaged

in teaching school and vocal music during the winters, and mason work in summers. Alonzo was reared on a farm, and received a fair common school education. On the 2d of February, 1845, he married Catharine Reynolds, of Edgar Co., Ill. Her parents were B. B. and Monica (Brown) Reynolds, natives of Maryland. His wife, Monica Brown, while residing in Maryland, near Beardstown, frequently saw George Washington, and well remembered some of his conversation; also knew Mr. Bliss, who then owned a portion of the land where Washington City now stands. Mr. Reynolds went to Jefferson Co., Wis., where he died in 1871, and in 1882 his wife died at the age of ninety-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Willson have eight children—Alice J., Bruce A., Emma C., Bufford B., Leonora A., John D. R., Mary M. and Gertrude. In 1856 Mr. Willson was elected the first justice of the peace in Owen township, and has also held several local offices of the county. In 1853, and previous to his coming to Cerro Gordo county, he took a company of men across the plains to California, together with a drove of cattle, and there engaged in the business of supplying the miners with provisions, carrying the same with pack mules over the mountains. He also ranched in Yolo county, on Cache creek, at which place he kept his stock. Mr. Willson built the first two story log house in Cerro Gordo county, and also yet owns the land that he entered on the 25th of June, 1855. He is one of four residents of the county who can show an abstract of title which runs no further.

C. P. Shipley, job printer, has been a resident of Mason City since 1873, and

founded the business in which he is now engaged in November, 1882. By attention to his business and the possession of the requisite skill in his art, he has established a successful trade. Mr. Shipley was born in Baltimore, Md., May 1, 1851, and moved with his parents to Iowa City, in 1856. Mr. Shipley was educated at the High School and spent four terms at the Iowa University. When seventeen years old he went into the office of the Iowa City *Republican*, as an apprentice, where he remained two years. He then went to Buffalo, N. Y., and entered the office of the *Buffalo Courier* for the completion of his trade. In 1871 he returned to the *Republican* office at Iowa City. The next year he came to Mason City and was employed on the Cerro Gordo *Republican* and *Express*, as foreman, where he remained until he determined to establish himself independently. He was married in 1875 to Maggie, daughter of John L. McMillen. She was born in Rockford, Ill., in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Shipley have one child—Julia Ellen. Mr. Shipley is a charter member and past master of the A. O. U. W.

W. W. Blood, builder and contractor, came to Mason City in the spring of 1881. He employs from five to ten men and has superintended the construction of some of the finest buildings in northern Iowa. Among them the Parker Opera House at Mason City. Mr. Blood was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y. His parents, Sylvester and Hannah (Handy) Blood, were natives of the same State. They removed with their family to Delaware Co., Iowa, where Mr. Blood, of this sketch, grew to manhood. At the age of twenty-one years he

commenced to learn the trade which he has since followed. He enlisted in August, 1862, in company K, 21st Iowa Volunteers, and was under fire at Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and he was one season in Missouri among the bushwhackers. He was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., and discharged at Clinton, Iowa. After the close of the war he returned to Delaware county, where he pursued his trade. He was married in 1860 to Lizzie Bryan, of Ohio. They have four children—Pearl, Edwin, Byron and Lyle. Mr. Blood went to Nora Springs, in 1869, where he remained eleven years. He belongs to the Baptist Church, and is a member of the Odd Fellows' order and of the A. O. U. W.

E. D. Page, contractor and builder, settled in Mason City in 1881. He was born in Warrenton, Fauquier Co., Va., Nov. 24, 1852. He is a son of Sidney E., and Lisetta (Bagley) Page, who went to Virginia in 1850 and remained until driven out by the war, in 1863. The family removed to Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y., where the father was employed in a rake factory. In 1865 he went to Henry Co., Mo., and in 1868 to Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill. He settled in Hardin county in 1874, and two years later removed to Clear Lake, Cerro Gordo county. He was married at Clear Lake in 1880, to Carrie, daughter of Henry Horsmann, of Jo Daviess Co., Ill. She was born in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Page have one child—Lillie. Mr. Page is prosecuting his business with great success. He employs about fifteen men, and his contracts for the current year amount in the aggregate to about \$20,000.

Rush Eddy, engineer, was born in Covington, Ky., Nov. 22, 1855. His parents, Augustus and Julia Eddy, were married in Medina Co., Ohio, in 1851, and about 1853 went to Kentucky. They came to Iowa in 1861 and settled in Howard county, removing to Winneshiek county in 1865. The father died there in 1870. Mr. Eddy became an attache of the railroad at the age of fifteen, when he peddled spikes on the construction corps, and his next post was as first newsboy on the Calmar division. At sixteen he obtained a place as wiper and began firing at seventeen. He got his engine in 1877 and is now running first-class between Mason City and McGregor. His engine was ditched near Clear Lake with himself at the bottom, where he was held fifty minutes, receiving injuries from which he will never recover. Mr. Eddy was married in June, 1876, to Alice McKay. They have two children—Charles Rush and Blanche Pearl.

E. R. Bogardus, one of the early settlers and enterprising business men of Mason City was born in Cook Co., Ill., Oct. 22, 1850. His parents were Robert and Maria (Vermilya) Bogardus, natives of Albany Co., N. Y. The family emigrated to Cook Co., Ill., in 1846, where the father died in 1851; the mother came to Mason City where she died in 1882. She was a member of the M. E. Church, and respected by all who knew her. The subject of this sketch, when nine years old, came to Cerro Gordo county, where he lived in the family of Judge Vermilya for a number of years. In 1868 he embarked in farming, but not liking the business he abandoned it and afterwards clerked in a lumber yard. In

the spring of 1873 he turned his attention to building and contracting, since which time he has erected some of the substantial buildings of Mason City, employing from ten to twelve men. In 1883 he embarked in the lumber trade. In 1871 he was married, in Mason City, to Mary Randall, a daughter of Judge Randall, who was born in 1855 in Waterloo, Iowa. Three children blessed this union—Winfred May, Buena D. and Ernest E. Mr. and Mrs. Bogardus are active members of the Methodist Church of Mason City

William H. Mason was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., April 18, 1843. His parents were D. B. and Harriet (Starr) Mason, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Danbury, Conn., but who emigrated to New York State in an early day, where they were joined in wedlock, and eleven children were born—six sons and five daughters. In 1840 the family went to Walworth Co., Wis., and in 1858 removed to Butler Co., Iowa. In 1864 they went to Charles City, and in 1867 came to Mason City, where they lived until 1881, when they returned to Charles City, where they still live, Mr. Mason being at the advanced age of eighty-three, and Mrs. Mason eighty-one years of age. They have lived in each other's society as man and wife for over sixty-four years. William H., the subject of this sketch was, educated at Delevan, Wis., and Beloit College. In 1861 he enlisted in the 7th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, company B. He participated in the engagement at Belmont, Mo., where he was wounded in the right hand, and taken prisoner, but was soon paroled and exchanged. He participated at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh,

first battle of Corinth, second battle of Iuka, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, march to the sea, and at the grand review at Washington, D. C. In the fall of 1865 he was married to Mary Dunn, of Kenosha, Wis. Two children blessed this union, one of whom is living—Fernia. In 1874 Mr. Mason was appointed deputy sheriff, by H. H. Schell, serving nearly four years. In the winter of 1869-70 he built the first livery stable in the city, which is now occupied by S. W. Keeney and established the first livery and omnibus business. Mr. Mason has 190 acres of valuable land in Mason township, valued at \$35 per acre. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

PARKER'S OPERA HOUSE.

During the summer of 1883 Hon. H. G. Parker and his cousin, A. T. Parker, erected one of the most substantial and imposing opera houses in all the northwest. The building is 24 x 130 feet. It is constructed of Mason City lime stone, except the corners of the front, which are from the Anamosa quarries. It is trimmed with a beautiful, galvanized cornice and lighted by gas furnished by the gasoline plan. The opera hall proper has a seating capacity of from 900 to 1,000. In order to get a basement of the proper depth, many weeks of tedious blasting had to be done, as the strata of lime stone at this point cropped out nearly to the surface. William Foster, of Des Moines, was the designing draughtsman, Farrell & White, contractors of the stone work, and W. W. Blood, the carpenter work. The ground floor of the block was first occupied by Wright & Congar, dry goods

dealers. The cost of this building was \$30,000.

MASON CITY LIME KILNS.

The first lime burned in Cerro Gordo county was burned by Elisha Randall, by placing limestone in a brush heap. This rude lime kiln, constructed in 1855, was made to produce a small amount of lime for plastering up a chimney. Mr. Randall, a little later, constructed a regular kiln and produced the first lime sold and used in the county, and continued in the business for many years. Upon the completion of the railroad to Mason City, he, with the other members of what was known as the Mason City White Lime and Stone Company, burned large amounts of lime for shipment to distant parts of Iowa and Minnesota. In 1872 Mr. Randall invented and patented what is known as Randalls Perpetual Lime Kiln, which is being adopted in nearly every part of the country, and from which he is receiving a good royalty.

Another company engaged in business in 1874, and during the summer of 1875, notwithstanding the June floods, causing the proprietors of these lime work much delay, they burned and shipped 4,000 bushels of white lime, averaging four car loads per day of building stone, the same season. They kept fifteen men constantly in their employ, even when the concern was in its infancy. They shipped large amounts hundreds of miles to the south and west. Thus it will be seen the lime and stone business of Mason City, even at this early period, was assuming no small proportions.

William O. Barnard, another extensive lime burner and shipper, also dealer in

hard and soft coal, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., March 4, 1819. His parents were Charles E. and Laurinda (Osborn) Barnard. The subject of this sketch received a liberal education, and at the age of seventeen went to New York city, where he was employed as clerk by Plum, Crandall & Co., whom he served about one year. In 1840 he went to Cortland Co., N. Y. embarking in the mercantile trade. A year later he married Catharine E. Allyn. In 1862 he sold his business and engaged in the manufacture of wooden ware, employing as many as sixty men. In 1866 his establishment was destroyed by fire, causing him a loss of \$12,000. In 1871 he came to Mason City. Mr. and Mrs. Barnard are the parents of two children—Laurinda S., wife of William H. Allyn, Jr., and Lucias A., of the firm of Barnard & Son. Mrs. Barnard died in 1879.

Captain J. J. O'Rourke, merchant tailor of Mason City, came here in 1875, and soon after established his present business. He was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 5, 1853. His parents came from the Emerald Isle to America in 1852, settling in 1864, at Ann Arbor, Mich. There, in his father's tailor shop, Captain O'Rourke learned his trade, completing its details at Chicago in 1874. He has quite an extensive business, and employs about a half dozen assistants. Captain O'Rourke was married in August, 1881, to Katie, daugh-

ter of S. D. Wright, of Wisconsin. They have one child—Maurice W. Captain O'Rourke is a member of the State militia, also of the I. O. O. F.

William Penney came to Iowa in 1872. He purchased 240 acres of wild land in Lake and Mason townships, and now has a fine farm under excellent cultivation, with good out buildings and a fine residence, pleasantly located in a natural grove on section 1, of Lake township. He is a blacksmith by trade, having learned it when seventeen years age, but is now occupied in farming. He was born in Mt. Hope, Orange Co., N. Y., April 18, 1827. When twelve years old his parents moved to Sullivan county, where he remained five years, then returned to Orange, where he was three years learning his trade. He was married in January, 1852, to Fannie M. Harding, of Mt. Hope. He then moved to Cattaraugus county, where he bought a farm and engaged in farming eight years, when he disposed of the farm and opened a smith shop at Little Valley, N. Y. His wife died there in 1864, leaving two children—Myron and Addie De Ett. He then sold his shop, returning to his father's home, spent the summer, and removed in the fall to Elk Co., Penn., where he worked at his trade. He was again married March 28, 1867, to Harriet A. Harding, a cousin of his first wife and a native of Mt. Hope. They then removed to Iowa to their present home.

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